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MEMOIRS  
OF THE  
COURT OF FRANCE,  
FROM THE YEAR 1684 TO THE YEAR 1720,  
NOW FIRST TRANSLATED  
FROM THE DIARY  
OF THE  
MARQUIS <sup>Philippe</sup> DE DANGEAU.  
WITH  
HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL NOTES.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

LONDON:  
PRINTED FOR HENRY COLBURN,  
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1825.

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## TRANSLATOR'S PREFACE.

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THE reign of Louis XIV. may perhaps be ranked the first in modern history, from the importance of the events which occurred during the life of that Monarch; events whose consequences still continue to influence the affairs of Europe.

General, however, as is the interest raised by the history of those times—to England in particular, it must present an ample field for deep and serious reflection. The revocation of the Edict of Nantes, the dragoonings, the asylum granted by the King of France to the exile James II., and the victories of Marlborough, are events too intimately connected with the best interests of a Protestant country, to be passed over with careless indifference.

So numerous are the lives and memoirs of Louis XIV., that unless the present Work contained some merits peculiar to itself, no apology could have atoned for introducing it to the public through

the medium of a translation. If, however, a striking portrait of Louis—if candour, ingenuousness, impartiality, and the most animated and faithful description of a celebrated and brilliant Court can at all impart a charm to an historical work, no Memoirs possess greater claims to public attention than those of the Marquis de Dangeau.

As originally written, they were very voluminous, and contained much, the value of which was merely local\*. Madame de Genlis undertook to make an abridgment, which should include the most interesting portions of the original papers; and in 1818 a new selection was published at Paris, by M. Lemontey.

It is from both these Works that the following pages have been collected. In some instances, where elucidation was required, Biographical and Historical Notes have been added, contributing to render the Work a valuable addition to the history, during this particular period, both of France and of our own country.

JOHN DAVENPORT.

*London, Jan. 5, 1825.*

\* The original MS. is preserved in the Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE

OF THE

MARQUIS DE DANGEAU.

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Philip de Courcillon, Marquis de Dangeau, was born in the province of Beauce, on the 21st of September, 1638. “ With a very agreeable figure, (says Fontenelle) he possessed much natural wit, and the talent of making very pleasing verses.”

His family were Protestants; but while yet young, he became a convert to the Catholic faith. He was equally distinguished for valour and military talents. In 1658 he served in Flanders under the great Turenne, and afterwards in Spain, where he acquired the esteem of the Spanish monarch, who was very desirous of attaching him to his interests; but he found in Dangeau a Frenchman too ardently devoted to his own king and country. Upon his return to France, his military reputation and personal accomplishments gained him the favour of Louis XIV., who well knew how to appreciate merit of every kind.

The Marquis de Dangeau had the honour of

being the protector of Boileau at court, who dedicated to him his fifth satire upon the *nobility*. In the year 1665, the Marquis was appointed colonel of the King's own regiment, which, since its enrolment, had always been commanded by the King in person. The new colonel distinguished himself at the head of his regiment in the campaign of Lille, in 1667, but a few years afterwards resigned his command, the better to attach himself to the person of his monarch. He was intrusted by Louis XIV. with several negociations; he acted as envoy extraordinary to the electors of the Rhine, and concluded the marriage of the Duke of York, (afterwards James II.) with the Princess of Modena. At court, where little credit is given to integrity and virtue, he always preserved a fair and unblemished reputation; but his conversation and his manners in general were less those of a nobleman of high birth and fashion, than of a man officious and obliging. It must not, however, be concealed, that in one instance his zeal as a courtier overcame his moral principle. The Duke d'Orleans, brother to Louis XIV. had married Henrietta, the youngest daughter of the unfortunate Charles I. The marriage was far from being a happy one. Louis became enamoured of his brother's wife, often gave her magnificent fêtes, and sent her verses full of gallantry. She answered them, "and it so happened," says Voltaire,

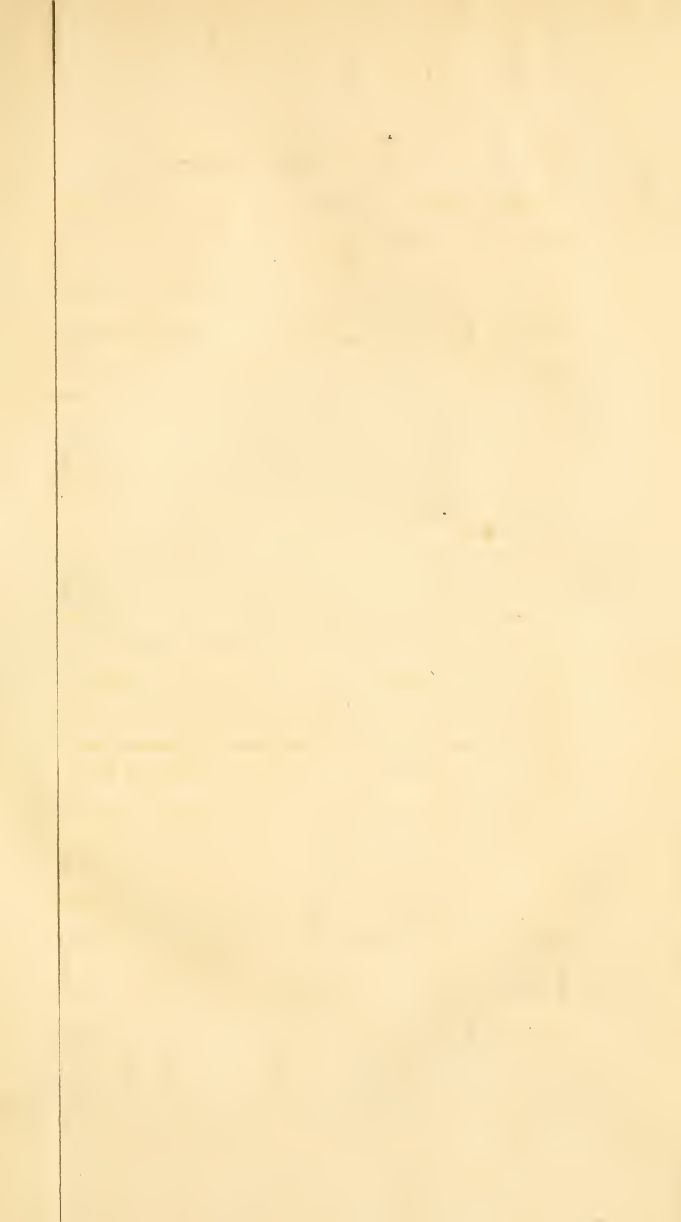
“that the Marquis de Dangeau acted as confidant, in the ingenious intercourse, to both parties at the same time, the King having engaged him to write the verses in his name, and the Princess having retained him to answer them in her’s. He has also been reproached with a mania for affecting the manners of a first-rate nobleman. Madame de Montespan, who did not consider him fitted to assume such a character, said, rather maliciously of him: “That one could neither help liking nor ridiculing him.”

He was governor of Touraine, the first of the six *ménins* whom Louis XIV. appointed about the person of Monseigneur, (grandfather to Louis XIV.) chevalier d’honneur to the two Dauphinesses of Bavaria and Savoy, a counsellor of state, a knight of the order of the *Saint-Esprit*, and grand master of the royal and military orders of *Notre Dame de Mont Carmel*, and of *Saint Lazare de Jérusalem*. Upon being invested with this last dignity, he set about restoring the Order, which had been for a long time neglected. He succeeded in obtaining the creation of more than twenty-five new *commanderies*; and joining benevolence to zeal and activity, employed the revenues and profits of his grand-mastery in educating for the profession of arms in a large house appropriated for that purpose, twelve young men of the best French families. Thus it is his glory to have established in France

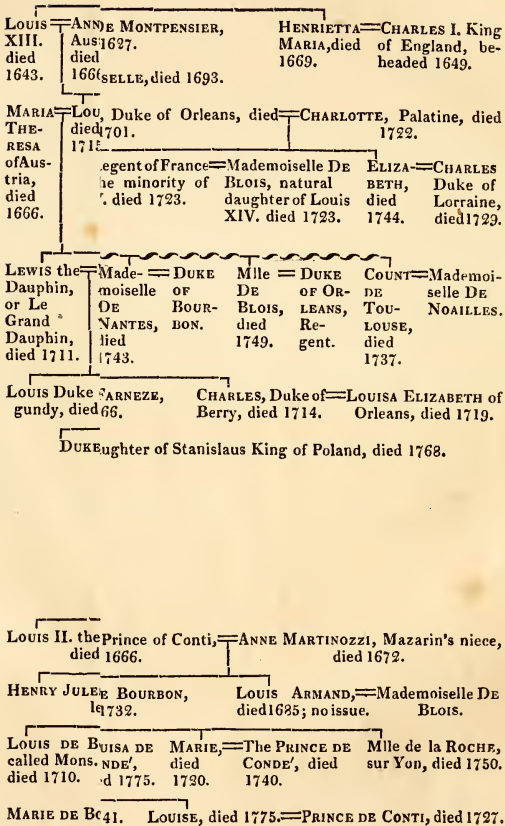
the first military school, or at least to have given the idea of forming one upon a large scale. A few commoners were admitted as boarders into Dangeau's academy. Duclos asserts, that he was himself educated in it. This fine establishment only lasted ten years; after its founder's death, the bad state of the finances did not allow the government to continue it.

Neither the court, business, nor his own private and useful occupations, ever prevented the Marquis de Dangeau from cultivating literature and the sciences. He succeeded to the place of Scudéri in the Academy. Every Wednesday, the Marquis and the abbé de Dangeau, his brother, had a select party of literary men, among whom were the Cardinal de Polignac, the abbé de Longuerue, the abbé Dubos, the marquis de l'Hôpital, the abbé de saint Pierre, the abbé Raguenet, Mairan, and the abbé de Choisi.—He was twice married: his first lady was Françoise Morin, sister of the Maréchale d'Estrées, and his second was the Countess de Lœwestein, a member of the Palatine family. This last marriage was negociated by the Cardinal de Furstemberg, the lady's uncle. The Marquis, after undergoing with great fortitude a severe surgical operation, lingered for about a year, and expired at Paris, in 1720.





# F FRANCE.



# D I A R Y,

&c.

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1684.

HIS Majesty holds a council every day, in the following order:—

On Sundays, Wednesdays and Thursdays weekly, and on Thursdays once a fortnight, a *council of state* is held, to which Monseigneur\* and the ministers are the only persons admitted.

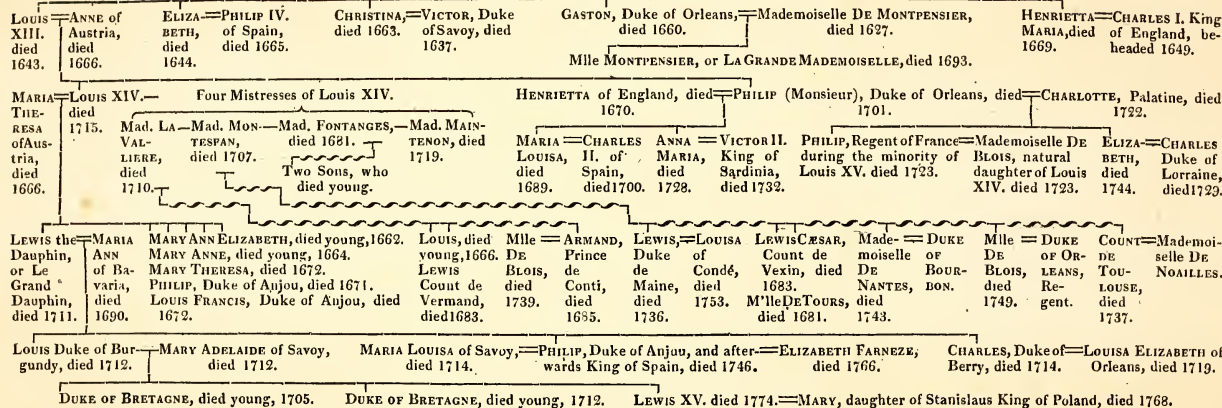
On Tuesdays and Saturdays a *royal council of finance* is held, at which Monseigneur, the chancellor, M. de Beauvilliers, M. Pussort, M. d'Argouges and the comptroller-general are present.

On Monday, once a fortnight, there is a *council of despatches*, which is attended by Monseigneur

\* The dauphin Louis, son of Louis XIV. and Maria Theresa of Austria, born Nov. 1, 1661; died April 14, 1711.

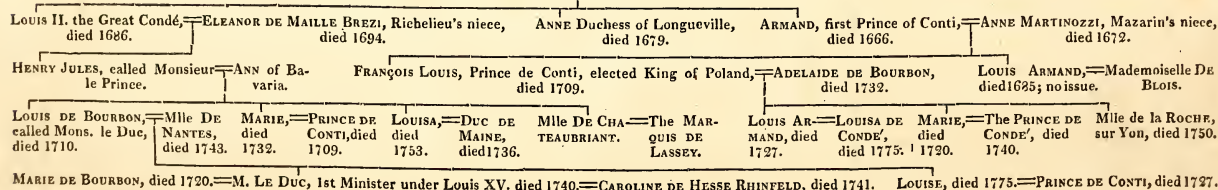
# GENEALOGICAL MAP OF THE ROYAL FAMILY OF FRANCE.

HENRY IV. died in 1610. MARY DE MEDICIS, died in 1642.



## BRANCHES OF CONDÉ AND CONTI.

HENRY, died 1646. CHARLOTTE MONTMORENCY.



# D I A R Y,

&c.

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\* The dauphin Louis, son of Louis XIV. and Maria Theresa of Austria, born Nov. 1, 1661; died April 14, 1711.

Monsieur\*, the chancellor, the ministers, and all the secretaries of state, as well titular as rever-sionary.

Besides which, his Majesty often transacts business after dinner and in the evening, either with M. de Louvois or M. de Seignelay.

APRIL 3d.—The King at his *levee* expressed strong disapprobation of the conduct of those persons attached to the court who did not receive the sacrament at Easter; and said that he greatly esteemed those who performed this duty in a suitable manner, exhorting them all to think seriously on the subject, and adding that they would oblige him by so doing†.

4th.—The duke of Savoy has sent mademoiselle‡ several magnificent presents; amongst the rest, a very fine string of pearls.

5th.—It was arranged that Monsieur should take the right of mademoiselle his daughter after

\* Philip duke d'Orleans, only brother to the King; father to Philip duke d'Orleans, afterwards regent.

† Voltaire says, he asked cardinal Fleury, if Louis XIV. was well informed on religious matters, respecting which he always evinced so much zeal. The answer was, *Il avait la foi du charbonnier*: a proverbial expression, implying a blind, implicit faith.—*Supplément au Siècle de Louis XIV.*

‡ Anne Marie, daughter of Monsieur by his marriage with the princess Henrietta of England, daughter of Charles I. Mademoiselle married Victor Amadeus, duke of Savoy, afterwards King of Sardinia.—*Ed.*

the celebration of the marriage; which arrangement the duke of Savoy at first wished to dispute.

7th.—The King sent the duke de Charost to madame de Rohan, who was dying, to prevail upon her to listen to the persons who were exhorting her to change her religion.

9th.—Mademoiselle affianced to the duke of Savoy, the duke du Maine being proxy.

10th.—Marriage of mademoiselle (now called Madame Royale); on leaving the chapel she set out for Juvisi, where she slept. The princess de l'Illebonne accompanies her into Savoy with the title of ambassadress, and receives ten thousand crowns for her travelling expenses.

12th.—Monseigneur gave me two small pictures painted by himself.

His Majesty has paid the Queen's debts out of his privy-purse; they amounted to upwards of a hundred thousand crowns.

14th.—M. de Saint Genier has left his government of Saint Omer, and has retired to the convent of the Fathers of the Oratory.

17th.—Mademoiselle des Herteaux was married to the chevalier du Guet. The King gave the bride a pension of a thousand crowns\*.

\* The mother of mademoiselle des Herteaux had been deep in the King's confidence in his amours, especially in his first advances to madame de Montespan, who long resisted his passion.

21st.—The King reprimanded the marquis de Gèvres this morning in church, for his irreligious behaviour at mass.

26th.—The King slept at Roye, and as there was no house large enough to accommodate the King and the dauphiness\* together, that princess had the best apartments, according to the orders which the King had given for the whole journey; and in order to spare her the trouble of going out, the King supped with her.

29th.—The King reached Valenciennes, made the tour of the place, and inspected all the new fortifications. Near the place called the citadel, he met a company of gentlemen commanded by M. de Franc, and made them go through their evolutions; in the evening he gave orders to marshal Luxembourg to mark out the camp in the isle of Saint-Amand, below Condé.

MAY 4th.—It was stated in letters from Paris that mademoiselle† had forbidden M. de Lauzun

\* Marie Anne Christine Victoire of Bavaria, married to the dauphin, March 8, 1680; died, April 20, 1690.—*Ed.*

† Mademoiselle de Montpensier, called *la grande* mademoiselle, daughter of Gaston duke of Orleans, who died in 1660, and of Marie de Bourbon-Montpensier. Mademoiselle contracted a marriage with Peguillin de Caumont, count de Lauzun, with the King's consent, in 1669. But Louis XIV. suddenly changed his mind, retracted his promise, and broke off the marriage.



to appear in her presence; that he had replied to this order only by a bow, and had set out for Luxembourg.

11th.—The King went out at five o'clock, and, in presence of the dauphiness, reviewed the whole of the infantry of the first line; the major-general commanded the troops. The King gave orders for the army to march on Monday to encamp on the Haisne. The dauphiness and all the ladies are to go to Valenciennes.

12th.—Lord Ossory and several young Englishmen came to pay their respects to his Majesty, who advised them to go to the siege of Luxembourg.

21st.—A courier arrived this afternoon from marshal Bellefons, who informs the King that he has defeated the Spaniards commanded by the duke de Bournonville, near Gironne; that it had been a great and hard fought battle, and that the King's troops had done wonders.

26th.—The King, knowing that M. de Monaco was on bad terms with his son, undertook to reconcile them; he had a long conversation with M. de

Lauzun soon afterwards married mademoiselle clandestinely, for which he suffered an imprisonment of ten years. At length, mademoiselle obtained his release by giving up a considerable part of her estates to one of the King's illegitimate children. They were not, however, allowed to declare their marriage, which was in all respects unhappy.—*Ed.*

Monaco on the subject, who at last promised to forgive his son.

29th.—The duchess de Richelieu, lady of honour to the dauphiness, being dead, the King offered the place this evening to madame de Maintenon, who very generously refused it.

30th.—The dauphiness went to madame de Maintenon's apartments, to entreat her to accept the place of lady of honour, but without success. Madame de Maintenon received this highly flattering proposal very respectfully; but adhered firmly to her resolution. She had requested the King not to mention the honour he had done her in offering this situation; but his Majesty could not refrain from relating the circumstance after dinner.

JULY 1st.—Despréaux took his place at the Academy, and pronounced a very fine discourse.

6th.—Madame la princesse Palatine died about three o'clock this morning. Monsieur appeared deeply afflicted, and said, that for twenty-two years he had not had a thought but what he had confided to her; that the Queen, his mother, had assured him that she had never met with any one so faithful, and that she was worthy of the most implicit confidence. She died very devoutly, after a severe penitence of twelve years.

AUGUST 8th.—The worthy Ruvigny waited on the King, and told him that he had bought the

Rayneval estate of M. de Chaulne, but that he wanted ten thousand crowns to make up the purchase money; and that he had resolved to apply to the King, *as his best friend*, to lend him that sum. His Majesty replied, "You are right; I will let you have the money, with great pleasure."

13th.—The countess de Grand-Pré having lost her cause, the King said, at supper, that it had been unanimously decided in the council, that second marriages were unhappy. A counsellor of state said: Sire, they are so in private life only; but the King replied, that there were great disadvantages attending them, in all ranks, without exception.

19th.—After the *coucher*, the King called M. de la Trémouille, and told him to give orders to the ushers to admit the duke du Maine on the same occasions as the gentlemen of the chamber; this is what is called having the *grandes entrées*\*.

23d.—This morning the duke d'Elbeuf waited on the King, to request his permission to marry mademoiselle de Navaille. His Majesty reminded him that he was upwards of sixty-four years of age, and had children by two marriages; and then added that it was for him to decide, and to do as he pleased.

\* Louis Auguste de Bourbon, duke du Maine, son of the King and of madame de Montespan, born 31st of March, 1670; died in 1736.—*Ed.*

26th.—In this morning's council, his Majesty resolved to diminish the taxes by two millions two hundred thousand livres, besides the one million which he had already announced.

27th.—In the course of last week two hundred and fifty thousand francs were laid out for Versailles. Twenty-two thousand men and six thousand horses were at work daily.

30th.—A drawing-room was held at eight o'clock; there were present all the dauphiness's ladies as well as those of Madame, madame de Nevers and madame de Choiseul, making in all twenty-eight. The King invited them to play at a sure game\*, and they won at least four prizes of stuffs of gold, or magnificent ribbons; they played both before and after supper.

31st.—The King walked in his gardens, allowing those who attended him to gather and eat the fruit.

SEPTEMBER 5th.—The marquis de Richelieu, who carried off mademoiselle de Mazarin two years ago, and withdrew to England, has made his peace with M. Mazarin, who gave him, as his daughter's marriage portion, a hundred thousand francs, and the government of la Fère, on condition that he should marry her a second time on returning to France.

OCTOBER 5th.—The court at Chambord. Heard

\* One at which they could not lose.

of the death of the worthy Corneille (*du bon homme Corneille*) famous as a dramatic writer; he leaves a vacant seat in the Academy.

There was a ball in the evening, at which the dauphiness refused to dance with lord Arran, who asked her, and said she wished to dance the *branle de Metz*; so that the ball ended. The King approved of what she had done, lord Arran being only the son of a duke, and not a duke himself.

17th.—The nuncio waited on the King with offers from the Genoese to send the most considerable persons of their republic, except the Doge himself, to ask his pardon. The King adhered to his determination, and answered that he insisted on the Doge's coming in person\*.

At the *coucher* the King informed us, that he had pardoned the marquis de Richelieu, who otherwise could not have remained in France with safety; this is the first pardon the King ever granted for an affair of this kind; and his Majesty told us he had caused it to be stated in the letters, that it was in consideration of the great services

\* The republic of Genoa had sold powder and shells to the Algerines, when Louis XIV. bombarded them and forced them to release the Christian slaves, in April 1684. The Genoese were also fitting out some gallies for the service of Spain. On their refusal to desist, the French fleet bombarded Genoa, and compelled that republic to implore the clemency of the King of France.—*Ed.*

rendered to the state by cardinals Richelieu and Mazarin.

29th.—In the afternoon the King went with the ladies, in a calash, to hunt the wild boar. He got into the chariot with the dauphiness, and very dexterously killed a large stag, which, having entered the court-yard, was expected to have killed or wounded some one.

30th.—The king hunted a stag; he was in a calash, with the princess de Conti\* and mademoiselle de Nantes†; in the back seat were mesdames de Montespan, de Ventadour, and de Maintenon. Madame also came with him in the calash, but she mounted on horseback and rode with Monseigneur. After the death of the first stag, the King returned, and the ladies dined with him in his private cabinet.

NOVEMBER 4th.—Three new actresses were chosen for the King's company; and the dauphiness gave them an admonition to behave well for the future.

5th.—A play was performed in the evening. It was Mithridates, which the King had chosen, as his favourite play. The princess de Conti, the duchesses de Choiseuil and de Roquelaure, and the count de Brionne, danced between the acts.

\* Marie Anne, daughter of the King and of the duchess de la Vallière, married to Louis prince de Conti.

† Louise Françoise, daughter of the King and of madame de Montespan.

7th.—The count de Fiesque returned thanks to his Majesty for his kind attention to his interest in his arrangements with the Genoese. His Majesty had taken the trouble to speak in his behalf to the nuncio, and to require the Genoese to do him justice; he also insisted that, as his claims could not be liquidated, nor the affair decided immediately, they should pay him down on account a hundred thousand crowns in ready money.

17th.—We hear that the prince de Carignan has married the sister of prince Cæsar d'Est, which was not known at Turin. He went to Raconis, one of his estates, and sent a carriage for the intended bride to a place two leagues thence. As soon as she arrived, he married her, consummated the marriage immediately afterwards, and then took her to Turin. The duke of Savoy sent this information to the King, assuring him that this marriage has been concluded without his participation. The King had no objection to the prince's marrying, but had thought of matching him with a French princess.

19th.—Madame de Bade had orders to depart within twenty-four hours. She is exiled to Renac for having given her mother advice contrary to that which the court wished her to give; and at the same time the princess de Carignan was forbidden to appear in the King's presence.

21st.—M. de Bouillon had a conversation with the King this morning, respecting the duel fought by the chevalier de Soissons in England. His Majesty advised him to send his nephew out of the kingdom without delay; and it was feared that his benefices were in some danger.

Monsieur went to Paris to compliment madame de Carignan, on the late events.

22d.—The chevalier de Soissons has returned to England to surrender himself at the Tower of London, until justified by legal investigations on the subject of his duel, so that he may be able to return without risk.

28th.—The King gave a pension of two thousand francs to the chevalier du Guet, who had married the grand-daughter of his Majesty's nurse.

30th.—After the *petit-coucher*, the King called M. de Turenne, and reprimanded him severely for the disrespectful manner in which he performed his duty\*.

DECEMBER 1st.—This evening, madame de Grignan came to thank his Majesty for the four thousand crowns which he had given M. de Grignan,

\* M. de Turenne, the eldest son of M. de Bouillon, and grand chamberlain in reversion, did not profit by this reprimand; he was, at length, exiled. In giving the chemise to the King, he neglected to take off his fringed gloves, which coming forcibly in contact with his Majesty's nose, incensed him to a degree that would hardly be credited.



for the extraordinary expenses he had been at on the coast, in Provence. The count told us that the duke of Savoy had ordered the prince de Carignan to quit his states, and was endeavouring to find means to annul his marriage.

6th.—A new ordinance has been published respecting deserters; in future they will not be punished with death, but marked in the cheek, and sent to the galleys.

17th.—It was reported that M. de Terme had been cruelly ill used on Saturday evening in the lower gallery\*.

21st.—The nuncio came this morning to request his Majesty to grant the Genoese a month's delay. The King replied, that it would be contrary to the interest of the state, and injurious to his own reputation; and refused it.

25th.—The King and Monseigneur passed almost the whole day in the chapel; father Bourdaloue preached; and in his farewell compliment to the King, attacked a vice which he strongly advised

\* Terme, of the same family as M. de Montespan, had nothing noble about him but his birth, and was so poor and mean, that he made incredible efforts to get appointed first valet-de-chambre to the King. He was so generally accused of carrying every thing he saw and heard to his Majesty's ears, that he stood alone in the midst of the court: no one would speak to, or associate with, him. Monsieur le duc and the princess de Conti employed some Swiss to give him so severe a cudgelling, that he was several days confined to his bed.

his Majesty to eradicate from his court. This sermon was very remarkable.

26th.—The Princes de Conti having complained with much asperity of M. de la Feuillade, for having caused them to be followed on Christmas eve, when they supped at M. de l'Anglée's, the King declared that it had been done by his orders, to prevent any disturbance between them and the count de Soissons.

The major declared that the King had given orders to inform him of every person, who should talk during mass.

27th.—We heard that the King had been speaking to Monseigneur, respecting the conduct of many of his domestics, and had requested him to put a stop to the intimacy of the chevalier de Lorraine with madame de Grancey, which Monseigneur promised to do.

31st.—In the evening, after supper, madame de Montespan presented to the King a book superbly bound, and full of pictures in miniature, representing all the towns taken by the King in Holland, in 1672. This book cost her, as she informed us, four thousand pistoles. Racine and Despréaux wrote all the descriptions, and added an historical eulogium on his Majesty. This is madame de Montespan's new year's gift to the King; nothing could be richer, better executed, or more beautiful.

## 1685.

JANUARY 1st.—The King gave Monseigneur a new year's present of four thousand pistoles, besides the fifteen hundred he allows him monthly.

He also presented Monsieur with a similar new year's gift.

2d.—The nuncio came, on the part of the Pope, to solicit a month's delay for the Genoese. The King replied, that he was resolved to make no alteration in the conditions he had imposed on them: but that in consideration of the Pope's petition, he would grant them time until the beginning of February; on condition, however, that unless in that interval they took measures to satisfy him, he should make them pay a hundred thousand crowns a week, beginning from the 1st of February. At the same time, he declared to the nuncio, that he would not take the city of Genoa, or any other place in the territories of the republic, for fear of disturbing the peace he had just given to Europe; but that he should march his troops to impose contributions, and leave a memorable example of his vengeance to all who might dare to offend him. Bergeret and young Corneille were received at the

Academy, and Racine, who was president, answered their harangues with much grace and elegance.

5th.—The King did not keep Twelfth day; he supped *en famille* as usual; but after supper sent a cake to madame de Montespan's.

In the morning he made Racine repeat to him, in his cabinet, the harangue he had pronounced at the Academy on the day of the reception of Berget and young Corneille, which the courtiers admired as much as when he delivered it at the Academy.

8th.—The marquis de Gèvres and the count de Grammont obtained from his Majesty a grant of land in Paris, where they will establish a kind of market. They assert that it will be worth 24,000 francs per annum to them, half of which will go to the projectors.

The Academy of Saumur has been condemned. Thus the protestants have only one place left in France for the study of theology, namely Puylaurens.

10th.—This day the King ordered forty battalions and six thousand horse to be in readiness to march into Italy in the beginning of February.

News arrived that the Algerines had given up to commodore d'Aufreville many Christian slaves of all nations, whom they set at liberty out of respect for the King. Amongst these slaves were some Englishmen, who insisted that the Algerines had

liberated them solely through fear of the King of England their master, and refused to acknowledge themselves under any obligation to the King of France. D'Aufreville therefore sent them on shore again, and the Algerines immediately put them on board their galleys.

16th.—Little Brunet was sent to Saint Lazare; and the King ordered M. de Seignelay to tell Lully that he forgave him the past, but that in future he must conduct himself more cautiously.

20th.—There was neither drawing room nor play; it being the anniversary of the decease of the Queen-mother, who died in 1666\*.

21st.—We heard that the countess de Soissons, riding in a coach-body on a sledge, as is customary at Amsterdam, had been run away with by her horse, had broken her arm, and had received severe injury in the head.

24th.—M. l'abbé de Soubise† maintained some theses in the Sorbonne; he answered with his hat on; the King having given orders to that effect to the Syndic. He was styled *serenissimus princeps*.

\* The King observed this day in the same manner throughout his life.

† The abbé de Soubise obtained a cardinal's hat in 1712: and was afterwards grand almoner of France. "He was fond," says d'Argenson, "of being thought the son of Louis XIV., who had evinced a transient passion for his mother, a very fine woman." He died on the 19th of July, 1749.—*Ed.*

28th.—Advices from Genoa state that the Doge will come, as required by the King; they are waiting for the return of the courier who was despatched to the Pope at Rome with intelligence of this resolution of the Genoese.

29th.—Monsieur intimated to Flamarens through Têrat, his secretary of orders, that his services were not agreeable; that he should be repaid the forty thousand crowns which his place had cost him; that the money was ready, and that Monsieur forbade him ever to appear in his presence again. That very evening Flamarens went again, as usual, into the drawing room (at the King's apartment); when Monsieur came, he flew into a violent passion, and told his Majesty, that but for the respect which he owed him, he would have severely punished a man who had dared to disobey him.

30th.—It was known in the morning that Monsieur was much displeased at M. Flamarens having passed the night in his house, and that he had in the evening sent him an order, accompanied with threats, to quit it, which he did with great expedition. His lady attended at Monsieur's levee, fell upon her knees, and intreated him to pardon her husband.

31st.—The chevalier Chaumont took leave of the King, upon his going as ambassador to Siam.

The Mandarins set off above a month since, and are waiting for him at Brest, where they must em-

bark before the end of February, if they are desirous of completing their voyage this year, for the winds are almost regular under the line; and should they let this season pass, they would not be able to effect their long voyage.

The King has made the Mandarins some very handsome presents, and they have bought many French curiosities for the King of Siam. What they have been most anxious about, are looking glasses and enamel; they carry out with them a great number of handsome mirrors, for a gallery lately erected by their King.

FEBRUARY 4th.—Madame de Montespan has this day returned from Paris, where she had passed two or three days during her absence, the King went every evening after supper to madame de Maintenon's.

I learn that the dauphiness, named, at the commencement of the ball, those who were to lead off the dance with the princesses of the blood; this was in consequence of their having complained, that persons displeasing to them had always taken that liberty; and that out of politeness, they could not, nor ought to have refused them, as the King had permitted them to dance at these balls.

7th.—It was known this day that the Genoese had at length resolved to send the Doge here, according to the King's desire; and that the only question now was, in what manner he should come, and how he should be received; these things are easily

adjusted; and until they are arranged the nuncio will remain here.

M. de Seignelay, upon presenting M. De Créqui with the warrant for the salary attached to his office and government, at the same time intimated to him that he had the order for a pension to be granted to madame de Créqui.—“What! Sir,” said M. de Créqui to him, “has my wife a pension unknown to me?” “Yes, Sir,” replied M. de Seignelay; “the King commanded me to forward her the grant of a pension of twelve thousand livres; and although the King has seen from the registers he has consulted, that no lady of honour’s pension ever amounted to more than four thousand five hundred livres, he has yet been gracious enough to grant this distinction to madame la duchesse de Créqui, for which you must thank his Majesty.” Both the pension, and the handsome way in which it was conferred, affected M. de Créqui in the most lively manner.

8th.—I have heard of the death of the abbé Bourdelot, who had swallowed opium instead of sugar. He had been for a long time in favour with Queen Christina, but since his misunderstanding with her, had returned to France, and became attached to monsieur le prince\*, whose physician

\* Monsieur le prince was Louis, commonly called the Great Condé. He was the first prince of the blood-royal. At this period he was old and infirm; he died in 1686.



he was, and to whom he made himself very agreeable\*.

9th.—Learnt that in every town where violin players are engaged for the opera concerts, they are obliged to grant Lully a pension. This is done at Rouen and elsewhere. In the evening, a new play, called *Andronicus*, by Campistron, was represented; it affected the ladies very much; their tears flowed abundantly.

12th.—All that the King demands of the Genoese, as an indemnity for the expenses they have caused him, is to rebuild their churches at their own expense.

17th.—The death of Scaramouche, the best comedian that ever lived, has just been announced; he played unmasked, and although above eighty years of age, was still an excellent actor.

19th.—The King, as he was leaving madame de Maintenon's, informed us of the death of the King of England; he was taken ill on the 12th, and died on the 16th. The courier dispatched by Barillon when the illness took place, could

\* The abbé Bourdelot made the third with monsieur le prince, and his intimate friend the famous princess Palatine, when they endeavoured, but without success, to burn a bit of the true cross. This prodigy made a deep impression upon the princess. A dream which she had a long time afterwards, of a rotatory dance, in which one of the dancers fell at each round, into a gulph which closed up again without interrupting the sport, completed her conversion.

not prosecute his journey, owing to all the ports being closed, when the King fell ill; but which, as soon as he died, were all opened. The duke of York has been proclaimed King. The courier said that the King of England died a catholic, after having confessed to, and received the communion from a priest, who had saved his life in a battle in which he had been defeated by Cromwell.

20th.—There was no council. The King found the weather so fine, that he wished to avail himself of it to go hunting. He dismissed the ministers, and turning to M. de la Rochefaucault, made this parody impromptu:—

Le conseil à ses yeux a beau se présenter,  
Sitôt qu'il voit sa chienne, il quitte tout pour elle;  
Rien ne peut l'arrêter,  
Quand le beau temps l'appelle.

The King desires that there be neither ball, comedy, nor opera all this week; the court goes into mourning on Saturday.

21st.—After supper, Monseigneur followed the King to madame de Montespan's, where there was punchinello, and a very entertaining fair; all the shops were kept by masks; mesdemoiselles de Nantes and de Blois\*, very fancifully dressed,

\* Mademoiselle de Blois, was Françoise Marie, daughter of the King and of madame de Montespan. She married the duke d'Orléans, afterwards regent.—*Ed.*

were the tradeswomen. The entertainment was exceedingly amusing and elegant, and the King remained there a considerable time.

23d.—After the *coucher*, his Majesty sent for me, and told me to conclude, with the duke de Richelieu, the bargain for the appointment of chevalier d'honneur to the dauphiness; he moreover informed me, that I should still retain my place and pension with Monsieigneur.

24th.—This day my bargain was concluded with the duke de Richelieu for 350,000 livres, through the medium of M. de Monchevreuil; the King sent me immediately to announce the circumstance to Monseigneur, who presented me to the dauphiness, and upon entering the apartment, the affair was made public, and I received the usual congratulations.

MARCH 4th.—There was a little carousal; it consisted of two quadrilles; the quadrille of the Christians was composed of—

Myself, representing	. . .	Charlemagne,
Monseigneur	. . . . .	Zerbin,
M. de la Roche Guyon	. .	Aquilan le Noir,
M. de Liancourt	. . . . .	Griffon le Blanc,
The Prince de Tingri	. .	Renaud,
M. d'Antin	. . . . .	Roland.

This quadrille was dressed in black and gold. The quadrille of the Saracens was composed of---

The Duke de Grammont . .	Agramant,
The Prince de Roche-sur-Yon	Mardricard,
M. de Vendôme . . . . .	Gradasse,
M. de Bryonne . . . . .	Rodomont,
M. de Turenne . . . . .	Roger,
M. d'Alincourt . . . . .	Sacrepant.

This quadrille was dressed in green and gold.

The duke de Grammont and I were chiefs of the quadrille and judges of the field: the King and the whole court were seated upon the scaffoldings and in the square; the march was in the following order: Dumont, Monseigneur's squire, marched first, followed by a kettle-drum and two trumpeters; then marched the black quadrille in this order: I, M. de la Roche-Guyon, M. de Liancourt, M. de Tingri, M. d'Antin, Monseigneur. Then came the green quadrille, thus marshalled: a kettle drummer, two trumpets, the duke of Grammont, the count de Bryonne, the Marquis d'Alincourt, the prince de la Roche-sur-Yon, the duke de Vendôme, and the prince de Turenne. After they had all marched round the square, and passed before the King, they began running at the heads; there were three courses for the ladies and afterwards three others for the prize. The duke de Grammont and myself, as judges, were in the middle of the square. Dumont marked down the courses upon tablets. The kettle-drums and trumpets were outside the lists: a trumpet sounded at the commencement of every course, and when

any one carried away the four heads, the kettle-drums and trumpets sounded a flourish.

The African party had the advantage ; it remained therefore for the five green knights to dispute the prize among themselves ; for which purpose each of them ran three courses, in which the prince de Roche-sur-Yon and the prince de Turenne made each nine heads, and disputed the prize ; and one course in which they each made four heads ; and upon again running to decide it, the prince de Turenne was successful. The prize was a golden sword with baldric buckles of the same material : he divided the prize with the prince de la Roche-sur-Yon, because they had agreed to be partners ; but this agreement was rather disapproved of.

The King was much delighted at the little carousal, and ordered a greater one to take place after Easter. There will be at least sixty knights.

8th.—The carousal preparing for the month of May has been arranged ; there will be only two quadrilles of forty knights each ; the subject is taken from the wars of Grenada. Monseigneur will be the chief of the Abencerrages, and the prince de la Roche-sur-Yon that of the Zégris ; the duke de Grammont and I are to be *maréchaux-de-camp* of the Abencerrages ; the duke d'Uzès and Tilladut will be *maréchaux-de-camp* of the Zégris ; and the duke de Saint Aignan will superintend the whole.

10th.—I hear that the King's statue, made at

Rome by Bernini, has arrived at Paris on board a small Dutch vessel ; the people are very anxious to see it.

11th.—The Algerine envoys came to pay their respects to the King, and said to him, “That their Dey took the liberty of making him a small present which he hoped his Majesty would not refuse to accept, since Solomon had deigned to receive the thigh of the grasshopper presented to him by the ant.” After dinner, upon the sermon being concluded, they presented the King with twelve beautiful barbs, expressly chosen by the Dey.

22d.—The princes de Conti went to Paris, saying that they should set off on Monday on their journey to Poland, but this very evening they left Paris without having taken leave of the King or of any one, thinking that if they delayed another day, monsieur le prince and monsieur le duc would use their efforts with the King to set aside the journey. M. de Turenne accompanied them\*.

27th.—As the King was rising from breakfast, the princess de Conti came into his cabinet to bring him two letters from the prince de Conti and the prince de la Roche-sur-Yon. The King said to her : “Madam, I can refuse nothing from your hands, but you shall see the use I will make

\* These princes went to serve in the imperial army in Hungary, against the Turks. They were nephews of the great Condé.

of them ;” and at the same time took the letters and threw them into the fire, although Monsieur did all he could to induce him to peruse them, even entreating the King to allow him to read them, that he might give him some account of their contents.

29th.—The circumstance of the King of England having received marshal Lorges seated, and with his hat on, has transpired. The late King, his brother, did not receive the envoys of France, nor even those of other kings, in this manner; this treatment, although perfectly regular, has occasioned much surprise from its novelty; the late King was so accustomed to wave all ceremony, that when M. de Vaudémont went to England, and wished to stipulate, that as a grandee of Spain he should wear his hat during his audience, the King of England replied to those who spoke to him about it, “He shall wear his hat if he likes, provided I am not obliged to do the same; for I should be very awkward in putting on mine, so little am I accustomed to it.” The King of England has also given orders that the ambassadors and foreign ministers shall in future only speak to him at the audience; this is another considerable change, for the King, his brother, gave audiences at all hours, and in all places, and most frequently at the residence of his mistresses, without even being prepared for it.



30th.—The prince of Orange, having written to the King of England in favour of the duke of Monmouth, requesting that he might be permitted to return to England, his Britannic Majesty answered, that he had a pardon under the great seal, and that therefore he could not be prosecuted in England ; but that if he set foot therein, he would have him seized and carried into Scotland, there to be tried and hanged as a traitor.

APRIL 2d.—The King bought the hotel de Vendôme at Paris. It cost him two hundred thousand crowns for the creditors, and six thousand louis to M. de Vendôme ; it will be converted into an elegant square ; the King will raise at least two hundred thousand francs, by the ground to be disposed of, exclusive of the building materials, which will produce fifty thousand francs.

3d.—I learnt that madame de Montespan had let la Clagny and Glatigny for twenty thousand francs. The King has given her these two estates, which donation was made at the commencement of the year, and was registered in the chamber of accounts at the court of aids. These estates are entailed upon the duke du Maine and his male children, and, in case of their failure, upon the count de Toulouse\*, and his male children, in default of whom these lands revert to the crown. In future

\* Louis Alexandre, third son of the King, by madame de Montespan.—*Ed.*



the King will have no concern with the repairs, &c. of the house, gardens, or park. Previously to this donation, these seats were at the command of madame de Montespan, although she did not receive the revenues of them.

10th.—The Doge of Genoa has arrived at Lyons, where he will reside a few days.

The resident has written to him to remain there, till arrangements are made here: he will take up his abode at the hotel de Beauvais, at Paris.

The King intimated to madame de Thiange, that for the sake of her health, he wished that she would not undertake the journey to Rome, but would allow the duchess de Sforze to return without going to fetch her. Madame de Thiange acceded to the King's advice, and the journey is no longer spoken of.

11th.—We saw in the gallery, among several statues and vases brought from Rome, two porphyry vases recently carved. The secret of carving porphyry has lately been re-discovered, after having been lost for more than one thousand years.

13th.—The prince sent for the agents of the princes de Conti, and told them, that since it was not possible to oblige those princes to return, they must forward them all that was necessary to perform the journey with becoming dignity; and that they must procure them whatever money they might want.

15th.—The King broke the chevalier de Sillery, colonel of the Conti regiment of infantry, and the chevalier d'Angoulême, colonel of la Roche-sur-Yon regiment of cavalry, for having accompanied these princes.

18th.—The King learnt, upon coming in at night, that the Doge of Genoa had arrived at Paris, having come from Lyons by the diligence.

A statue found by messieurs d'Arles, about twenty years since, in the ruins of an ancient Roman building, and by them presented to the King, was placed in the gallery. There were great disputes among the learned, whether it was a Diana or a Venus. The connoisseurs, however, at length decided that it was a Venus.

20th.—I have been informed that the King of England caused it to be intimated to mademoiselle Chelzoy, whom he honoured with his friendship when duke of York, that if she would retire into France, he would allow her a sufficient income to live magnificently; and that she answered she would not carry her shame among strangers. When the King pressed her a second time to take that step, that it might not be said, if she resided in England that she exercised any influence over him, she replied that his Majesty was all powerful; that he could cause her to be torn piecemeal by four horses, but that he could never force her to consent to a separation from him.

21st.—The King received the sacrament at the parish church, from the hands of cardinal de Bouillon: he afterwards touched thirteen hundred diseased persons.

22d.—The dauphiness, displeased at some foolish petitions from the actors, begged the King to dismiss Baron and Raisin, the two best comedians of the company, the one in tragedy, the other in comedy.

28th.—We walked a long time in the kitchen-garden, and learnt that the King did not allow M. de la Quintinie a larger pension than 2000 francs, and that he had made a contract with him for all the expenses of the kitchen-garden. He gives him 18000 francs per annum for the gardeners, and all the other necessary charges.

MAY 4th.—This evening at nine o'clock the dauphiness passed into the King's little apartment; no courtier was admitted. There was a lottery, consisting of three thousand tickets, among which there were twenty-four prizes, four of silver, and twenty of jewels; the lottery was drawn both before and after the supper given by his Majesty to the ladies who drew; seventeen sat down to table: the King, Monseigneur, the dauphiness, the princess de Conti, mademoiselle de Nantes, mesdames de Montespan, De Maintenon, De Thiange, d'Arpajon, De Rochefort, De Monchevreuil, and De Bussy; mademoiselles De Biron, De Ramburè, De Levestein, De Grammont, and Hamilton.

8th.—The duke of St. Albans, natural son of the King of England by Miss Gwyn, an actress, was presented to the King. The Queen-dowager allowed him a pension without which he could not subsist.

12th.—It was arranged this day that the Doge should have his audience on Tuesday. Marshal Humières was appointed to meet the Doge at Paris, and to conduct him hither to his audience.

13th.—It was found that the Doge would not present his right hand to a marshal of France; consequently the marshal was not sent, and the King informed him of the circumstance. The Doge insists that he should not be expected to give his right hand to a marshal of France, since he does not present it even to the sovereigns of Italy, as those of Parma, Mantua, and Modena: he even says that he would refuse it to the grand-duke.

15th.—The King entered the gallery at eleven o'clock. He had caused the throne to be placed at the end, on the side next the apartment of the dauphiness. He ordered that privileged persons should enter through his little room, and the other courtiers by the grand staircase: the large apartment and the gallery were filled at noon. The Doge entered with the four senators and a number of other persons forming his suite. He was dressed in red velvet, and wore a bonnet of the same; the four senators were dressed in black velvet with bonnets of the same. He spoke to the King co-

vered, but frequently took off his cap; he did not appear embarrassed either at this or any of the audiences during the day. After the King had answered, each senator spoke to his Majesty, and, whilst they were speaking, the Doge, like them, remained uncovered, nor did they put on their caps when the Doge spoke. The King had permitted the princes to be covered during the audience, but they uncovered as soon as the Doge had finished speaking, because he did not again put on his cap. He was received and treated as ambassador extraordinary. After dinner he visited Monseigneur, the dauphiness, the duke de Bourgogne\*, the duke d'Anjou†, Monsieur‡, Madame§, M. de Chartres||, mademoiselle de Chartres¶, mademoiselle\*\*, madame la grande-duchesse††, M. le duc‡‡,

\* Eldest son of the dauphin, born 6th Aug. 1682.—*Ed.*

† Philip, second son of the dauphin, afterwards King of Spain.—*Ed.*

‡ Philip, duc d'Orléans, Monsieur. Married, 1. Henrietta of England; 2. Elizabeth-Charlotte of Bavaria.—*Ed.*

§ She was the daughter of the Elector Palatine, wife of Monsieur: she died in 1722.

|| Philip, eldest son of Monsieur, afterwards duke d'Orléans and regent.

¶ Sister of the above, afterwards duchess de Lorraine.

\*\* Mademoiselle de Montpensier.

†† Marguerite-Louise, grand-duchess of Tuscany; died, 1721.—*Ed.*

‡‡ Henri Jules, son of the great Condé, called after his father's death in Dec. 1686, M. *le prince*.

M. de Bourbon\*, madame de Guise†, madame la duchesse‡, the princess de Conti§, and madame de Bourbon||. He did not see the King's children; there was a great crowd wherever he went, especially at the dauphiness's, where there was some confusion and a few mirrors broken. His arms are emblazoned upon his coach in the principal places; there are also separate escutcheons bearing the arms of the four senators. He is of the Imperiali family, and is named *l'Er caro*, being the heir of that house, which had been adopted into the Imperiali family, and which is of the ancient nobility. The last of the *Er caros*, out of gratitude, bequeathed his property to an Imperiali, the ancestor of this one, upon condition that he should bear the name of *Er caro*, together with that of Imperiali.

The Doge has not seen M. De Croissi, although all ambassadors extraordinary have interviews with him; the reason he assigns is, that he had nothing to negociate about; and that therefore it was not necessary for him to see the secretary of state for foreign affairs. He contended that the secretary ought to visit him first.

\* Louis, duke de Bourbon Condé, son of M. le duc.

† Elizabeth, duchess de Guise.—*Ed.*

‡ Ann of Bavaria, wife to M. le duc.

§ Formerly mademoiselle de Blois.

|| Formerly mademoiselle de Nantes.

The princesses of the blood were on their beds when they received his visit, that they might not have to wait on him to the door. He was much delighted at the princess de Conti's, and, as he looked at her a long time very intently\*, one of the senators said to him, "At least, Sir, remember you are Doge."

16th.—Quinault brought the King, while at madame de Montespan's, three subjects for the operas this winter; the one was Macaria, daughter of Hercules; the second, Cephalus and Procris; the third, Armida and Rinaldo. They were all to the King's taste, and he chose that of Armida.

17th.—M. De Louvois informed us that the King had just determined upon the square which he intended should be made at Paris, on the present site of the Hotel Vendôme; he therefore takes the convent of the Capuchins: this square will be the finest in Europe, and will cost the King a mere trifle, from the ground which he will dispose of; it will be wider and much longer than the Place Royale.

It was expected that the Doge would have attended the King's *levee*; but one of the senators having been taken ill, retarded the Doge's departure from Paris, so that the *levee* was over when he arrived here; he saw the apartments, and upon quitting the cabinet of Monseigneur, said, A year ago we

\* The princess de Conti, daughter of the King and madame de la Vallière, was the most beautiful lady at court.



were in hell, and now we are leaving Paradise. A magnificent dinner was given them in the apartment of mademoiselle: M. de Monaco, M. Tilladet, and I dined with him and the three senators who accompanied him. Upon quitting the table, he adverted slightly to the misfortunes of the republic last year, and said to us, *Le grazie del re mi fanno scordar le disgrazie della ma patria*. ("The King's favours make me forget the disgrace of my country.") He then walked round the canal, saw Trianon and the Menagerie, and upon returning to Paris, observed, that his regret at being obliged to leave France so soon, was as great as that which he had experienced in being obliged to come there. The Doge was present at the King's dinner, who conversed much with him, and with the three senators who continually accompany him, and whose names are Tomelin, Zaribardi, and Durasso. Saluogo remained at Paris, ill; he is to visit Versailles again before his audience of leave, and is very desirous of seeing a ball.

19th.—The King intimated that he wished the carousal to take place on the 1st of June, and named the four eldest marshals of France, for the judges. These are M. de Créqui, M. de Bellefonds, M. de Humières and M. d'Estrade, for the senior marshal Villeroy is incapacitated. It was determined that there should be a grand ball in the beginning of the week, in order that the Doge might witness the French dances, and that the dancers



should go out of mourning on that day. Marshal Humières has been appointed to wait upon the Muscovite ambassadors at St. Denis, and conduct them to Paris, and thence to their audience at Versailles. These ambassadors are men of birth; in general the Russians only depute people of the lower class, whom it is their intention to enrich, and who frequently purchase the office with money, their expenses being defrayed by all Christian princes, and because in these journeys they dispose of their merchandize.

21st.—At noon the King received the Muscovite ambassadors in his grand apartment, seated on his throne; there are two of them, and they have a suite of fifty persons, among whom are some even of distinguished rank. They have only seen the King; Monseigneur and the dauphiness were present at the audience in order to see them. They play chess admirably, and consider our best players as but indifferent ones.

22d.—The Doge attended the King's *levee*; he entered before the King had put on his chemise; he remained till the end of the *levee*, as well as the three senators who had come with him; the fourth still continued ill. Upon quitting the King's *levee*, the Doge went to visit the stables, and then waited in my apartments for the hour when the dauphiness would be visible; he called upon her before the hair-dresser had finished his office, and then followed the King and her to mass. He and the

senators were below in the chapel, mingled in the crowd of courtiers. He dined with the King, in the council chamber: my brother and I dined with them. About five o'clock they went to walk in the gardens, and saw the fountains, which played wonderfully well. At nine o'clock they entered the King's grand apartment, and in the gallery room found all the ladies dressed and seated ready for the ball. Dancing was kept up till midnight. I never saw so magnificent an assembly. They returned to sleep at Paris. The King went to speak to them at the commencement and end of the ball, and the dauphiness, upon quitting, paid them many civilities.

The same day we learnt that the princes de Conti had seen the elector of Bavaria near Augsburg; that they had supped with him; that the next day he had dined with them, and that they had promised each other to proceed to Hungary together, and not to quit each other all the campaign: the interviews passed without much ceremony, and upon a footing of equality. This change in their determination displeased the King, and has afflicted M. le prince very sensibly, who had assured the King that they were going into Poland, they having informed him that they would follow his advice.

24th.—The marriage contract between the duke de Bourbon and mademoiselle de Nantes was drawn up.

M. le duc settles upon his son fifty thousand crowns per annum; and madame la duchesse secures to him four hundred thousand crowns after her death. The King gives mademoiselle de Nantes a pension of one hundred thousand francs, one million in ready money, two hundred thousand of which will be expended in furniture, and the remaining eight hundred thousand will be entailed; which sum, in case she should die without children, will fall to M. de Maine, and M. the count de Toulouse. The King has, also, given his daughter a set of pearls and diamonds, and another of diamonds and emeralds, both worth at least one hundred thousand crowns.

The married couple will be separated on their marriage night, till they are of age; and the marriage will not be celebrated before the return of M. le duc from Burgundy.

25th.—M. le duc and the duke de Bourbon paid a visit to the Doge, who went in his dress of ceremony to visit the princess de Carignan; he had made a few objections, because she had married a prince of Italian extraction.

26th.—The Doge came in his habit of ceremony to take his audience of leave of the King; he neither saw Monseigneur, nor the dauphiness, nor any member of the royal family.

The King gave the Doge a magnificent miniature box, and some very handsome and valuable Gobelin

tapestry; he also gave to each of the senators his portrait enriched with diamonds, as well as some hangings of Gobelin tapestry, but not so handsome as those of the Doge.

27th.—The King reviewed the King's regiment, and the dauphin's; he was very well satisfied with them and made some considerable largesses to his own regiment, after which he said to M. de Louvois, "I find my regiment in such excellent order, and am so satisfied with it, that I have a great mind to embrace Monchevreuil\*."

29th.—The death of the elector Palatine, brother of Madame, has just been announced; that branch is now extinct; and the electorate falls to the house of Neubourg. The elector who is just dead, had been reconciled about a month to his mother and his wife; the former is of the family of Hesse Cassel, the latter is sister to the King of Denmark. The Doge set off yesterday from Paris, and the senators leave either to-day or to-morrow; Lyons is their rendezvous. The republic sends three galleys to Toulon, under the command of Centurione, to convey the Doge back to Genoa.

30th.—The King, Monseigneur, and the dauphiness, went to St. Cloud, to condole with Monsieur and Madame, on the death of the elector Palatine. The King put off the carousal till Mon-

\* Who was colonel of that regiment.

day, and obliged Monseigneur to promise to be present. Madame is in the greatest affliction.

31st.—Upon a calculation being made of the number of labourers here and in the environs of Versailles, they have been found to amount to more than 36,000\*.

JUNE 1st.—The King's daughter, mademoiselle de Nantes, completed her twelfth year this day, and madame de Montespan regrets that arrangements have not been made for the marriage to take place to-morrow: they will wait for the return of M. le duc from Burgundy, whither he goes the day after the carousal.

3d.—The King gave audience to the Muscovite ambassadors upon his throne: they said nothing whatever to the King; they only kissed his hand, made profound obeisances, and retired.

4th.—The King and the dauphin dined rather earlier, and on rising from table the King and Monsieur got into their carriage, the dauphiness followed them in hers, attended by a great number of ladies; in the court-yard of the secretaries of state, they found all the knights of the carousal in two troops, the pages and footmen. Monseigneur

\* When the account of the expenses incurred for the palace and gardens of Versailles was laid before Louis XIV. he merely looked at the sum total, and then threw the paper behind the fire. The expense for lead alone was 32 millions of livres.

and the duke de Bourbon were each at the head of the quadrilles. The King seated himself in the gallery prepared for him, and we commenced the march by making the tour of the court of the secretaries of state; we then entered by the gate of the little court, which was on our left, made the tour of the court of the chateau, and passed under the windows of the duke de Bourgogne, who was in the balcony; after having traversed that court, we quitted it through the gate of the chapel court, and again marched round the court of the secretaries of state, and continued the procession by passing between the two grand stables, and entering the *manège* by a gate made expressly, very near the *Chenil*; we then turned to the left, and after having passed before the galleries, we again entered the *manège*, where we performed the *comparse*, which, as well as the march, was considered admirably regulated and executed. The *comparse* being concluded, we all marched to our posts, which were at the four corners of the *manège*, having our twenty knights at each corner, with their pages and footmen behind them, and kettle-drums and trumpets in the angles outside the barriers. Monseigneur then began to run against the duke de Bourbon, accompanied by messieurs De Vendôme and De Brionne, in order to make the figure, but the courses of those gentlemen were not reckoned. The subject of the carousal was taken from

the wars of Grenada ; there were the Abencerrages and the Zégris ; Monseigneur was chief of the first, and M. de Bourbon of the others. To the Abencerrages had been joined the Zasuls, the Alabèzes and the Almoradis ; and to the Zégris, the Elanèques, the Gometis and the Muces. So that although there were only two parties, there were eight troops distinguished by their colours. The duke St. Aignan was marshal general, the duke de Grammont commanded the Alabèzes and the Almoradis, and I, the Abencerrages and the Zasuls ; the duke d'Uzès and the marquis de Tilladet were marshals of the Zégris, and each commanded twenty.

The duke de la Roche-Guyon and the prince de Furstemburg were taken ill and could not run. There was one course for the ladies, and then three for the prize, which was won by prince Camille de Lorraine ; he carred off eleven heads in the three heats, and no one contended with him. He belonged to the Zasuls. The prize was a very handsome diamond sword, which he went to receive on horseback from the hands of the King, who was in his gallery. After the tilting was concluded, we all entered the *manège* by the four quarters where we were posted, and made a small *comparse* before the King, who was much pleased with it ; we then marched back into the great court of the chateau, in the same order in which we came. M. de Saint-Aignan, M. M. de Grammont, d'Uzès, Silladet, and I, saluted the King with the sword ;

all the knights, whom we led, marched lance in hand.

5th.—The carousal re-commenced, and notwithstanding the bad weather which incommoded us very much, the King found the sight much more splendid than the first day; the course for the ladies was shortened; the marquis de Pleumartin, who was Alabèze, of the Abencerrage party, under the duke de Grammont, carried off the twelve heads in three courses: no one disputed the prize with him, which he came to receive from the hands of the King: it was a diamond sword of exquisite workmanship, and about the same value as that won by prince Camille.

8th.—M. de Louvois has returned from the river Eure, where he had been to see the works carrying on. There will be nearly 1600 arches to the aqueducts constructing there, of which some will be twice as high as the towers of Notre Dame. Besides these 1600 arches, there will be many smaller ones not taken into the account.

10th.—M. le prince performed his devotions at his parish church, St. Sulpice. An immense concourse of people were present, and were much edified at the sight of so much piety.

12th.—Letters have been received from the princes de Conti. They have been to Vienna, but did not see the Emperor.

The princes de Conti did not see the Emperor, because they wished to have a chair in front of



him, like the electors, and refused to be received standing, rejecting all the honours which they shewed them, being firm respecting the chair.

15th.—The King broke the company of Cadets of Charlemont, because they had assembled seditiously, and had rescued one of their comrades, who was going to be put to death for having fought a duel; and even seventeen of them, not satisfied with having rescued him from the scaffold, escorted him as far as Namur, and afterwards returned to Charlemont. These seventeen have been obliged to draw lots, and two of them will be shot.

23d.—The King sent M. Duras, to see the duke de la Force, who was thought to be dying, and to know if he would not think of abjuring his error. M. de la Force thanked the King for his goodness and his anxiety, but remained true to his religion.

21st.—We heard the particulars of the duke of Monmouth's landing in England; he declared that he returned into his country to maintain the interests of the Anglican church against the duke of York; and he has taken a small town, in which was a garrison of eight hundred militia men.

JULY 1st.—The duke of Monmouth attacked the King's troops the 15th of this month; he was defeated, pursued, and taken on the 17th, disguised and hidden in a ditch; lord Gray was taken a few days after; they were conducted to London and saw the King. The duke of Monmouth tried all

that submission and prayers could effect, but in vain; he was taken to the Tower, and a few days afterwards was beheaded. On the day of execution he manifested great firmness and resolution. He was neither catholic nor protestant, but one of the illuminati; he asserted that the duchess of Monmouth was not his wife; that he had carried her off by force; but that he had married madame de Vinthor, to whom he sent from the scaffold, some seals and jewels belonging to her, begging the messenger to carry them to her in Zealand, where she awaited the success of his enterprise. Lord Gray is not yet executed, as it is necessary his trial should be according to the usual forms, which cannot take place for two or three months. Lord Feversham commanded the army against the duke of Monmouth, and has all the honour of his defeat and capture.

The King appointed marshal Humières to proceed to England, to compliment the King upon the defeat of the duke of Monmouth.

A courier, belonging to the princes de Conti, the bearer of many letters, was stopped in Alsatia, by order of the King. All the letters were brought to his Majesty, who found amongst those of M. de la Roche-Guyon, of M. de Liancour, and of M. d'Alincour, so many impertinences\* and even so

\* Against the King and madame de Maintenon.

much scandal, that after having made M. de la Rochefaucault and the duke de Villeroi acquainted with the follies of their children, his Majesty, with the consent of their fathers, exiled them. M. de la Roche-Guyon was ordered to reside at Nerteil, M. de Liancourt was sent to the citadel of Oleron, to which La Case was ordered to escort him, and the marquis d'Alincour was sent into Berry, to a very gloomy chateau belonging to the duke de Villeroi in that part of the country. The King wished only to send him to Neuville, to the archbishop of Lyons, but the father did not conceive this punishment sufficient: other young persons are also suspected of having written letters; some have even been accused of it, perhaps very unjustly\*.

There has been a great disturbance in Spain, respecting a Frenchman, who, displeased with the

\* Amongst others, there were three letters which stung the King to the quick. They were from the two sons of the duke de Rochefaucault, and from the marquis d'Alincour, son of the duke de Villeroi. They consisted of sarcasms upon the King and madame de Maintenon, upon his reviews, his occupations and amusements, with all the court news burlesqued. D'Alincour's letter was very impious, but was comparatively tender of the King, which caused the worthy marshal de Villeroi to observe that his grandson had only offended God, and therefore he would be pardoned; but as for the others, their impertinence was inexcusable. The King never pardoned Liancourt, who was confined for several years with great severity; he was equally

Queen of Spain\*, and jealous of La Cantin, the Queen's nurse, had accused her of wishing to poison the King; the Queen's name even was introduced as a party. Many Frenchmen have been massacred in Madrid. The accusers are said to be supported by the count d'Oropeza, head of the faction of the Queen-mother, and entirely opposed to the count de Monterray, head of the young Queen's party. It is said that the King of Spain did not immediately suspect his wife; but the ministers, notwithstanding, annoy her very much: it is likely this affair will be productive of important consequences. This Cantin had married a person named Viremont, formerly a captain of grenadiers in our army, who had been obliged to quit the kingdom for having fought a duel during the siege of Lembourg, I believe in 1676, and who received a pension from the Queen for taking care of her hunters, of which she was very fond. The accuser's name is Leveillanee; he had been page to M. de Villars during his embassy.

10th.—I am informed that a Jesuit, named Molinos, has been put into the Inquisition at Rome,

inexorable with the princes de Conti. The first died in open disgrace, and the other at length sunk under grief and disappointment at never being appointed to the command of an army, notwithstanding his apparent pardon.

\* Marie Louise, daughter of Monsieur by his first wife. She married Charles II. King of Spain, in 1679.—*Ed.*

accused of wishing to become the chief of the new sect called Quietists, whose principles are somewhat similar to those of the Puritans in England. It is said that people of some rank had become his followers.

14th.—A Spanish courier has brought the intelligence, that madame Cantin, the Queen's nurse, has been put to the torture, and that her false accusers have been rather rewarded than punished.

15th.—Monsieur received a letter from the Queen of Spain, his daughter, informing him that she doubts not her life will soon be attempted, since her honour has already been so wickedly attacked. Her letter is so pathetic and touching, that all shed tears who read it.

17th.—M. de Croissy declared to the Spanish envoy, that if any attempt was made upon the Queen's life at Madrid, the King would march a hundred thousand men against Spain, and would take signal vengeance for so infamous a crime; he even added, that if the Queen of Spain died a natural death at this juncture, it would be the most serious misfortune for the Spanish monarchy; and that she would be considered here to have been poisoned; that therefore they ought to be particularly attentive to her health; and that he must so inform the King his master, and his ministers.

18th.—It is known that Cantin, the Queen of Spain's nurse, has arrived at Badajoz, on her way

to France as an asylum. Her arms are not broken as was reported, but she is much lacerated with the tortures she has undergone.

21st.—The King and Monseigneur, with many ladies, went to dine at Marly; the princess de Conti, and the duchess de Roquelaure, danced with the principal male and female opera dancers. There was afterwards a magnificent supper.

AUGUST 24th.—Little Don Cosme, the feuillant, who had preached at court, even with some success, has been driven from his convent, and is set, they say, *in pace*.

SEPTEMBER 1st.—Intelligence arrived that the princes de Conti, three days after the taking of Neuville, had quitted Hungary; that they had already arrived at Strasburg, whence they had despatched a courier to M. le prince; and that they had repaired there to await the answer, and the King's commands.

2d.—We heard this evening that all the Huguenots of the town of Montauban had been converted by a deliberation held in the town-house.

The King approves of the return of the princes de Conti to court. A courier was despatched to Meaux, to carry them the intelligence; and, as his Majesty knew that M. de Turenne had returned to France with them, his Majesty, being much dissatisfied with his conduct, has ordered him to quit France immediately; he will return beyond Stras-

burg, where he will await his father's commands as to his future plans. The King told M. le prince, that he would deprive the prince de Conti of the *grandes entrées*, which had been granted him, and that he would communicate his intention through the princess de Conti. M. le prince replied, that it was the province of the princess to carry good news, when there was any, and that it was for him to be the bearer of bad; and that therefore he would take upon himself to inform the prince de Conti of his Majesty's intentions.

4th.—Monseigneur and the dauphiness dined at Galardon, where the princes de Conti arrived about ten o'clock in the morning; but not meeting the King there, they would see nobody, but went to wait upon him at Chartres. They threw themselves at the King's feet, asking his pardon for having offended him; and the King replied, that he was very happy they were returned; and that princes of the blood were better near him than any where else. They then paid their respects to the dauphiness, and waited for Monseigneur, who arrived an hour after her, as he had amused himself by shooting on the road. The courtiers were much pleased at the return of the princes de Conti.

5th.—The dauphiness received the sacrament in the subterranean chapel at Chartres, and returned again after dinner to the same chapel, where she remained a considerable time. The King again went to perform his devotions in the subterranean

chapel of the Virgin. It is a chapel, dedicated by the Druids, two thousand years ago, to the Virgin about to bring forth, *Virgini paritura*.

6th. — Madame de Maintenon returned to Chartres, and the King made her get into his carriage; there were, therefore, eight. The King, the dauphiness, and madame de Bourbon, behind; Madame, and the princess de Conti, before; Monseigneur, and madame de Maintenon, at the doors.

9th.—His Majesty has expressed a wish that there should be no playing here, except in the anti-chamber, and even Monsieur has promised not to play at his house.

27th.—The diocese of Embrun and Gap, and the valleys of Pragelas, dependent upon the Abbey of Pignerol, have all been converted without the interference of dragoons.

OCTOBER 2d.—The King at his *levee* received the intelligence that all the town of Castres was converted.

5th.—We have learnt that Montpellier and all the diocese, as well as Lunel, Maignio, Aigues-mortes, are converted. The diocese of Nismes, the same.

7th.—The death of Vittorio Siri\*, historiographer

\* This man was a disgrace to literature from his avarice and his subserviency to the court. He was paid for writing, and preferred gold to truth. Thus his countrymen observed of him, that his history is *Non da historico, ma da salario*. Not that of an historian, but a pensioner.—*Ed.*



to the King, was announced. He had been employed to write the King's history in Italian. His book is replete with memoirs, which he had from cardinal Mazarin and M. de Lyonne.

The King at his *levee* told the nuncio that he had received intelligence, that the whole town of Uzès had been converted, in imitation of Nismes and Montpellier; and that he had no doubt the Pope would be highly gratified with the news.—The stag wounded the prince de la Roche-sur-Yon with a blow of its antler, between the eye and the temple; the shock lifted him up a considerable distance from his horse. It is hoped the wound will not prove dangerous. The skin of his face has been sewed up, he will therefore bear the mark of it during life. The King has neither asked nor sent to inquire after him.

The princess de Conti has had a fever all day and night; it is expected her illness will continue. They say it is in consequence of having had a misunderstanding with the King.

12th.—The illness of the princess de Conti continues, and the King learnt at his *levee*, that the small pox had made its appearance: he immediately went to her, and consoled her by every obliging and kind expression, like a man willing to forget the pain she had caused him. The princess de Conti appeared sensibly affected by the King's goodness, which will enable her to bear her disorder patiently. The prince de Conti has resolved

to attend upon his wife, although he has never had the small pox.

The King would not see either Monseigneur or the dauphiness, because he had visited the princess de Conti ; but Monseigneur went to him in the billiard-room.

15th.—We heard, at the King's *levee*, that almost all Poitou has been converted: also that at Grenoble all the Huguenots had abjured.

18th.—The ambassador from Poland had an audience of the King and of all the royal family: he addressed the King in Latin, and the rest of the family in French. He was introduced by M. de Marsan. He will be magnificently entertained here by the King's officers, for three days. The King sent the duke de Saint-Aignan, first gentleman of the bed-chamber to compliment him ; as did the dauphiness the marshal de Bellefons, her first gentleman: Monseigneur has not yet deputed any person to perform the same office.

The princess de Conti has been in great danger, but bleeding has relieved her.

11th.—Two days ago the King ordered all the Huguenots, who have settled at Paris within the last twelve months, to quit it immediately; and it was known this morning that the chancellor had affixed the seal to the revocation of the Edict of Nantes\*. The secretaries of state have despatched couriers into all the provinces of their departments,

\* See note, page 57.

in order that it may be published on the same day throughout France.

Besides the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1598, the Edict of Nismes in 1629, and the other edicts and declarations, given in favour of the pretended reformers, are revoked. An order has been issued for all the ministers to quit the kingdom within fifteen days. The children who are born, are to be baptized and brought up in the catholic religion: those persons who shall have quitted the kingdom are allowed four months to re-enter it, in default of which, their property is to be confiscated: such as remain in France are to enjoy their property without molestation on account of religion\*.

21st.—The prince de la Roche-sur-Yon resolved to quit the court for a few days, perceiving that his appearance there was disagreeable to the King,

\* This persecution deprived France of multitudes of her most industrious natives, who carried their wealth and their arts into other countries, and particularly enriched England and Prussia. Dangeau's dry enumeration of all these atrocious attacks upon the most sacred rights of human nature, is characteristic of the spirit of the court at that period, when Louis had deserted madame de Montespan for the demure madame de Maintenon and his confessors. It appears that the clergy found him bigoted and ignorant enough to believe that his sins could be expiated by the destruction of a sect to which they were hostile. These proceedings, besides the dragoonings, imprisonments and confiscations which were their immediate effects, afterwards produced the petty but sanguinary war of the Cevennes, which lasted for many years.—*Ed.*

who has not spoken a single word to him since his return.

The King wished to be present at the abjuration of the duke of Richmond, natural son of the King of England, and knight of the Order of the Garter: it took place in the chapel after mass. M. de Meaux pronounced a fine discourse, throughout which he styled the duke of Richmond *prince*. The King and Monseigneur signed the abjuration as witnesses. The King some time ago raised the estate of Aubigny, in Berry, into a duchy and peerage, in favour of the duchess of Portsmouth, the duke's mother\*.

22d. The revocation of the Edict of Nantes has been registered throughout the kingdom, and the destruction of the protestant churches, which still remained, has commenced.

24th.—The prince de la Roche-sur-Yon wished to return here; it was thought that he would have made a longer stay at Chantilly, and M. le prince had even advised him to it: his true friends thought that his absence might bring about his reconciliation with the King, but he thought otherwise, and has returned. M. de Chaulmes has set off for Brittany. He hopes to be able to convert the Hugue-

\* This conversion lasted but a short time. The duke of Richmond returned to England after the Revolution in 1688; became once more a protestant, or rather belonged to no religion whatever; married; gave himself up to wine and debauchery; and, from one of the handsomest men, became one of the most filthy and disgusting.

nots, who are but few, without requiring the intervention of the soldiery.

28th.—It is thought that the marriage of the King of Portugal with one of the daughters of the elector Palatine, is settled; mademoiselle de Bourbon\* has learnt this with much satisfaction, as she was very apprehensive of being destined to be the Queen of that country; she had even spoken upon the subject very respectfully, but, at the same time, very decidedly, to M. le prince and M. le duc.

29th—M. de Louvois has sent to entreat that the King would dispense with his bringing back the seals after the decease of the chancellor, his father, who is dying; the children of the chancellor generally return them: but M. de Louvois begged his Majesty would be pleased to command M. de Seignelay to fetch them. The chancellor's career has been an honourable one; both his life and death are creditable to him, for his senses are still perfect, and he dies with firmness and christian fortitude.

30th.—The chancellor died at Paris, about three o'clock, in the arms of M. de Louvois†, who first

\* Adelaide, daughter of M. le duc, afterwards married to François Louis, prince de Conti, already mentioned as prince de la Roche-sur-Yon.

† Le Tellier was born at Paris on the 19th of April, 1603. After filling various official situations, he was raised to the dignity of chancellor or keeper of the seals, in 1677. His great age in no degree diminished his vigilant and active zeal, a zeal which was not always prudent. He was one of the principal ad-

took from him the key of the seals which he had hung round his neck. M. de Seignelay set off about eight o'clock to demand the seals.

I am informed that three kinds of wax were used for the seals ; green for decrees in general ; yellow, for all ordinary warrants ; and red, only for such as related to Dauphiny and Provence. There is a fourth seal, which is white ; this is exclusively used for the knights of the order ; but it is the chancellor of the order who seals those warrants, and not the chancellor or the keeper of the seals of France.

NOVEMBER 1st.—The prince de la Roche-sur-Yon has written a letter to his Majesty, which was delivered to him by Bloin, but which his Majesty would not read. The prince de la Roche-sur-Yon informs his Majesty, that finding himself in disgrace, he conceives it his duty to absent himself from court, and that he should repair to Isle-Adam, there to await the return of his Majesty's favour. The prince de la Roche-sur-Yon did not think proper to follow the advice of monsieur le duc, for he returned from Chantilly to court, and he has equally neglected it on this occasion, not having

visers and promoters of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and exclaimed, upon signing that atrocious instrument : *Nunc dimittis servum tuum, Domine, quia viderunt oculi mei salutem tuam*. Lord ! now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation.—*Ed.*

communicated his intentions to him. He, however, passes through Chantilly, intending to give the prince an explanation of his proceedings. It is much feared that this affair will compromise the princes de Conti with M. le duc.

About six o'clock in the evening, the King sent for M. Boucherat\*, made him chancellor, and gave him the seals: Bontemps fetched him in his coach. Monsieur Boucherat is above sixty years of age; the King sent for Monseigneur and the dauphiness into his cabinet, and shewed them the seals before he gave them to the new chancellor. It is not yet known whether he will be a minister of state; frequently the chancellors are not so, which was the case with M. d'Aligre and M. de Séguier.

4th.—The prince de Conti, who has had a fever these three days, has found himself worse, and towards evening the small pox made its appearance.

Mademoiselle de Viantaire, who had also been in attendance upon the princess de Conti, found herself indisposed about the same time, and has likewise exhibited symptoms of the same disease. The King sent to inquire after the prince de Conti, and even observed aloud, that he should be very

\* M. Boucherat was distinguished by his integrity and vigilance. His arms were *a cock under the sun*, in allusion to the armorial bearings of Louis XIV. The motto: *Sol reperit vigilem*. He died in 1669.—*Ed.*



sorry if it were thought he was not deeply interested in his welfare.

5th.—The prince de la Roche-sur-Yon returned here to see his brother, and was closeted with him ; so that most likely he will catch the small pox as his brother had done by being in attendance upon his lady ; the latter has insisted upon seeing the prince de Conti, which, from motives of delicacy, the prince would not allow ; she, however, insisted upon it, and is now paying every attention to her consort.

9th.—At eight o'clock in the morning, the King was informed that the prince de Conti was dying ; that he had lost all recollection, and had received extreme unction. An hour afterwards he died\*, without being able to receive the sacraments. Last night when madame de Conti quitted his

\* Louis Armand, prince de Conti, married, in 1680, mademoiselle de Blois, daughter of Louis XIV. and the duchess de la Vallière. This lady was equally celebrated for her wit and beauty, and it was reported that Muley Ismael, emperor of Morocco, had become enamoured of her upon seeing her portrait. This circumstance occasioned the following verses from the pen of Rousseau.

Votre beauté, grande princesse,  
Porte les traits dont elle blesse  
Jusques aux plus sauvages lieux.  
L'Afrique avec vous capitule ;  
Et les conquêtes de vos yeux  
Vont plus loin que celles d'Hercule.—*Ed.*



room, he was very feverish, and was thought to be in danger. Upon waking this morning at five o'clock, he felt his head bewildered, and could say nothing more than, *Oh! my head, my head!* All the medicines he took afterwards were without effect. Madame de Conti saw him, but he did not recognize her. The affliction for the death of the unfortunate prince is very general, and is considerably increased by the circumstances attending it. The princess de Conti has set off for Versailles, the prince de la Roche-sur-Yon for Chantilly, whither M. le duc and madame la duchesse have also gone to see M. le prince, who was attacked by fever yesterday, and whom this melancholy event will affect very severely.

The King saw the princess de Conti before she set off, and sent immediately for M. d'Argouges, to arrange the affairs of the deceased. There was neither comedy nor opera. In the evening, the dauphiness received visitors for about a quarter of an hour before supper.

The King conversed a long time this morning with M. d'Argouges, about the affairs of the princess de Conti, whom he had seen this morning.

M. le prince arrived at Versailles; he had been some days at Paris, whither he had come to see the prince de la Roche-sur-Yon, being unwilling that the latter should come to Chantilly, and believing that his presence was necessary at Paris to terminate

the business devolved on him by the death of the prince de Conti. The King went into deep mourning for the prince de Conti, as did also the dauphin and dauphiness, who will not leave it off till Christmas.

14th.—The King walked in the orangery, at Versailles, which he found very magnificent. He saw the equestrian statue of the chevalier Bernin, which is placed there, and thought the man and horse so ill executed, that he resolved not only to have them taken down, but destroyed.

19th.—I am informed that the King has regulated the affairs of the princess de Conti in presence of herself, and M. d'Argouges. She retains four gentlemen; two who belong to her, and Blezel and Devau, who were attached to the prince de Conti. It is said that she will also take another lady of honour besides madame de Bury; and the number of her maids of honour will also be increased. Her net revenue is ninety thousand crowns; all her household being paid, she will have clear thirty-six thousand livres at the year's end. She is allowed twelve thousand crowns for dress, and one hundred thousand francs for pocket money.

20th.—I have learnt that M. le prince told the King, that the regulation was, that in case of failure in the elder branch, among princes of the blood, the younger should take the name: but that

the prince de la Roche-sur-Yon did not wish to take the name of prince de Conti, without having the King's approbation. The King replied, that they might follow the usual course: he will therefore be styled the prince de Conti.

21st.—This day at the prince's, a reconciliation was effected between the duke de Montauzier and the duke d'Uzès, who had chosen for arbiters, the duke de Rochefaucault, the duke de Beauvilliers and me. M. le prince made them embrace, and the reconciliation was very sincere. M. de Montauzier conducted himself wonderfully well, and the duke d'Uzès was much affected, and sincerely promised all that M. le prince asked of him.

22d.—This day, the princess de Conti was visible. The King, the dauphin and dauphiness, Monsieur and madame went there, and all the princes of the blood were in her apartments, and did the honours.

23d.—We have learnt from Monsieur, that the King of Spain has given the Queen, his wife, (*la llave de tres dobles*), the key with three wards; it opens all the apartments and even the galleries, where may be heard the deliberations which take place in the council chamber. It is the greatest mark of confidence the Kings of Spain can give, and one which is very rarely granted to their Queens.

25th.—The King has settled a pension of two

thousand crowns upon Vivans, an old brigadier of cavalry, who was converted two months since.

DECEMBER 5th.—This evening, the King informed the duke de Beauvilliers, that he had chosen him to fill the situation of president of the chamber of finance. M. de Beauvilliers represented that he had no acquaintance whatever with that business; that perhaps his Majesty would repent his choice, and begged him again to reflect upon it. The King replied, that he had well weighed it, and that M. de Beauvilliers must reflect upon it himself, and give a decided answer in the morning.

6th.—M. de Beauvilliers accepts the place with which the King honours him, still telling his Majesty, that he thinks himself inadequate to it. The King answered him, "I am pleased at your accepting it voluntarily, for had you declined it, I should have used my authority to make you accept it." M. de Beauvilliers is not yet thirty-eight years of age; his youth enhances the value of so great a favour. M. de Saint-Aignan came to thank the King, upon his leaving mass; the King told him, that he ought not to thank him, and that the favour he had granted his son was but a tribute to his virtue and merit.

13th.—Madame de Montespan informed madame de Maintenon this morning, that she was very desirous that M. d'Antin, her son, should be

placed about the person of Monseigneur in quality of what is called, *Menin* or gentleman. This evening, the King, upon entering madame de Montespan's apartments, told her, that it was with much pleasure he granted her request.

16th.—It has been judged expedient to send into Piedmont, to congratulate Madame Royale, on her happy accouchement: M. d'Urfe has been selected for the mission. For some time, it was thought his Majesty would not have sent, as it was not a boy, but it being found in the registers, that the King had complimented the Portuguese court on the birth of a girl, his Majesty considered it as a precedent.

30th.—Roussi, a Persian, in whose favour the King formerly caused a very important law-suit to be decided, has returned here; he brings some very beautiful horses from Persia, for his Majesty. This poor man has testified his gratitude to the King upon many occasions, in a very striking manner.

## 1686.

JANUARY 2d.—There was a kind of sedition at Saint Germain, the inhabitants having risen to demand that their curate should not be dismissed; seditious expressions were uttered; several persons were imprisoned by order of the King; many priests have been interdicted, and the curate is exiled to Rouen.

5th.—The King and Monseigneur went to dine at Marly, accompanied by the princess de Conti, mesdames de Montespan, de Maintenon, and de Thianges. The princess de Conti returned about four o'clock. Monsieur and Madame arrived there at five, with a great number of ladies and courtiers. The palace was well lighted up, and in the saloon was a very agreeable representation of the four seasons of the year. Monseigneur and madame de Montespan represented autumn; the duke de Maine, and madame de Maintenon, winter; the duke de Bourbon and madame de Thianges, summer; while spring was personated by the duchess de Bourbon and madame de Chevreuse. There was a profusion of rich stuffs, plate, and all that is peculiar to each season; and the ladies and gen-

tllemen attached to the court played, and carried off their winnings. It is supposed, that there were, at least, 15000 pistoles worth of dresses; play was continued till supper, and, on its conclusion, the King and Monseigneur distributed what still remained in the shops. The dauphiness was not at the fête, because she is supposed to be pregnant; the King sent her some beautiful jewels, in gold and diamonds; madame de l'Illebonne and mademoiselle d'Arpajon, were the most fortunate, and gained the most valuable prizes. The winners carried off their gains; the losers paid nothing.

8th.—The King has given a pension of 2000 francs to the marquis de Belsence, a new convert, and one of similar amount to madame de La Rambouillet, who has also been converted.

11th.—I have learnt that a decree has been issued against those of the pretended reformed religion, by which it is ordered, that all children under the age of sixteen, shall be brought up in our religion; for which purpose they are to be removed from their Huguenot parents, and are to be placed with such relations as may be catholics.

24th.—News has arrived that the marquis de Bordage has been arrested near Trelon, between Sambre and Meuse. He was desirous of quitting the kingdom with his family. His wife was wounded by a musket-shot. He was arrested by the peasants, who formed a guard to prevent pro-

testants from leaving the kingdom. Le Bordage was conveyed to the citadel of Lille, his wife to that of Cambray, and mademoiselle de la Moussaye, his sister-in-law, to that of Tournay. His children have been sent back to Paris, where they will be brought up in our religion.

FEBRUARY 2d.—The King refused to sign the marriage-contract of mademoiselle de Tonnerre, saying that he would confer that honour upon those only with whom he was satisfied.

13th.—I am informed that M. Dacier, a gentleman celebrated for his erudition and literary productions, and who has married mademoiselle Lefevre of still greater literary celebrity, has had a pension from the King of five hundred crowns: they have both been converted within these few months.

25th.—The King resolved to send troops to M. de Savoie, to reduce to obedience the inhabitants of the valleys of Lucerne and Angrogne, who would not consent to change their religion. His Majesty has ordered six battalions, two regiments of dragoons, and one of cavalry upon this service.

26th.—Marshal Estrades died at Paris; he was tutor to the duke de Chartres. It was with respect to him, that Benserade remarked, that Monsieur found it difficult to bring up tutors for his son.

MARCH 26th.—On the 13th of January, M. Girardin, the King's ambassador at the Porte, as-



sembled all the French residents, and in the King's name, announced to them, that none but catholics should henceforth enjoy the privileges and functions granted to the nation by the King's protection; and that he would give them four months to receive the necessary instructions.

28th.—Monseigneur went to Paris, to see the statue, erected by M. de Feuillade, in honour of the King, in the Place des Victoires. The ceremony was performed with much pomp, and M. de la Feuillade rode at the head of the guards, as if he had been colonel-general of the infantry. Fire-works were exhibited before the Hotel de Ville, and in all the streets. Monseigneur went to the Hotel de Ville to see the fire-works, but did not stop the fête, which was magnificent. The mayor had invited the ambassadors from Siam; they, however, excused themselves, saying, that they had not yet paid all their visits to the royal family, and that their pleasures should not precede their duty\*.

APRIL 5th.—Quinault has requested the King to

\* This embassy from Siam originated in the ambitious designs of a Greek, who had become the favourite of the King of Siam, and wished to obtain the protection of Louis XIV. The French monarch, flattered by this unexpected homage from so remote a quarter, sent an embassy to Siam, with Jesuits and soldiers to convert the Siamese. The whole transaction was futile in the extreme; in less than four years the Greek fell a victim to his ambition, and the French were massacred.—*Ed.*

excuse him from writing operas. During his last illness, some scruples occurred to him: his Majesty has acquiesced in his wish. He is about writing a poem, explanatory of the paintings of Le Brun in the gallery of Versailles.

18th.—The King has sent the duke de la Force to Saint-Magloire. It was expected he would have changed his religion, and the King spoke to him upon the subject a long time this morning, but without effect.

MAY 2d.—Mademoiselle de Malause, who still remains a Huguenot, has been ordered to retire to a convent.

6th.—Letters received from Rome state, that several Quietists have abjured; their errors are mostly founded upon some passages ill understood by the most devout and most celebrated authors who have written upon mental prayer. They pretend, that, when a person has once devoted himself to God with all his mind, he must then be in a holy tranquillity, which they designate the state of quietude, or the prayer of quietude; whence the name of Quietists which they bear. They affirm, that, to preserve this state of quietude undisturbed, no anxiety must be manifested to produce fresh proofs of the love of God; that it is necessary to be entirely submitted to the movement of God's spirit, without being disquieted by any trouble; and that, while the nobler part of the soul is in this holy

tranquillity, it must be insensible to whatever may happen to the imagination, or even the body. These maxims, once imbibed by contemplative minds, daily produced in them fresh errors, and, when indulged in by dissolute persons, were followed by an infinity of scandalous excesses. Doctor Michel Molinos, a Spaniard, a man of great exterior piety, and of a very lively imagination, was looked upon as the head of this sect. His doctrine was calculated to please both speculative and vicious minds. Sincere devotees, also, experienced its seductive powers, and that in a short time. This opinion overran all Italy\*.

7th.—Madame de Navailles came here in the evening: the dauphiness requested her, after supper, to enter her cabinet, where she spoke to her so obligingly, and with such firmness, that at length she obtained her consent to the marriage of the marquis de Laurière with mademoiselle de La Vallette, her daughter. The young people have been attached to each other for a long time. The dauphiness used her mediation in order to oblige M. de Montausier, uncle to M. de Laurière.

JUNE 12th.—The Pope has caused great rejoicings to be made for the conversion of the heretics

\* Michael Molinos was born in 1627. He was imprisoned in the Inquisition shortly after the appearance of his famous work, entitled, "*The Spiritual Guide.*" He died on the 29th of December, 1696.—*Ed.*

of France. He held a consistory expressly, in which he has bestowed great praises upon the King. He also attended divine service, at which *Te Deum* was sung: public illuminations followed for three successive days.

23d.—There has been a smart skirmish between the officers of the King's regiment, and the soldiers of the Guards. Fifteen soldiers were either killed or wounded.

JULY 3d.—The King has given one hundred thousand francs to M. de Ville, the inventor of the machine for raising the waters of the Seine; besides which, his Majesty has increased his pension by two thousand francs; so that he has now a pension of eight thousand francs, having enjoyed one of two thousand crowns for these last four or five years.

11th.—The marquis de Gesvres, at the King's *levee*, asked leave to follow his Majesty to Maintenon, where the King wishes to be private. The King refused him, and, in the evening, said to him, "Marquis de Gesvres, I observed you were so much disappointed at my refusing to permit you to follow me, that you have now my permission."

19th.—Ambreville, a noted Gypsey, has been burnt at Paris, for having uttered horrible blasphemies. The King had often pardoned him for various crimes. But he refused to forgive him one so atrocious. Léance, his sister, is confined in the Hôpital Général.

29th.—The young ladies at Noisy have begun to quit that place for Saint-Cyr, where the King has built them a house; they will be three or four days removing.

AUGUST 1st.—The King has presented Villacerf with an employment to which no name has yet been given: it is partly that of comptroller-general of buildings under M. de Louvois, who thereby will be relieved from many tedious details, at present too much for him. His Majesty has attached a salary of sixteen thousand francs to the office. There were already three comptrollers extraordinary, Chausy, Mansard, and La Mothe.

3d.—Intelligence has arrived from Rome, that several stubborn Quietists have lately been arrested there; the King had commissioned the cardinal d'Estrées to speak to the Pope upon the subject last year, and, in consequence of his remonstrances, his Holiness was obliged to commence a prosecution against their chief, Molinos, for whom, it is asserted, that the Pope had a particular esteem; he had even given a bishopric to Pétruzzi, who has followed Molinos very closely in his writings, and who is considered in Rome as the first of his disciples; and it is asserted, that the Pope would have been much averse to their prosecution, had not the King, extending his zeal against the heretics beyond the limits of his kingdom, commanded the cardinal d'Estrées to represent to him the necessity

of opposing so insinuating a heresy. It was in consequence of these representations, that the Holy office has been ever since last year engaged in the prosecution of Molinos. The cardinal d'Estrées, one of its members, exposed, with much learning and zeal, the dangers of this doctrine, and was so successful, that the Inquisition imprisoned Molinos together with some of his followers, and afterwards condemned twenty propositions extracted from his works.

14th.—Father Mainbourg died yesterday at Paris of apoplexy: he was a Jesuit, and had composed numerous works, chiefly upon heresies.

22d.—Madame, when dining with the dauphiness, expressed some displeasure that madame de Biron, in saluting her yesterday, did not kiss the hem of her robe. Since the dauphiness has been in France, Madame does not salute ladies of quality who are not duchesses, following in this the example of the dauphiness.

31st.—About four o'clock in the morning, the dauphiness was taken in labour; the King was instantly called up, as well as Monsieur and Madame, and all the princes and princesses of the blood, who have the right of being present at the accouchement of Queens\*.

SEPTEMBER 1st.—The King gave audience to

\* The child born at this period, was Charles, duke de Berri, who died May 4, 1714.—*Ed.*

the ambassadors from Siam, upon a throne raised for him at the end of the gallery adjoining the apartments of the dauphiness: the arrangements were admirable, and his Majesty said that he was indebted for them to M. D'Aumont, first gentleman of the bed-chamber for that year: the ambassadors spoke very well. The abbé de Lyonne, the missionary, acted as their interpreter. They remained at the foot of the throne till the moment they presented to the King their master's letter; for which purpose they ascended to the last step: all were uncovered except the King, who once or twice took off his hat: the Siamese testified profound respect, and returned to the end of the gallery walking backwards, being anxious not to turn their backs on the King: there are three ambassadors; their suite consists of four gentlemen and two secretaries; the whole nine sit down to table together; the rest are attendants. The second ambassador had been in that quality to China; and the King of Siam sent him to Paris, that he might compare the countries of France and China, which he thinks the two most magnificent in the world.

2d.—The Siamese went to Maintenon to see the works in progress there. All the infantry were drawn up under arms before them; the officers saluted them with the pike, and received the word of command from them; in short, they had all kinds of honours shewn them.



6th.—Monseigneur set off this morning for Anet ; he dined there, and afterwards hunted the stag. In the evening, he had the opera of *Acis and Galatea*, which M. de Vendôme has had composed to entertain his friends. Lully, with all the dancers and singers, male and female, are there, and will remain there during Monseigneur's stay ; it will cost M. de Vendôme four or five thousand pistoles. I attended Monseigneur to Anet.

9th.—I arrived at the King's *levee*, who was much pleased to hear that Monseigneur was enjoying himself at Anet, and that the young people in his train conducted themselves with so much propriety. I asked the King if it would be agreeable to him that they should come to Maintenon ; his Majesty answered, that they might all of them do so, and that he had permitted every body to follow him hither.

11th.—The lieutenant Civil, and the president of the Court of Aids, brought the King a letter from M. de Grenoble, their brother, who has been nominated cardinal by the Pope\*.

\* The abbé Lecamus, who had been the King's almoner, and had frequented the best societies, was polite, full of wit and pleasantry, replete with erudition, excessively debauched, and so impious as to have administered baptism to a pig. The abbé Bouthilier de Rancé was his most intimate friend, and had retired some years before, undertaking the prodigy of *La Trappe*. The abbé Lecamus was affected by it, and entirely changed his conduct. He was rewarded by the bishopric of Grenoble, and there led a life completely episcopal, to which he



23d.—Madame de Montespan said to the King, after dinner, that she had a favour to ask of him during the stay of Marly, which was, to allow her to entertain the people of the second carriage, and to divert the anti-chamber\*.

25th.—His Majesty has resolved to fortify the tête-du-pont of Huningen, on the banks of the Rhine; he has caused it to be communicated to the princes of Germany, by his ministers there, that he was willing to indemnify the marquis of Baden for the lands upon which the new fortifications would be erected, and that he had

added an exterior penitence which canonized him before his time. This was eating at all times nothing but vegetables, and taking his repasts with his servants, even the lowest. The whole of his conduct pleased Innocent II. especially the singularity of his mode of living. He received the purple as a reward, and assumed it without condescending to ask the King's permission, an omission which he never pardoned, neither permitting him to come to court, nor to quit his own diocese. Never was there a more complete cardinal than he; even the boots he wore, when riding his mule over the mountains, were red. Some one persuading him to change the hardness of his fare, "Oh, my dear vegetables," replied he, with some truth, "I owe you too many obligations." He had no other benefices, possessed considerable private property, and spent but little. He left such immense riches as to astonish and scandalize every body.

\* This was an epigrammatic complaint of the coolness of the King, and the forsaken situation in which she found herself. The King was then wholly engaged with madame de Maintenon.

been unwilling to make any innovations while the Emperor was engaged in affairs so uncertain as that of the siege of Buda ; but that now, when every thing succeeded to his wishes, and when his Majesty learnt that leagues were formed against him in the empire, he was happy in having nothing to fear, and in being able to render his strong places inexpugnable by those who wished to make war upon him, or to interrupt the commerce of his subjects\*.

28th.—His Majesty has notified to the elector of Brandenburg and the duke of Brunswick, that they had acted well in relieving the city of Hamburg ; but that, as the King of Denmark had withdrawn his troops, they ought not to molest them in their retreat ; and that, if they were determined to attack them, he must declare for him, it not being possible for him to abandon the interests of a King, his ally.

OCTOBER 2d.—Within these few days past, the King has very frequently seen the Siamese ambassadors, both in his little apartment, where he has said a thousand obliging things to them, and

\* This was the famous league of Augsbourg, which was formed secretly between the duke of Savoy, the electors of Bavaria and Brandenburg, afterwards the King of Prussia, and all the confederates of the preceding war. The storm burst upon Louis in 1687. In order to render it more formidable, part of the plan was to drive James II. from the throne of England, and to place on it William prince of Orange.—*Ed.*

also in his gardens, into which he allowed no one to enter, in order that they might observe every thing with the greater ease and convenience. They are delighted with his Majesty's goodness ; but were not so satisfied when they arrived at Paris, there being many places on their route where they were ill received, especially at Orléans. They proceed to Flanders, to view the conquests of the King ; they will neither go into Alsace nor on the Rhine, the journey being too long ; and as they would suffer too much from the cold, which already affects them here, so much so, that they ask if the winter will last long.

The Siamese ambassadors, have had an audience of all the princesses of the blood, who received them in bed. Arm-chairs were presented to them. The other mandarins remained standing.

5th.—The King thinks the presents made to the dauphiness by the Siamese ambassadors, very handsome ; and he is also well satisfied with the presents made him by M. Constance, the favourite of the King of Siam ; they are beautiful and magnificent. M. Constance requests the protection of the King, and it appears that he thinks of retiring into France, in case of the death of his master, the King of Siam.

6th.—I have learnt that M. Choppin, the lieutenant criminal, has been sent to prison. He is accused of having carried off a woman, and of

having prosecuted her husband. This affair is rendered still worse, from the husband having been nearly condemned for the murder of his wife, who had disappeared.

10th.—Monseigneur, madame la duchesse de Bourbon, and the princess de Conti, rode out. The maids of honour are no longer permitted to ride, the last excursion having given dissatisfaction.

12th.—The dauphiness arrived in the evening at Essone, where she passed the night. She is carried in a sedan-chair by forty-two porters, and proceeds almost as fast as in a coach.

20th.—The King, after dinner, went to see tennis played : at dinner, he related to us, the melancholy adventure of a capuchin, named Belmont, who had been a musqueteer ; he was one of the bravest fellows in the world, and even after taking the cowl, had given many proofs of courage, having never quitted the trenches, and being always at the head of the troops, in order to confess the wounded. Marshal Lorges told the King that he has seen him for two hours between two fires, and though wounded in the thigh, refusing to retire, because he would confess the wounded\*.

\* This poor wretch lost his senses, and went raving mad. He was confined in the fort St. André, above Salins. The commandant, La Barte, had him chained. The next day, a corporal, being sent into his room, the capuchin, who had broken

23d.—A little dwarf, not more than sixteen inches high, was exhibited at court; he is the smallest ever seen, and is thirty-six years of age; he was a schoolmaster at his village in Brittany.

24th.—M. de Vendôme entreated the King very earnestly not to imprison Castille, an officer of the guards, who had neglected his duty, owing to his being engaged to play at tennis with M. de V. The King thought the excuse insufficient. His majesty insisted upon the officer going to prison, and would not, in the least, listen to M. de Vendôme, who seemed to be much interested in the matter.

27th.—The marriage of the count de Beuvron with madame de Téaubon, was announced; the King and Madame have been in the secret these two years past, and the King had, unknown to any one, increased De Beuvron's pension by two thousand crowns.

M. de Seignelay and De Beuvron's intimate friends are much displeased with him for thus making a secret of his marriage.

28th.—After dinner the King went to hunt the boar at Toilles; Monseigneur and the ladies were on horseback, and the dauphiness was in the car-

his chain, knocked him down and rushed upon La Barte, who had followed the corporal, threw him down, and was in the act of strangling him, when the corporal recovered from his stupefaction, but, not being able to rise, he called out to the sentinel to fire through the window: he did so, and not only killed the capuchin, but also broke La Barte's arm.

riage with the King. All the ladies, except those who were not on horseback, were in the carriages belonging to the dauphiness. There was a party in the evening; the King, according to custom, played at billiards; the head of the boar was given to Roubeis, who had killed him, and who, after the Persian fashion, presented the ear to the King on the point of his sword. The boar wounded M. Villequier in the foot, rather severely, and knocked down Saint Maur, but without hurting him.

NOVEMBER 7th.—In the evening there was an Italian opera performed, at which the King was present. I am informed that the servants of the Dutch ambassador have killed, in Paris, one of their fellows, who had become a catholic. The lieutenant criminal and M. de La Reynie have written to the King to know how they were to act. The King commanded them to make the necessary examinations. They have issued arrests against the servants, two or three of whom have been seized and committed to prison, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the ambassador.

Yesterday I was told, that the King, dining with cardinal Ranuzzi, the first time he took wine, rose, took off his hat, and drank to the health of the Pope, saying to the cardinal; “Sir, it is right that I should commence by drinking the health of his holiness.” After having drunk, the King sat down

again and put on his hat; the cardinal remained standing, and uncovered, and a moment after requested the King's permission to drink to the health of the greatest King on the earth, and to the prosperity of Christianity; he drank standing and uncovered. The King was seated and covered, and only touched his hat at the commencement of the compliment, and after the cardinal's toast.

11th.—The King was informed, when he awoke, that the small pox had appeared upon the duchess de Bourbon\*, and he immediately ordered that Monseigneur and the dauphiness should set off for Versailles.

13th.—Madame de Bourbon's illness is so serious, that she has confessed and communicated; madame de Montespan, who had been constantly with her, had got into her carriage, in order to go to Paris, thinking her dead; a favourable crisis, however, took place, and in the evening she was considered out of danger. The King wished to enter her chamber, but M. le prince, who can scarcely move, had strength enough to get into the room before him, and spoke so earnestly and tenderly to the King, in order to dissuade him from his intention, that his Majesty acceded to his wish.

14th.—The eruptions have appeared on madame de Bourbon in great abundance; the fever has

\* Formerly mademoiselle de Nantes. She was the daughter of the King by madame de Montespan. She died in 1743.



left her, and the King will set off to-morrow for Versailles.

Madame de Montespan has quitted Paris for Fontainebleau, to attend madame de Bourbon, whom she had left, thinking her dead.

18th.—About seven o'clock in the morning, the King submitted to the great operation\*, being weary of a disorder which incommoded him so much, and being desirous of a perfect cure; there was, however, no danger. This resolution has surprized every one; it was taken six weeks ago, and nobody was acquainted with it, except M. de Louvois, madame de Maintenon, father de la Chaise, the chief physicians, Fagon and Felix. The King had mentioned something of it at Fontainebleau, to M. de la Rochefaucault; he underwent the operation with admirable fortitude. Felix had an instrument made, invented by himself, and which saved several cuts with the scissars. As soon as the operation had been performed, the King sent to inform Monseigneur of it, who was engaged in the chase; it was likewise communicated to the dauphiness as soon as she had risen, as well as to Monsieur and Madame who were at Paris, and M. le prince and M. le duc, who were at Fontainebleau with the duchess de Bourbon, forbidding them, however, to come. After dinner, the King held his council;

\* For the fistula.



received many courtiers, and was desirous of having a drawing-room, and that the grand game of *reversi* should be begun, which he has ordered at Fontainebleau.

22d.—The King has passed the night very well; he slept seven or eight hours; he saw all the courtiers in the morning and evening. The prince de Conti has seen him, and, at their interview, the King said to him, “Those who are not near me, think my disorder much worse than it is; but, when they see me, they easily perceive that I suffer scarcely any thing.” The prince de Conti expressed, in terms the most respectful, the joy he felt at finding his Majesty so well: he will set off to-morrow, after having again seen his Majesty at his *bouillon*.

DECEMBER 10th.—The King has been very well to-day; he suffers very little, and is very tranquil; but the intelligence he received this evening of the danger of M. le prince, has afflicted him very much. He conversed with M. le duc a long time, who set off in all haste to attend his father. The prince de Conti has also left Chantilly for Fontainebleau, where M. le prince would not permit him to go on account of the infectious air.

It is thought that the King will recall the prince de Conti to court, and will pardon him; and that his Majesty is anxious to afford this consolation to M. le prince in his last moments, whose utmost

wish is to see his nephew reinstated in the King's favour.

11th.—The King suffered much to-day, and told us, that what had increased his disorder, was the intelligence of the death of M. le prince\*; he regrets him very deeply; M. le prince had written him, with his dying hand, a most affectionate and pathetic letter. He concludes by thanking his Majesty for having forgiven the prince de Conti; thanks God for having permitted him to hear that good news, and assures the King that he now dies content. M. le duc, before setting off from here yesterday, had informed the King, that no-

\* Henry, prince of Condé, second of the name, and first prince of the blood, was the father of the great Condé, and died in 1646.

Louis, second of the name, called the great Condé, son of the preceding, and of Charlotte Marguérite de Montmorency, was born at Paris, Sept. 8, 1621, and died Dec. 11, 1686. He was conqueror at Rocroi, Lens, and Nordlingue, &c. &c. Almost all his pupils became great captains. His physiognomy announced his character. He is said to have had the eye of an eagle and the heart of a lion. The fire and vivacity of his disposition made him partial to the society of the great literary characters of his time: Corneille, Bossuet, Racine, Despréaux, and Bourdaloue, were frequent visitors at Chantilly. By Clémence de Maillé-Brezé, niece of the cardinal de Richelieu, he had Henri-Jules, commonly called Monsieur le Prince, who died in 1709, leaving by Anne of Bavaria, Louis de Bourbon, called Monsieur le Duc, father to him who was first minister under Louis XV. and who died in 1710.—*Ed.*

thing could give consolation to his father, but the assurance, before he died, that M. de Conti had regained his favour; and the King then told him, that he might inform M. le prince, that he sincerely forgave the prince de Conti.

12th.—M. le duc and M. le prince de Conti have returned to Paris. The King sent M. de Villequier, first gentleman of the bed-chamber for the year, and the dauphiness commissioned me to present their compliments. It is impossible to conceive how much M. le prince is regretted by the King, the court, and the people. The mourning for him will last fifteen days; it is usually worn only ten days for princes of the blood.

16th.—M. le duc, the duke de Bourbon, and the prince de Conti, have had a private audience of the King. The prince de Conti spoke to the King with great propriety, and his Majesty answered him with much kindness, and like a man anxious to forget grievances. The King told M. le duc to take the title of monsieur le prince; and the duke de Bourbon will retain that of duke de Bourbon, but he will only be styled M. le duc. His father and grandfather, during the life-time of their father, were called duke d'Enghien.

24th.—The bishop of Autun carried the heart of M. le prince to the Jesuits' church in Paris. His son and the prince de Conti were there to receive it. The heart was deposited with the usual ce-

remonies upon a small table, placed near the chapel, which contains the heart of Henry, prince of Condé.

25th.—The King heard, in the gallery of the chapel, high mass celebrated by the bishop of Boulogne, and after dinner he heard a sermon, by father Bourdaloue, and also attended vespers and the benediction. At the conclusion of his sermon, father Bourdaloue congratulated the King upon the recovery of his health, in a manner the most touching and pathetic.

The King would not put on mourning to-day for the Empress, it being violet colour, as he wishes that the prince, who is returned from Paris, may still see him in black, which is the mourning for his father.

26th.—The duchess de Bourbon has returned to court. The King has seen her, but not having yet recovered her complexion, she has not been to the dauphiness, nor does she see Monseigneur.

## 1687.

JANUARY 5th.—Versailles. The dauphiness was taken ill in the night. The King called upon her before he went to mass, and his Majesty has deferred the children's baptism till her health is re-established, which it is hoped will not exceed eight days. She took her dinner and supper in bed. Upon leaving the *petit coucher*, the King called the count de Grammont, and gave him the government of the province of Aunis, saying, it is the same which was held by the duke de Nivailles ; he, however, only held it by commission ; I give it to you in perpetuity. The countess de Grammont came to thank his Majesty for the government of Aunis. The King said to her, that he not only gave it her, but, added he, you have my permission to sell it, and to make as much money of it as you can. The King took medicine, and after dinner sent for Bessière ; thanked him for his excellent advice during his illness, gave him the *entrées* of his chamber and forty thousand francs in money.

6th.—The King constantly attends chapel, and upon mass being over, visits madame de Montespan ;

and after supper madame de Montespan and madame la duchesse go up to his apartments.

The archbishop of Albi died at Paris. This archbishopric and the Abbey of La Chaise-Dieu which are vacated by his death, are worth 1,000,000 livres per annum. His name was Seroni; he had been a jacobin and the companion of cardinal de Sainte Cecile: cardinal Mazarin employed him on many occasions\*.

11th.—The King presented the abbey of La Chaise-Dieu to M. de la Rochefaucault, to divide the revenues of it among his uncles, the abbé his

\* It was for this Seroni, that Albi was erected into a metropolitan see at the expense of Bourges. The archbishop of Aix, a cardinal and dominican, was very poor, but, being brother to cardinal Mazarin, he procured him this advancement, and gave him Seroni as a guide. The archbishop of Aix was the cause of all the misunderstanding which took place at Rome respecting the Barberinis. During the pontificate of their uncle, Urban VIII. they had quarrelled very seriously with France, and had even proceeded to violent measures against the French ambassador, marshal d'Estrées, so much so, as to assassinate his esquire, and openly avow the murder. They crowned it all by electing, notwithstanding the opposition of France, Pamphilus, under the name of Innocent X. with whom they concluded very advantageous terms. No sooner, however, was he made Pope, than he forgot all his promises, and began to persecute them so unrelentingly, that they knew not whither to fly or how to escape his fury. Mazarin, being anxious to make his brother a cardinal, the Pope amused him with promises, the better to be enabled to persecute the Barberinis. But Mazarin, perceiving that the Pope was trifling with him, and desiring to annoy him, invited the

brother, and the chevalier, according to his discretion. The King told father de la Chaise, that the chevalier de la Rochefoucault should be the last chevalier who should have pensions arising from benefices.

16th.—I am informed that the affair of the barriers of Namur is settled. The Spaniards have obtained from the King an engagement to remove his barriers five or six hundred toises back, in consideration of which they have ceded to France the small town of Valcow and the villages still in their possession between the Sambre and the Meuse.

18th.—The King entered the chapel early in the afternoon, and the three children of Monseigneur the dauphin were baptized before mass. Monseigneur the duke de Bourgogne was held by the King and Madame, and received the name of Louis. Monseigneur the duke d'Anjou was held by Monsieur and mademoiselle his daughter, and was christened Philip. Monseigneur the duke de Berry was held by Monseigneur, the duke de Chartres, and by the grande mademoiselle, and was baptized Charles. The whole court was out of mourning, and wore magnificent dresses, especially

Barberinis into France, and loaded them with favours and benefits. The Pope was frequently on the point of coming to extremities with France. This state of things, which lasted a long time, was at length terminated by the solid re-establishment of the Barberinis, and the promotion of the archbishop of Aix.

the dauphiness, who, besides her own, had also the crown jewels. The ceremony was performed by the bishop of Orléans.

In the evening there was a drawing-room and a grand ball, at which the King was present a considerable time; he then came to the card players, but did not join them. The dauphiness danced, and could scarcely support her dress on account of its great weight. A cavalry officer lost his purse in the drawing-room, and the King ordered the hundred pistoles he had been robbed of, to be presented to him, saying that it was not just that a poor officer should lose there the savings of a whole year.

After supper, Monseigneur played all day at different games with madame la duchesse, the princess de Conti, and all the young people who returned to sleep at Paris or Versailles.

27th.—Versailles. The academy caused a *Te Deum* to be sung in the chapel of the Louvre for the King's recovery, and after dinner there was an extraordinary assembly which was open to the public, and at which many works in prose and verse were read.

After supper there was a grand masked ball at M. le Grand's, in the chateau.

It is a matter of discussion whether the wife of the mayor shall dine with the King at the Maison de Ville. Monsieur and Monseigneur are of opinion



that she should, and quoted the example of the Queen-mother, who, going into the country to madame de Couton, the wife of a counsellor, made her dine with her at the same table ; they say, that to go to the Maison de Ville, is to go to the mayor's. It is, however, supposed she will not have that honour.

30th.—Versailles. The King left here at ten o'clock. In his coach were Monseigneur, the dauphiness, Monsieur, Madame, the grande mademoiselle and madame la duchesse ; M. de Chartres and the *petite mademoiselle* waited for the King at the Maison de Ville. His Majesty went to hear mass at Notre Dame, and desired that there might be no soldiers stationed in the streets, in order that the people might be at greater liberty ; there were only a few placed at Notre Dame, and the Maison de Ville, in order to facilitate the approach of the carriages. From Notre Dame, the King went to the Maison de Ville, where he sat down to a magnificent dinner. There were covers for fifty-five ; all the princes of the blood, the King's children, and all the ladies of his suite, dined with his Majesty.

The mayor waited upon them at table. His wife waited upon the dauphiness ; and that very evening the poor woman had a fit of apoplexy. No King had ever before dined at the Maison de Ville ; there are some instances of their having

partaken of collations there, and the King himself had been there in 1648 and 1653, and at the ball had asked madame le Teron, wife of the mayor of that day, to dance. The Parisians testified the greatest joy at seeing the King; all the shops were closed; fountains of wine were playing throughout the day, and many fire-works during the night. The King alighted at the Place des Victoires, to examine the statue: the dauphiness went into a house, and appearing in the balcony, threw from thence money among the people. From the Place des Victoires the King proceeded to the Place de Vendôme, which was very brilliantly illuminated. He alighted there also, and by five o'clock, we had again left Paris. On the road as far as Sévre, we saw a great number of rockets, and upon the bridge of Sévre a very pleasing illumination, and excellent fire-works. This compliment to the King upon the road, was from M. de la Feuillade. In the evening, at Paris there was a grand ball at the Maison de la Ville, at which the duke de Chartres and mademoiselle his sister were present.

13th.—Versailles. The duke de Créqui\* died

\* “The duke de Créqui, marshal of France,” says Voltaire, “was a man of enterprising courage; capable of the noblest as well as the rashest actions; he was alike dangerous to his country and his enemies.” His superior talents were displayed in the campaigns of 1677—8. Having been insulted, while am-

this evening at Paris at three o'clock. The duke de Gesvres, gentleman of the chamber for this year, upon opening the King's curtains, informed him of the circumstance, and asked for the government of Paris, which his majesty upon rising granted him.

18th.—Versailles. The King went shooting in the park. Monsieur set off for Paris, to attend the opera and the fair, where he bought a great number of Jewels which he presented to the ladies and gentlemen in his suite. In his coach were the princess de Conti, and the marchioness de Bellefonds.

MARCH 9th.—M. de Roquelaure had asked the King for the alienation fines of some estates belonging to M. de Lauzun, and the King refused them, saying, that no person should wish to profit by the disgrace of the unfortunate.

12th.—Versailles. The Emperor has caused the King to be assured, both by letter and by the mouth of the count de Lebnits, that, neither during the Hungarian war, nor after the peace, in case he made one with the Turks, would he ever

bassador at Rome, by the Corsican guard, Louis XIV. obliged the Pope to disband it; to erect in Rome a pyramid, on which was inscribed the insult and the apology; and to send his nephew Chigi as legate *a latere*, to Versailles to make the *amende honorable*. In 1684, the duke took Luxembourg, and died three years afterwards, aged sixty-three, with the reputation of being a man who might have replaced marshal Turenne, when age had moderated his impetuous courage.—*Ed.*

think of undertaking any thing against France. His Majesty replied, he believed he would keep his word, and that, on his side, he would strictly observe the truce concluded at Ratisbon, the 14th of August, 1687.

Fresh leases have been granted of the King's farms. His Majesty would not receive the increased biddings of eight hundred thousand livres, which might have been carried still further by the competition among the bidders. His Majesty is persuaded that when these gentlemen enhance the price of farms, they always find means to indemnify themselves at the expense of the people.

Baptiste Lully is dead\*: in his house were found thirty-seven thousand louis d'ors, twenty thousand crowns in specie, and much other property. The freedom of the Opera has been left to his wife and children.

MAY 5th.—The prince d'Isenghien is at the point of death, and has begged the marshal d'Humières to forgive his marriage with M. de Surville. The marshal has received his daughter, whom M. d'Isenghien had caused to come to the little stable where he lies ill.

8th.—Versailles. We are informed that the

\* He died from striking his foot violently with his cane, as he was beating the time of a *Te Deum* he had composed on the recovery of his patron, Louis XIV. The bad state of his constitution rendered this trifling accident fatal.—*Ed.*

King has sent counsellors of state into the provinces, with commissioners, for the purpose of inquiring into the abuses committed in raising the King's taxes, especially with regard to the excise and the *gabelles*, and also of receiving the complaints of such corporate bodies and individuals as may have been aggrieved by the agents of the farmers-general. Upon their return, the King will order the reparation of private wrongs, and will also make some general regulations upon the subject.

14th.—Vertus. The King came to dine at Fromentière, and passed the night at Vertus ; he there learnt the death of mademoiselle de Simiane, maid of honour to madame, and could not help saying, upon being certain of her death, that she was the ugliest *maid* he had ever seen.

27th.—Madame de Maintenon has exercised her benevolence towards many of the poor noblesse.

Upon his arrival at Verdun, the King saw a great inundation, the sluices being opened in order that he might see it with more effect. His Majesty changed an ancient custom observed by the canon at Verdun, that of standing during the elevation (of the host) and of being covered at processions.

JUNE 14th.—Versailles. The president Brion came to speak to the King, respecting his son's marriage, which he considers as void. The King

replied that he would not interrupt the course of justice, but that it was cruel to nullify a marriage, contracted with a lady of such quality as mademoiselle de la Force.

OCTOBER 22d.—Fontainebleau. The King expected that M. le prince would have been here to speak to him, respecting the conduct of M. le duc, with whom his Majesty is not satisfied. He wishes him to break off his intimacy with certain young persons. M. le duc is only anxious to justify his friends, saying, that he alone should be punished, and not those gentlemen, who had used all their efforts to restrain him. By this conduct, M. le duc has gained much credit, and his friends will be allowed to remain at court, the King being desirous that M. le duc's generosity should not be ineffectual.

25th.—The King has permitted madame de Montchevreuil to resign the office of superintendant of the maids of honour: it is believed that the place will remain vacant. A licentious book has unfortunately been discovered, hidden behind the bed of mademoiselle M . . . . , who owned that the book had been given her by M. le duc, but that it had been intended for one of her companions, who, however, strongly denies it. The greatest consternation prevails through the establishment. The King has declared he will not interfere. The dauphiness does wonders, and although she had reason to be dissatisfied with

these young ladies, she has promised them her protection, provided they conduct themselves with more propriety for the future.

26th.—The dauphiness has announced, that she will not engage any new ladies of honour, but that she will endeavour to secure their situations to those who remain.

27th.—The King, being importuned by the number of ecclesiastics, who are here waiting for the distribution of livings, which his Majesty is accustomed to make on All Saint's Day, has desired father la Chaise to announce to them his determination, that not one who is here exclusively upon benefice hunting, shall receive the least preferment.

28th.—The King entered the council-chamber at nine o'clock, and remained there till three-quarters past twelve. The commissioners sent into the provinces, reported the results of their missions. It is said, that they all represented to him the true state of the provinces. M. de Pomereu is reported to have spoken with great good sense. The commissioners who had accompanied them were present.

30th.—As the dauphiness was confessing this evening, she observed her confessor tottering: she was not alarmed, but held him up as long as she could, but his weakness increased to such a degree, that he fell senseless at her feet. His



companion entered, and gave the dauphiness absolution.

31st.—The dauphiness is much afflicted at the death of father Freicq, her confessor: she esteemed him very much, and can only confess in German; it is therefore supposed she will choose his companion, father Adehmar, as his successor. The late Queen and Queen-mother were in the same situation as the dauphiness; they always confessed in Spanish.

NOVEMBER 6th.—Charmel has for some time felt such a religious call, that he has resolved upon quitting the court: he informed the King of it this evening, and will sell his offices in order to be the more independent: he is captain of the battle-axes, and the King's lieutenant for the Isle of France. His determination is the more to be wondered at, as he has every reason to be happy, and is upon the best terms with the King and the court.

11th.—Fontainebleau. Charmel has taken leave of the King, and has set off to enter the Institution.

14th.—Versailles. The King has settled upon the Persian, Roussi, a pension of one thousand crowns, and has also given him four thousand crowns in ready money. He had made the King many presents, and some time since imported for him some fine Persian horses. This is the same Persian the King gained a law-suit for some years



since, and who, from gratitude, has revisited France.

19th.—The King went shooting after dinner, and about five o'clock arrived at Marly. Monseigneur had arrived there before him, with the princesses; and, upon his arrival, rehearsed the dance to be performed during the next journey, as the *divertissement* to the Bourgeois Gentilhomme, which the King intends to have played. The princesses learnt their dance with the count de Brionne, Précour, and Favier\*.

27th.—Monseigneur has received two rich dresses from Constantinople, the one embroidered with gold, the other with silver; they were presented to him by Girardin, our ambassador at that court, and are very magnificent and beautiful.

DECEMBER 1st.—Marly. The King remarked, that so many persons had desired to accompany him to Marly, that if the chateau had been as large as that of Fontainebleau, they could not all be accommodated. He said to M. de Metz, whom he esteems very much: "Others desire me to bring them with me to Marly, and I desire you to come."

2d.—Marly. The King went out shooting, and returned early. Play commenced in the shops, in which there were the most beautiful stuffs, linens, and jewellery. There was also a bank. High play

\* The two last were opera dancers.—*Ed.*

took place before and after the ballet, which began at half-past six o'clock. The King was much amused at the spectacle, and laughed very heartily at the comedy\*.

3d.—The King told us, while at his dinner, that M. de Lavardin had entered Rome on the 15th of November, without any person appearing to oppose his entry. A few days after, the cardinal d'Estrées asked the Pope's permission to propose a bishopric for Portugal, of which he is the patron: the Pope said to him: "I absolve you." "Holy father," replied the cardinal, "I have not incurred censure, and therefore do not ask for absolution." "I give it you," said the Pope; "propose your bishopric." None but cardinal Maldakin has seen the ambassador. But the greater part had left Rome before his arrival. A few days after his entry, he sent to request an audience of the Pope, who replied that he would give an answer when he found himself better: cardinal Mollini, who has been nuncio in Spain, took the liberty of representing to the Pope, that he was very wrong in hesitating to give audience to an ambassador of his most Christian Majesty; and that it was commencing by offending a great monarch. This judicious advice, however, operated no change in the Pope†.

\* The Bourgeois Gentilhomme, which was played for the first time.

† The chief cause of dispute between the Pope Odescalchi, (Innocent XI.) and Louis, was the promulgation of the declara-

4th.—The dauphiness arrived before five o'clock; there was much play in the shops; the bank notes were quite exhausted, and the comic ballet of the *Bourgeois Gentilhomme* commenced at six o'clock, in order that supper might be served up earlier than usual, and that all the servants might get their meals before midnight. Madame d'Armagnac, having returned home from being present at the marriage of M. De Tonnerre, was very near being robbed, by a man who had slipped into her ward-

tion of the clergy of France, in 1682. This declaration involved four propositions: 1. "That the Pope possesses no temporal authority over Kings; 2. that the council is superior to the Pope; 3. that the exercise of the apostolic power must be regulated by the canons; and, 4. that it chiefly belongs to the Pope to decide in matters of faith; but that his decisions are not absolute till received by the church. A minor grievance was, that the privileges of ambassadors had been carried at Rome to such an extent as to make half the city an asylum for criminals. Innocent XI. exerted himself to abolish this detestable privilege. The ambassadors of the Empire, Spain, Poland, and of James II. of England relinquished it; but when the nuncio proposed to Louis XIV. to give it up likewise, he replied, "that he had never followed the example of others, and that it was his place to set examples." He then sent Lavardin to Rome purposely to bully the Pope. Notwithstanding the prohibitions of the latter, the ambassador entered the city at the head of a thousand men, and converted the whole quarter, in which the ambassador's palace was situated, into a military post. The Pope excommunicated him, as well as cardinal d'Estrées, the French *chargé d'affaires*, whom he always absolved when he gave him audience.—*Ed.*

robe, and had demanded her jewels from one of her women, who, very adroitly, gave the thief a paste necklace, and so frightened him, that the rascal, to save himself, jumped out of the window, thinking he was discovered.

8th.—M. de Brion, who, a few months since, married mademoiselle de La Force, formerly maid of honour to the Queen, has consented to allow his father to dissolve the marriage, and, by this means, he quits Saint Lazare, in which he had been confined by his father, the president de Brion. She no longer bears the name of madame de Brion. The duke de La Force has arrived here, to speak to the King, in favour of this unfortunate creature ; and the King has promised to interest himself for her.

11th.—M. de Lauzun had requested Monsieur to obtain him permission from mademoiselle to see her again. Mademoiselle answered Monsieur, who spoke to her on the subject, that M. de Lauzun was an ungrateful man ; that she would not see him ; and that she would have given the world never to have seen him. Monsieur approved much of mademoiselle's answer, who added, " I know his intention ; he hopes, if I saw him again, that I would speak to the King, to obtain his recall to court ; but I will, on no account whatever, pronounce his name ; he does not deserve it."

17th.—This evening there was a French comedy ;

it was performed very badly. All the good actors have remained at Paris, in order to play a new comedy, written by Baron ; it is called *Le Jaloux*. There is much dissatisfaction here that the worst comedians should have come to perform.

19th.—The duchess de Choiseul has again appeared at court, but she will not see the princess de Conti : the King had even forbidden the princess de Conti to speak to her in case she should meet her, saying to her, “ Do not trouble yourself to find reasons for not speaking to her : say that I have commanded it ; place it all on my shoulders ; I have a broad back.”

22d.—We are informed, by letters from Girardin, the King’s ambassador at Constantinople, that on the 8th of November, the Grand Seignior was deposed and imprisoned ; and that his brother, who had been incarcerated for forty years, had been placed upon the throne. He is only six months younger than his brother. Chiaoux Bassi, who headed the revolt, has been made grand-vizier, and his brother-in-law, Coprogli, caïmacan ; this Coprogli is the son and grandson of the Coproglis of whom so much has been said. Two hours after the revolt, and the imprisonment of the Grand Seignior, all was as quiet and tranquil at Constantinople, as if nothing had happened. The late Grand Seignior being forty-seven years of age, his brother told him, he, in his turn, would keep him forty years in prison.

23d.—We have learnt that M. de Turenne, returning from the Morea, in a Venetian vessel of considerable size, met a small French vessel ; that he sent to compliment the commander of the vessel, who replied that he would attack the Venetian, unless it saluted. M. de Turenne sent to beg they would wait a moment, got into a cutter, and went on board the French vessel, in order to take part in the action, should it attack the Venetian ; but the latter acted discreetly, and performed the salute. This conduct of M. de Turenne has been much commended.

26th.—M. de Croissy has declared to the nuncio, that the King, being guarantee for the treaty of Pisa, could no longer refuse supporting the rights of the duke of Parma, to whom his Majesty has been obliged to give up Castro and Ronciglione, in consideration of the sum of eight hundred thousand crowns, which M. de Parma had carried to Rome several times, and the Pope had declined to receive. The nuncio replied, that his Majesty could not observe that treaty, because Castro had cost the ecclesiastical state more than twenty millions of livres. M. de Croissy rejoined, that when Popes made unjust wars, it was but right that they should pay dearly for them ; and that the treaties which had been entered into must be observed, especially that to which his Majesty is guarantee. M. de Croissy moreover declared to him, that Avignon had been given to the Popes

in violation of the laws of the kingdom ; that his Majesty's predecessors and himself had not been anxious to enter upon their rights, because they wished to favour the Popes with whom they had reason to be satisfied ; but that now the Pope treats the King in a manner which compels his Majesty no longer to observe the same condescension ; and that, therefore, the parliaments of the kingdom shall pronounce upon the affair, and, after the declaration of their decision, the King will enforce the execution of the decree.

END OF THE YEAR 1687.

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## 1688.

**JANUARY 8th.**—The Pope has ordered, that in all the churches throughout Rome, service should be stopped the moment M. de Lavardin, our ambassador, should enter them : thus treating him as an excommunicated person.

The feast of St. Luce has not been celebrated, as was customary every year, on the 13th of Dec. at St. Jean de Latran, in remembrance of the present which Henry IV. made to the canons of St. Jean



de Latran, of the Abbey of Clérac, on the day of his abjuration. It was said at Rome, that M. de Lavardin wished to be present there as the ambassadors of France usually are; but the Pope, who will not recognize him in this quality, nor will allow him any of its functions, instructed cardinal Chigi, chief priest of that church, to be present, and, in case M. de Lavardin should enter, to cause divine service to cease. This cardinal had, also, orders to make the priest descend from the altar, if the ambassador arrived before the consecration; and to consume the sacramental elements instantaneously, if he should arrive after the pronouncing of the sacramental words. The cardinal d'Estrées and the ambassador, being made acquainted with this order of the Pope, resolved to put off the fête, under pretence that their liveries were not ready. The Pope was averse to its being deferred by their orders, but the bull was produced, by which the cardinal, patron of the interests of France, is empowered to postpone it, should he conceive it requisite so to do.

10th.—The King held a royal council after dinner, to deliberate how the property, belonging to protestants who had quitted the kingdom without permission, should be applied.

15th.—It is known at Rome, that M. de Lavardin has made a protest, by which he appeals from the Pope's bull, to a better-informed Pope, or to the future council.



17th.—Monseigneur, accompanied by Madame, hunted the stag.

After dinner, the King sent for madame d'Arpajon, and ordered her to take mademoiselle de la Force home with her ; the countess de Grammont conducts the maids of honour to Paris, where they will be placed in a convent. She has caused a letter to be written to M. le prince, who is at Paris, to know if madame la princesse would have the kindness to take charge of mademoiselle de Montmorency ; and mademoiselle de Biron will reside with madame d'Urfé, her sister. The maids of honour, therefore, no longer exist.

The King has ordered the marquis de Bellefonds to reserve one of the sets of horses belonging to the maids of honour for the state-carriage, which is to be made for the dauphiness, as the Queen had one.

18th.—The King spoke to the duke de la Force, who has arrived here, respecting the report of the breaking up of the chamber of maids of honour, and told him that he was satisfied with his daughter ; and that, as a mark of it, he had placed her with the duchess d'Arpajon, lady of honour to the dauphiness ; and that he would take upon himself to find her an advantageous settlement.

23d.—The parliament has passed a decree, by which it styles the excommunication, issued at Rome against M. de Lavardin, the King's ambassador, an abuse.

The speech of M. de Talon\*, the King's advocate-general, is printed along with the decree. The King's advisers entreat his Majesty to cause national councils to be assembled, and to order the bankers throughout his dominions, not to send any more money to Rome for any purpose whatever ; and to be graciously pleased to support the privileges of his ambassadors, as the Kings, his predecessors, have always done.

24th.—Letters from Constantinople, from M. Girardin, contain the intelligence, that the Sophis have revolted ; that they endeavoured to force the scraglio ; pillaged the richest houses in the city ; entered the baths where the women were bathing, and violated them ; and that the ambassador is under apprehension for himself and family.

31st.—We hear that the Pope has forced the Jesuits to march in procession, which they have never before done. A Barnabite, accused of being inclined to Molinism, has been arrested at Paris. Some doctors have also fled, charged with having fallen into errors nearly approaching that heresy. They are also accused of having had secret intelligence with the court of Rome.

\* M. de Talon was the son of Omer Talon, long respected as the oracle of the French bar. The son was worthy of his father, and died in 1698. The work, entitled *Traité de l'Autorité des Rois dans le Gouvernement de l'Eglise*, usually attributed to him, is from the pen of Roland Le Vayer de Boutigni, intendant of Soissons, who died in 1685.—*Ed.*

FEBRUARY 8th.—After supper, M. de Luxembourg introduced at the princess de Conti's, three Italian comedians, some of the best dancers, and mademoiselle de la Lande; Monseigneur and madame la duchesse, were present. The spectacle was very diverting. M. de Luxembourg had caused four guards, belonging to Noailles' company, as tall as giants, to be disguised in girl's clothes. Some of the courtiers wished to censure this divertisement, which was an indirect attack upon the princes, who are, at present, desirous of marrying the princesse de Conti.

14th.—Langlade underwent the question, both ordinary and extraordinary, but confessed nothing; he is, however, supposed to be guilty.

26th.—The King has resolved to expel all the remaining Huguenots the kingdom. He confiscates their property, and allows them to retire whither they please. They are to be escorted out of the kingdom.

Langlade has had his final trial, and is condemned to the galleys for nine years, and is instantly to be chained to the oar. His wife is condemned to banishment for nine years, and to be detained in prison till she has paid M. de Montgommery the 10,000 crowns stolen from him, and all the law expenses.

18th.—The four principal apartments at Marly have been re-furnished. Their former hangings,

which were only damask, have now been exchanged for velvet and brocade. The colours only have been preserved: red for the King, green for Monsieur, blue and pink for Monsieur and Madame.

20th.—M. de Croissy has written an answer to a libel which has been published at Rome against the protest of M. Lavardin. Some ecclesiastics have made remarks upon this production, and assert, that the King ought to have some parts of it altered.

21st.—The King has ordered M. de Croissy to revise his answer to the libel at Rome. There are objections made to three different parts of it. It has been corrected and reprinted.

23d.—News has arrived from Rome, that M. de Lavardin had gone to the church of St. Peter, and that the masses, already begun, were concluded without re-commencing others.

It is likewise stated, that the Queen of Sweden had given an audience to M. de Lavardin, who went there with a suite of eleven carriages, but without *fioques*. The Queen afterwards ordered her people to go to the Farnese palace, to receive the French.

24th.—M. le prince has mentioned to the King his intention of marrying mademoiselle de Bourbon, his daughter, to the prince de Conti. The King very highly approved of the match, but it appears

that he will not do any thing considerable for the prince de Conti at present. He has pardoned him, but has not yet entirely forgotten.

25th.—M. de Croissy's pamphlet is published, with the correction of the three articles which were objected to, but which M. de Croissy asserts, might be very well maintained.

MARCH 2d.—Intelligence from Rome has arrived, stating, that the Pope was extremely vexed and mortified at the decree of the parliament, and the speech of M. Talon; that, at first, he was inclined to proceed to excommunications, but that afterwards he determined to listen to the cardinals, whom he consulted two by two.

The life of mademoiselle de Guise is despaired of. She is dying of a cancer in the womb, and is in her seventy-third year\*.

\* Mademoiselle de Guise was extremely rich, and was the last of the branch of Guise in a direct line. She was granddaughter to him who was killed at Blois, and sister to him who undertook the Neapolitan expedition. She was likewise sister to the abbess of Montmartre, celebrated for the treaty signed at her grate, which, although immediately after nullified, gave Lorraine to the King, and entailed the crown to the house of Lorraine, after the princes of the blood, and with the same rank, which was productive of so many disturbances, and caused the chancellor Séguier to observe to the King, that he could only make princes of the blood with the Queen. Mademoiselle de Guise was very fond of magnificence, and very proud. She had secretly married a younger son of the family of Bourdeille,

3d.—After dinner, the King set off early, and went to St. Germain, to see a great quantity of deer removed from the parks; he afterwards returned to Marly. Upon his arrival, he led the ladies into his apartment, in which there was a magnificent cabinet with thirty drawers, each containing a trinket of gold and diamonds. He made all the ladies sit down to raffle, and each one had her lot. The empty cabinet was for the thirty-first lady. In each lot there was a secret drawer, and in each secret drawer, jewellery, which enhanced the value of the lot very considerably. All the ladies were well satisfied, for all the lots were valuable: this lottery must have cost the King four thousand pistoles.

22d.—The Venetians are anxious for M. de Turenne to accept the post of lieutenant-general, under M. de Konigsmarck. Our ambassador at Venice has written to the King on the subject, but his Majesty has not yet returned any answer. The family of M. de Turenne, conceiving that the King's silence was not a mark of approbation, have written to him not to accept the office.

23d.—Monseigneur has ordered twenty-five superb jackets to be made for the wolf hunt.

so well known by the name of Montrésor, in a faction of the *importants* during the regency: there are some memoirs of him. He died at the residence of mademoiselle de Guise, and left no children.

24th.—The King told Monseigneur, that he did wrong in not giving one of his jackets to M. du Maine, and that M. du Maine was wrong in not asking him for one. Monseigneur has had one made for him.

26th.—M. de Mortemart is still very ill, and it is hoped that M. de Vivonne, his father, will be affected by his situation, and will afford him the consolation of seeing him before he dies, which he most ardently desires\*.

APRIL 22d.—The King has presented Racine and Despréaux, who are employed in writing his history, with one thousand pistoles each.

\* M. de Mortemart was a man of the greatest promise, and, for his age, of the highest reputation. His father, who was not like him, but who was a man of wit, and on familiar terms with the King, had quarrelled with him and with the Colberts, one of whose daughters his son had married. He was not fond of M. de Mortemart. They accused him of jealousy, but the fact was he did not believe him to be his son. In this melancholy interview, he placed his back against a table, opposite the bed, the curtains of which were undrawn, and looking at M. de Mortemart was heard to say to himself, “He will never recover: I saw his poor father die just in the same manner.” By this he meant his valet. Himself, his wife, his three sisters, and his daughters, might have furnished Europe with witticisms and pleasantries, always new and unexpected by others, and even by themselves.

There are numerous anecdotes of him. Notwithstanding M. de Vivonne was so great a courtier, his sister, madame de Montespan, feared him. He himself died a few months after his son, completely ruined.



29th.—I am told that the King has given a pension of two thousand livres to d'Estoublon, formerly maître d'hotel to the Queen-mother\*.

MAY 21st.—The count de Solre has lost at Malines, an important law-suit, which he had pend-

\* This d'Estoublon, who had been a very benevolent man for many years, towards the close of his life became still more so. He established himself at Paris in a fourth floor, in the parish of St. Sulpice, entirely occupied in his salvation, and good works, giving all to the poor. It was a part of his religion to bring home every day some of them to dine with him, and to eat with them. At this time the directors of St. Sulpice had devoutly conceived the idea of obtaining, by means of conscientious scruples, the knowledge of all that took place, under the pretext of what they called fraternal correction, and obliged all those who confessed to them to give them an exact account of every thing. They therefore learnt from d'Estoublon's valet, that he every day received people of no very prepossessing appearance, and regaled them with dinner. Inquisitors always see things in the worst light. Whatever their suspicions might be, they obtained a police warrant, and sent d'Estoublon to the Chatelet. This was a great surprise to a man of eighty years of age. However, by his own exertions, and those of his neighbours, who much esteemed him, he succeeded in getting liberated. But in vain did he demand justice; the object was to quiet him; and he retired home to Provence. This, however, made a stir sufficient to bring other things to light, and to disclose the operations of the fraternal correction, which produced a great disturbance. The curate of Barmondière was obliged to dismiss several priests, to disavow from the pulpit this kind of information, and to write an apology for it, in the form of a charge. It was, however, a long time before people were sufficiently reconciled with them to confess to them.



ing against the prince of Orange; and the King, who knows that injustice has been done him, has caused it to be notified to the baron d'Elval, the Spanish envoy, that it was his wish that the decision might be set aside, otherwise he would allow the count de Solre reprisals upon the subjects of Spain.

JUNE 6th.—The prince d'Elbeuf and the prince Philip of Savoy had a quarrel while at play: Monseigneur reconciled them; but some days after, the prince d'Elbeuf was found to be wounded in the thigh; he said that, having drawn his sword, and wishing to sheathe it, he missed the scabbard, and had thus wounded himself: the King has, however, ordered the affair to be enquired into.

12th.—The King has ordered the parliament to take cognizance of the affair of the prince d'Elbeuf, but as no proofs are forthcoming, although monitories have been issued, the matter will end here.

25th.—We are informed that the Queen of England has been brought to bed of a son. His father will shortly bestow on him the title of prince of Wales. He will have no nurse, but will be fed with milk, bread and broth. Many children of quality are brought up in London in this manner.

29th.—The prince de Conti married mademoiselle de Bourbon this day; there was no royal festival, nor did the new married couple sleep in

the grand apartments, as the late prince de Conti, and duke de Bourbon, had done. The King said these were honours he would allow to none but his own children\*. The wedded pair lay in the apartments of M. le prince. No one was invited to the wedding; the princes de Lorraine did not come; the other princes followed their example, a circumstance with which M. le prince is said to be dissatisfied.

JULY 23d.—Marshal Estrées is bombarding Algiers, and the inhabitants of the town have already blown many French slaves from the mouths of their cannon. As many *herts* have been shot, as the Algerines have killed Christians, and have been sent to them on rafts. It is not expected these pirates can be reduced.

AUGUST 2d.—Arlequin died this day at Paris. It is said he leaves behind him property worth three hundred thousand livres. All the sacraments were administered to him, because he promised not to appear again on the stage†.

\* Because they had married his daughters. In the following age, however, we find the same honour granted to princes of the blood.

† This Arlequin was M. Dominique, a humorous and worthy comedian, who possessed the talent of making the points in his characters with the greatest quickness and variety. He was serious, studious, and very well informed. The first president Du Harlay, who met him frequently in the library of Saint Victor, was so delighted with his knowledge and modesty, that he

18th.—Racine, by command of madame de Maintenon, is writing an opera, the subject of which is Esther and Ahasuerus. It will be sung and recited by the little girls of St. Cyr. It will not be wholly music. A person, named Moreau, is the composer.

21st.—M. de Croissy has been to inform the nuncio, that his people will receive the same treatment as those of M. de Lavardin have received at Rome, two of whom have been arrested by order of the Pope.

27th.—The prince de Conti fell head foremost into the canal of Chantilly, but he soon came up again; he had swallowed a few mouthfuls of water, and was dragged out by the hair; two hours afterwards, he went to call on Monseigneur, and feels no inconvenience from his accident.

SEPTEMBER 3d.—This evening M. de Vardes died at Paris. He was a knight of the Order, and had held a captaincy in the hundred Swiss\*.

embraced him, and entreated to be admitted to his friendship. From that moment, M. Du Harlay received him always with marked esteem and distinction: some who heard this, pretended that Arlequin was more learned than the minister, but that the latter was a better actor than Dominique.

\* M. de Vardes was called Du Bec Crispin: he was one of the best made, the most elegant, and most gallant men of France. The fair sex, intrigues, and ambition, were his ruin. He was engaged in the plot of the countess of Soissons, to exasperate the Queen on account of the King's amours. He was

12th.—Madame de Bouillon, at present in England, has asked the King's permission, through M. de Seignelay, to go to Venice; the King answered, that she might go wherever she pleased, except to court and to Paris.

14th.—Chanlai has returned from Rome, whither he had been sent by the King, as the bearer of a letter to the Pope, written with his Majesty's own hand; he could never obtain an audience, although he applied to cardinal Cibo, and at last made himself known to cardinal Estrées, in order to be admitted to an audience through his means.

16th.—Lord Spencer, eldest son of the earl of Sunderland, prime minister of England, died this evening at Paris, from having drunk too plentifully of brandy.

18th.—News has been received from Rome, that M. de Lavardin had sent a gentleman to M. de discovered and ruined. It cost him his place, and more than twenty-five years banishment into Languedoc. He came back so rusticated, as to surprise every body, the more so as he always retained his provincialism. He found means, during the regency, of fighting with impunity a duel with the duke de Saint Simon. The place of meeting was at the gate St. Honoré, and the two combatants went thither in their carriages. The coaches ran one against the other, and the coachmen began belabouring each other with their whips. In the mean time their masters alighted with their seconds, and began to fight. Vardes was disarmed. It all passed off as an accidental rencontre and quarrel between the coachmen of people who were not upon good terms.

Bracciano, to tell him, that since he had chosen to desert the French party, he ought to remove the arms of France from off the gate of his palace, which he did the same day; and the next he went to the Pope, to beg he would absolve him from the excommunication which he had incurred by the correspondence he had had with M. de Lavardin. The Pope told him that he had embraced the right side, and that he might rely upon his favour. Two days after, M. de Lavardin sent him word that he had only to repent of having failed in duty to the King, and of falsifying the oath he had taken upon receiving the Order of the Holy Ghost, an order which he was now unworthy of wearing, and which he desired him to return. M. de Bracciano had left it off the very day he had removed the arms from his palace gates.

20th.—Count de la Tour, envoy of the Elector of Bavaria, arrived, booted and spurred, to inform the dauphiness of what had occurred the 6th of this month, at the taking of Belgrade. The Elector was wounded in the cheek, by an arrow, while he was standing in the breach. M. de Commerce received a musket-ball below the knee; the ball entered the flesh, and has not yet been found. Young Staremborg, son of the governor of Vienna, count Emanuel de Furstemberg, and several other persons of distinction, have been killed. The King entered the apartment of the

dauphiness, while La Tour was there, and said to him, that although he had already learnt what had taken place at Belgrade, yet he received so much pleasure in hearing an action spoken of, in which the Elector of Bavaria had acquired so much glory, that he begged him to recommence the recital of the circumstance.

22d.—The King told the dauphiness that he was about to send Monseigneur to take the command of his armies in Germany. She burst into tears, and replied, that although she was very much afflicted at the departure of Monseigneur, yet that she thanked his Majesty for the opportunity he afforded him of acquiring glory. The King said to Monseigneur: “In sending you to command my armies, I afford you opportunities of manifesting your merit: go, display it to all Europe, in order that when I die, it may not be perceived that the King is dead\*.

23d.—We only learnt yesterday at the *coucher*; that the King had announced that Monseigneur should set off next Saturday, to command an army intended to operate on the banks of the Rhine.

\* Louis had already committed many aggressions against the Emperor, notwithstanding the treaty of Nimeguen, and now seized the opportunity of attacking Germany, under pretence of enforcing the nomination of cardinal Furstemberg, his creature, and the irreconcilable enemy of the Emperor, to the electorate of Cologne.—*Ed.*

Marshal Duras will be next in command to Monseigneur. There will be six lieutenants-general: Montclar, Joyeuse, d'Euxelles, the chevalier de Tilladet, and Rubantel.

Monseigneur will have for aides-de-camp, six of his *menins*, Sainte Maure, Mailly, Thiange, Dantin, and Quélus; and four others, namely, count de Crussol, count de Guiche, count de Mornay, and M. d'Heudicourt.

In this journey, M. de Montchevreuil will accompany M. du Maine, who will no longer have any preceptor: Jussac, who filled that office, will have the title of first gentleman of the chamber.

Upon Monseigneur's return from his journey to Chantilly, the King had confided to him his intention, a secret which he has kept with the greatest fidelity.

25th.—Monseigneur has left Versailles, to sleep at Meaux. Monsieur le duc, the prince de Conti, and M. du Maine, accompany him.

We have seen the manifesto issued by the King upon the subject of his troops entering Germany, by the taking of Philipsbourg and of Kaisers Lautern: we have also seen the letter which the King has written to the cardinal d'Estrées, upon all the subjects of complaint to which the Pope has given rise. All the young gentry have asked the King's permission to accompany Monseigneur; even those who have regi-



ments. The King has allowed most of them, but has refused others; such as Nangis, Lassé, duke de La Ferté, the count de Soissons, and prince Philip.

The King and Monseigneur were much afflicted at parting. His Majesty gave him seven thousand pistoles, and some diamonds, for presents.

27th.—We have learnt that the King, a short time ago, sent M. de Lavardin a present of ten thousand crowns: he has received several such presents since his residence at Rome.

Yesterday there was an extraordinary sitting of parliament, in which the attorney-general appealed to the future council from all that the Pope had done in the affair of M. de Talon, which his Holiness had referred to a congregation, a species of tribunal, whose jurisdiction is not recognized by us. This is the reason of the appeal from all the Pope has already done in this matter, as well as from what he shall do in future.

28th.—The courier from Rome has returned; the cardinal d'Estrées read the letter to the Pope, who, the next day, conferred the electorate of Cologne upon prince Clement. His Holiness has excommunicated M. de Talon and the parliament.

30th.—This day there was an assembly of all the bishops in Paris. It was held at the archbishop's palace. There were five-and-twenty pre-



sent. The King had commanded that the letter should be read to them, which he had written on the 6th of this month to cardinal d'Estrées; that they should be informed of what had passed on the 26th in the parliament; and that they should be told from him, that whatever might be the consequences of his misunderstanding with the Pope, he would always preserve the respect he owed to the Holy See, a determination which he hoped they would make known through all the dioceses of France. The bishops have deputed the abbé de Villars to thank the King for the honour he has conferred upon them, in making these communications, and to congratulate his Majesty upon his wisdom and moderation.

Le Cocq de Corbeville, a lieutenant in the guards, gave Chatenay, his sub-lieutenant, a blow in the face, in the court at Fontainebleau; the King immediately broke him, sent him to fort l'Evêque, and has given his commission to Artagnan, who will sell it.

OCTOBER 3d. M. de la Trousse has entered Avignon without any resistance from the garrison: the vice-legate retired.

The bishop of Vaison was taken and conducted to Saint Esprit. His papers were seized, and there were found at his residence ten or twelve girls of L'Enfant Jésus, a society of madame de Mondonville; they had retired there and observed the

rules of their society. They were conducted to Nismes. The bishop de Vaison was the intimate friend of cardinal du Camus, and had been almoner to cardinal Grimaldy. This will incense the Pope still more, for the bishop of Vaison is his subject, both by his bishopric and by birth.

4th.—We have learnt that the King of England has sent Schalton, who had been his envoy here, to the Tower, because he had, without orders, requested our King to assist him. There is no doubt that the prince of Orange has a design upon England, and H. B. M. will repent not having accepted the offers which the King made, of sending him forty of his best ships of war\*.

5th.—The following is the speech of the prince of Orange, upon taking leave of the States of Holland. “Gentlemen, I bid you adieu for ever. I go either to death or to a throne. If I die, I will die your servant; if I reign, I will live your friend.”

6th.—Madame Anselin, the King’s nurse, has died at Paris; she leaves her family very well provided for.

7th.—The King has promised to furnish vessels to such persons as are desirous of arming against

\* The Dutch armament, intended to establish William III. in England, gave great umbrage in France. Louis seized the Dutch shipping in his ports, and imprisoned the merchants and seamen; and, upon the reprisals of the Dutch, declared war against them.—*Ed.*

the Dutch; many people have already offered; several of the courtiers have already contributed money for the necessary equipments.

8th.—The King has ordered Saint-Olon, gentleman in ordinary, to attend upon the nuncio, and not to quit him an instant.

The King has caused their money to be returned to all those who had contributed it for the arming against the Dutch.

The university assembled in a body this day at the Mathurins. The procureur-general addressed them in a very fine speech, in which he explained to them, very clearly, the rights of the priesthood and of royalty; and, by command of his Majesty, gave them an account of his line of proceeding with the Pope, and the reasons which had obliged him to institute an appeal to the future council. All the university, first by the mouth of their rector, and afterwards by acclamation, replied, that they would support the appeal of the procureur-general, when the King should judge fit, and would give them permission so to do.

10th.—M. de Louvois has informed Rossignol, the King's decipherer, that his Majesty recollected, that he had asked the favour of one of the auditorships of accounts; that one was now vacant by the death of M. du Gué, and that he would be permitted to treat for it.

11th.—The prince of Orange admits no ca-

tholic officer on board his vessels. The French refugees were asked if they would follow him ; and La Moulonière has made out a list of nearly six hundred.

14th.—Monsieur and Madame have opened to-day, thirty or forty chests, from Siam, in which they found many very handsome presents. The King of Siam, not having sent them any by the first ambassadors, they had expressed themselves dissatisfied at it.

16th.—Thirty beautiful columns have been brought to Toulon, dug out from the ruins of a magnificent city, discovered some time ago upon the coast of Africa, to the east of Tripolis.

17th.—The King said to-day to the due de Villeroy, “Do you not think it very extraordinary that M. de Schomberg\*, who was born a German, should have naturalized himself a Dutchman, Englishman, Frenchman, and Portuguese?”

\* Frederick Armand de Schomberg, born in 1608, entered into the service of France in the year 1650. The peace of 1688, and the recognition of Spain of the family of Braganza, as the legitimate heir to the throne of Portugal, were chiefly owing to his exertions. Although a protestant, his great military talents obtained him a marshal's staff in 1675. Upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, he retired to the court of the Elector of Brandenburg, thence into Portugal, and, lastly, into the service of William prince of Orange, afterwards William III. of England. In 1689 he commanded in Ireland, was killed at the battle of the Boyne, July 1, 1690.—*Ed.*

21st.—The trench was not in much forwardness at Philipsbourg, on the nights of the 16th and 17th. The besieged have ninety-three pieces of battering cannon, which are rather annoying, and we have very little ground fit for constructing batteries; almost all the whole of it being marshy.

M. de Lauzun has set off, to offer his services to the King of England. Saint Victor set off some time ago, with the same object. M. de Lauzun not having much to occupy him in France, has been much commended for his determination. The King has given him permission\*.

23d.—The King has dispatched a courier to Monseigneur, to forbid his appearing in the trench whither he went too often.

26th.—The appeal of the procureur-general to the future council, has been posted at Rome in several places, and the King has caused it to be added, that the expenses of the war, about to be brought

\* M. de Lauzun was born in 1634. Mademoiselle de Montpensier falling in love with him, obtained the King's permission for their marriage in 1669, but, through the remonstrances of the Queen and the prince de Condé, it was retracted. A secret union was the consequence. Lauzun but ill repaid the preference of mademoiselle. It is even said, that one day, on his return from hunting, he had the insolence to say to her: " Louise d'Orléans, pull off my boots." After which she forbade him ever to appear in her presence. In 1689 he passed over into England, in the service of James II. who obtained for him the title of duke, in 1692. He died at Paris in 1723.—*Ed.*

upon Italy through the Pope's obstinacy, shall be defrayed by the relations of his Holiness, especially by Don Linio Odescalchi, his nephew. The Romans assert, that he has enriched himself very much by the coining of money, and the sale of grain: he some time ago purchased the duchy of Sery in the neighbourhood of Castro.

27th.—Monseigneur has sent Messrs. Bouligueux and d'Amanzé, to Fort Louis, for having been present at the attack of the hornwork, contrary to the order made by Monseigneur, that volunteers shall only go with the regiments in which they are enrolled.

The King has forbidden all the Jesuits in the kingdom, to have any correspondence with their general resident at Rome, with whom his Majesty is dissatisfied.

30th.—Father Taschard, a Jesuit, sets off tomorrow with three mandarins, to lay at the Pope's feet the presents sent him by the King of Siam. He has permission to see the general of the Jesuits, although his Majesty has interdicted all correspondence with him.

NOVEMBER 1st.—The dauphiness asked the King, if Monseigneur would soon return. The King replied, that he must first take Manheim, but that that would not be long delayed.

Father Gaillard, who was preaching, and whose sermon was interrupted by the good news, in

making his compliment to the King, introduced into it, very pathetically, and apropos, the praises of Monseigneur, and the taking of Philipsburg, which pleased his Majesty very highly. The taking of Philipsburg by Monsieur, was made known on his birth-day, and in the place where he was born ; a circumstance which, though trifling, has been remarked, and affords pleasure.

2d.—Several English bishops waited upon his Britannic Majesty, and have represented to him, that under the present circumstances, it was expedient to convokè the parliament ; and that it was his duty to be instructed in the Anglican religion ; to which H. B. M. answered, that the Dutch themselves could only have held such language as that to him.

4th.—The King, at mass, had *Te Deum* sung for the taking of Philipsbourg ; and many cymbals and trumpets were added to the music. The dauphiness got up in order to be present, and the King was pleased at seeing her in a robe de chambre in the gallery.

Before his departure, the prince of Orange pronounced a speech to their High Mightinesses, and told them that his only object in going to England, was to further the interests of the reformed religion, and to expel the catholics : at the same time, the Spanish ambassador, at the Hague, offered up prayers for the success of the arms of the prince of



Orange in England, which appeared to us here very extraordinary.

We are informed that the chevalier de Longueville, while visiting the works of Philipsbourg, after the taking of that place, was killed by a soldier, who was shooting at a snipe. The chevalier was the natural son of M. de Longueville, who was killed at the passage of the Rhine\*.

\* This chevalier de Longueville was son of M. de Longueville, or count de St. Paul, who was killed at the passage of the Rhine, while on his way to be elected King of Poland. The maréchale de La Ferté, celebrated for her gallantries, was his mother. Her husband being living, there was no precedent in France of the legitimatizing the bastard of a married woman, because the name of the mother must be declared, and in naming her, the son became by law the son of the husband. The King, pressed by madame de Montespan, to acknowledge their children and to legitimatize them, ordered Harlay, at that time procureur-general, and since first president, to undertake it. He did not dare to hazard any thing upon the King's children ; but the chevalier de Longueville appeared to him a very proper subject for an essay. For this purpose they suborned madame de Longueville, sister of the great Condé, so well known during the troubles of the regency, who had retired and turned penitent, and prevailed upon her to acknowledge this bastard of her son, and present a petition to have him legitimatized. She did so, and the parliament, unconscious of the bridge they were constructing, legitimatized him without naming the mother ; this immediately removed every difficulty for the children of the King and madame de Montespan. Harlay had renewed for them a mythological prodigy. Like Minerva, they were children of Jupiter without having a mother. The count de St. Paul had an elder brother,



5th.—The King conducted the ladies to the boar hunt, at which they were much gratified. His Majesty sometimes hunts the wolf with Monseigneur's dogs, upon which the poet Voiture observed in a letter: "The King now takes wolves like Monseigneur, and Monseigneur takes cities like the King."

12th.—The duchess de Bourbon and the princess de Conti have gone into mourning for the chevalier de Longueville.

24th.—The King has informed us that the Pope had granted him permission to hear mass till two o'clock, and likewise the same indulgence to Monseigneur and the dauphiness. It is an ancient tradition, that the Kings of France possess that right, but his Majesty told us he was desirous of having it confirmed by the Pope, not knowing upon what the tradition was founded.

26th.—Quinault\* died this morning at Paris.

a priest and a madman, who lived for many years confined in the abbey of St. George, in Normandy. With him the house of Longueville became extinct.

\* Quinault was born in 1636. His muse was very prolific. His prologues, full of elegance and wit, are, however, by far too adulatory of Louis XIV. After the defeat of the French at Hoshchedt, a German prince observed to one of the prisoners, "I hope at least we shall not in future have so many prologues in France." In 1671 he purchased an auditorship in the chamber of accounts, but some difficulties being raised

He was a member of the French Academy, and of the Academy of the King's Medals. He wrote many comedies and operas. For two years past, he had become very devout.

28th.—Upon leaving table, his Majesty got into his coach to meet Monseigneur. The dauphiness, Monsieur, Madame, mademoiselle de Guise, and the princesses, accompanied the King, with all the ladies and courtiers in their suite. His Majesty went first to St. Cloud, which he found to be considerably embellished by the new staircase, erected there by order of Monsieur. The King went through all the apartments; and as soon as the signals which the baron de Beauvais had ordered to be made in the plain, were visible, his Majesty again got into his coach, and met Monseigneur at the Bois de Boulogne; he had passed the night at Dormans. The prince de Conti has returned with him.

The King, upon his return here, was closetted a considerable time with Monseigneur, who, upon quitting his Majesty, went to the dauphiness's, and afterwards to madame de Maintenon's.

DECEMBER 11th.—M. de Boulonde has returned to Huïs, after having placed under contribution all against his admission by his brother commissioners, an epigram appeared, which concluded thus:—

Puis qu'il a fait tant d'auditeurs,  
Pourquoi l'empêchez vous de l'être ?—*Ed.*

the villages comprised between the mayoralties of Bolduc and Breda. He has been within two leagues of Bolduc, and was under the necessity of burning twelve or fifteen villages. He has also put under contribution the country about Liege, from which he will raise more than five hundred thousand livres.

21st.—M. de Monaco has informed the King that he received, with the profoundest gratitude, the favour which his Majesty had done him, in naming him a Knight of the Order; that he entreated his Majesty would permit it to be noted in the registers, that the rank which he held in this ceremony, in which he ranks according to his duchy of Valentinois, should not prejudice the prerogatives and rank in the state which his Majesty has granted to his family; but that if his request was in the least disagreeable to his Majesty, he would accept the order unconditionally. The King was pleased with this letter, and has ordered that all that M. de Monaco desired, should be inserted in the registers, in conformity to the request he had made the King in his letter.

23d.—M. de Seignelay entered the King's apartment who was still in bed, and brought him letters from M. de Lauzun, who arrived on Tuesday morning at Calais, bringing with him the Queen of England and the prince of Wales, whom the King had entrusted to him, on Sunday or Monday evening; this plan had been in agitation for a fortnight.

Lord Powis, husband of the *gouvernante*, had secretly brought the prince of Wales from Portsmouth to London, and had hidden him in a poor-house in the suburbs ; above sixty persons, whom it was impossible not to intrust, were in the secret. The King of England retired to rest with the Queen on Sunday, as usual, and made her rise an hour afterwards, to confide her to M. de Lauzun\*, who was waiting for her at the door of the cham-

\* It was at one o'clock in the morning, on Monday, the 20th of December, that the Queen of England escaped through a small garden door, and was conveyed, in the carriage of the consul of Florence, to the banks of the Thames, at Westminster. Here a waterman, in the pay of M. de Lauzun, was waiting for her. The night was extremely dark and rainy, the tide high, and the water rough. She, however, crossed in safety, and, upon landing on the opposite shore, proceeded on foot, through the mud and rain, above two miles, to an obscure inn, where a coach had been engaged for her conveyance. From some mismanagement, it was not quite ready. The Queen, fearful of being recognized if she entered the inn, preferred remaining in the yard, notwithstanding the incessant rain. This circumstance, perhaps, excited the curiosity, if not the suspicions, of the landlord, who came out with a lantern to view the parties. A valet of M. Lauzun's, named Rina, who was with the Queen, with great presence of mind pretended to slip, and, falling purposely on the lantern, knocked it down and extinguished the light. The coach was now ready, and the Queen, the nurse, with the young prince of Wales, M. De Lauzun, and La Seisse, got into it. Rina mounted the coach-box, and Saint Victor, with three horsemen well armed, formed the rear-guard. In a few hours the whole party arrived safely at Gravesend.—*Ed.*

ber ; he assisted her into the coach, and they then proceeded to fetch the prince of Wales with his nurse and rocker. They had relays of horses as far as beyond Gravesend, where they embarked on board a yacht belonging to M. de Lauzun ; the captain did not know who his passengers were, and even M. de Lauzun, who had with him an Englishman to explain the commands issued by the captain of the yacht, was ordered by the King of England to poniard him, in case he should wish to make any manœuvres contrary to their intention, of landing at Calais or at some other French port. Saint Victor, who had all along been in the secret, had followed the coach, alone upon horseback. Lord Powis and his lady had preceded them and joined the Queen in the yacht, in which the Queen was hidden in the hold, carrying the prince of Wales in her arms, like a parcel of dirty linen. The child never cried, neither in the coach nor in the yacht ; all was conducted in the happiest and most admirable manner. The Queen, upon arriving at Calais, would not permit any honours to be shewn her. M. de Lauzun informs the King, that the King of England had commanded him not to place the Queen in any hands but his, and that it was very unfortunate he could not execute this order, not having permission to present himself before his Majesty. The King answered him with his own hand, wrote him a most condescending letter, and permits him to re-

turn to court. The King even said to his ministers during the council, "He will be surprised and very glad to see my writing; for he was formerly accustomed to it."

The King has sent one of his gentlemen in ordinary to the Queen of England, to congratulate her upon her safe arrival, and his Majesty will immediately send off carriages, guards, and all the necessary attendants for the service of the Queen. Vincennes is furnishing for her reception: monsieur le premier\* heads the household, as his father did before on a similar occasion, when they went to meet the late Queen of England.

The King has written to mademoiselle de Montpensier, who has returned to Paris within these few days, that he had recalled M. de Lauzun to court; that she must not be hurt at it, and that he could not refuse himself the pleasure of seeing a man who had so successfully performed so important an action.

25th.—A naval officer has just arrived with the intelligence, that on Monday or Tuesday night, the King of England, disguised, and with only one follower, quitted London; his design is to escape to France, and to cross the sea in a small vessel commanded by the mayor of Boulogne, but it is feared that he has been taken on the road by the

\* The first minister.

common people, who are all for the prince of Orange. The Queen of England comes from Calais to Boulogne, where she will await intelligence of her husband, resolved, as she says, if he is arrested, to pass over again into England to suffer martyrdom with him.

28th.—News from England has arrived that the King has been arrested at Faversham, and conducted prisoner to Rochester; that he was not recognized at first, but was seized because being found within two leagues of the sea; he was taken for a catholic, anxious to make his escape; that he was disguised as the valet of a nobleman who was also arrested. The jailer of Rochester is said to have recognized the King when in prison.

30th.—After his *levee*, the King held a chapter of the order. The chancellor, M. de Louvois, rendered him an account of all the testimonials of the knights. His Majesty then made us enter his closet, and dubbed us all knights of St. Michael, without observing any rank, just as we came to his hands; he even missed some, such as the dukes d'Estrées, and d'Uzès, and de la Feuillade, whom he dubbed in the evening. The ceremony is performed in this manner: the King draws his sword, the intended knight kneels down, and the King strikes him upon both his shoulders with it, saying to him: "In the name of Saint George and Saint Michael, I make you a knight." Previous to the



ceremony, the King told us, that he had seen, by the testimonials of our nobility, good life, and morals, that there was no obstacle to our receiving a favour which he was very happy to confer upon us. There was so little rank observed upon this occasion, that the duke de Beauvilliers and myself were the first, and M. Le Grand followed us.

END OF THE YEAR 1688.

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1689.

JANUARY 1st.—The duke of Richmond spoke to the King at his *coucher*, to justify himself from the insinuations which had been thrown out against him and his mother, the duchess of Portsmouth, respecting the affairs of England. She was accused of having expressed herself very improperly respecting the birth of the prince of Wales, and he, of having said that he would join the prince of Orange, if he were in England. All this is false; and the King replied to the duke, that he knew both him and his mother too well, ever to have entertained even a momentary suspicion of them.



2d.—The King has appointed M. le Grand\* to meet the Queen of England, and the dauphiness has appointed me on her behalf. We shall set off the day she sleeps at Beaumont.

5th.—The King received the intelligence, that the King of England arrived yesterday morning at Ambleteuse† in good health. His Majesty immediately dispatched one of his gentlemen, to carry the news to the Queen of England, who had reached Beaumont. She was at prayers when M. le premier arrived to announce the happy tidings, and so completely forgot her misfortunes, that she lifted up her hands and eyes to heaven, saying, “How happy I am.” An hour before this, we had presented the King’s and the dauphiness’s compliments to her, and, upon our return to her house, found her transported with joy. It is impossible for any one to appreciate, more than she does, the King’s attentions to her; and she is extremely satisfied with the reception she has every where met with on her road. The King ordered M. le premier to set off immediately from Beaumont, in order to meet the King of England. Monsieur and Madame

\* *Le grand écuyer*: the master of the horse.—*Ed.*

† The ex-king remained some time at Ambleteuse. The answer he made, while there, to the congratulations of the clergy upon his safe arrival, is worth recording. He said, “Gentlemen, we beg your prayers in our behalf; we will defend the cause of Jesus Christ, and we hope he will not abandon us.”—*Ed.*

dispatched the same orders to Messrs. Châtillon and de la Rongère, who had been deputed by them to pay their compliments to the Queen.

6th.—The King, after dinner, set off in his coach accompanied by Monseigneur and messieurs, and proceeded to a place near Chatou, where he waited for the Queen of England, who arrived about a quarter of an hour afterwards. As soon as her carriages approached, the King, Monseigneur, and Monsieur alighted. The King stopped the carriage\* immediately preceding the Queen's, in which was the prince of Wales, whom he embraced. During this, the Queen of England descended from her coach, and complimented the King with expressions full of gratitude, both on her own account, and that of the King, her husband. The King replied, that he was rendering them a melancholy service upon this occasion, but that he hoped the time would come when he could be of more essential use to them. The King had with him his guards, his

\* Louis opened the coach door himself, saying, "*I must make my first visit.*" He took the infant in his arms, kissed it several times, caressed it, and praised its beauty: he then closed the door and waited till the Queen's coach came up. As soon as the ex-queen perceived Louis, she alighted, and the King, having saluted her, she said, "Sire, you see before you an unfortunate Queen, whose only consolation is in your Majesty's goodness, and who dares affirm, that she is not unworthy of it, having been always devoted to your interests."—*Ed.*

light horse and his musqueteers, and was accompanied by all his courtiers. The King got into the Queen's coach, as did also Monseigneur and Monsieur; this had been so arranged the preceding day; it was on this account that she was only accompanied by lady Powis, and signora Anna Vittoria Montecuculli, an Italian lady, to whom she is very partial.

They alighted at the chateau of St. Germain, which was magnificently furnished, and where every possible accommodation had been provided for the prince of Wales. Tourolle, the King's upholsterer, presented to the Queen the key of a small box, in which were six thousand pistoles. M. and madame de Monchreveil, are at St. Germain's, for the purpose of paying the Queen the compliments of their government. The King of England lies to night at Breteuil. His son, the duke of Berwick, has preceded him, in order to bring the Queen intelligence of him. The duchess of Portsmouth wished to present herself to the Queen, but M. de Lauzun informed her, that she would see nobody till after her arrival at St. Germain. The reports respecting her observations have not failed to make an impression upon the Queen, but she justified her conduct successfully.

7th.—After dinner, the King heard, for the second time, at madame de Maintenon's, the rehearsal of the tragedy of Esther, with the symphony Monseig-

neur and Monsieur le prince were there between five and six o'clock. The King entered his coach with Monseigneur and the duke de Chartres, and alighted at the chateau of St. Germain. He found the Queen of England still in bed; he conversed with her about half an hour, and left her when he was informed that the King of England had entered the court-yard. The King went to meet him as far as the door of the guard-room\*. The King of England bent his knee to him; the King embraced him, and they remained for some time interchanging embraces, and then the King, always giving the right, conducted him to the apartment of the Queen, his consort, and presented him, saying, "I bring you a man whom you will be very happy to see." The King of England remained a long time in the arms of the Queen, after which, Monseigneur, the duke de Chartres, the princes of the blood, cardinal Bonzy, and some of the courtiers known to his Majesty, were presented to him by the King. The King then conducted his Majesty of England to the prince of Wales, and after having re-conducted him

\* Upon seeing Louis, the ex-king bowing, bent his knee a little, Louis did the same, and then affectionately embraced him, so much so, that he kissed him no less than ten times, after which he said, "It is impossible for me to feel greater joy than in seeing your Majesty here;" and, shortly after, added, "But do not let us lose time, we must get into the coach; the Queen burns with impatience to see your Majesty."—*Ed.*

to the Queen, upon taking leave, said, “ I do not wish you to wait upon me ; you are still my guest ; to-morrow, as agreed, you must visit me at Versailles ; I will do you the honours, which you must repay me at Saint Germain, the first time I come there ; and afterwards we will see each other without ceremony.

8th.—The King of England came here about four o'clock ; the King went to meet him as far as the end of the guard-chamber, and then conducted him into his apartment, always giving him the right hand ; the two Kings conversed a considerable time together, and afterwards entered the cabinet, where they were closetted. The King then conducted the King of England through the gallery to the dauphiness, who was at the door of her apartments, accompanied by all the ladies of the court. Every one stood during the conversation ; the King presented the princesses of the blood to the King of England, and afterwards conducted him to the top of the staircase, which he descended to go to the apartments of the dauphin, who came to receive him at the door of his guard-chamber, and led him into his apartment, where they conversed a considerable time, standing ; they then entered the closet of Monseigneur, whither we followed them. The King of England expressed great admiration at the cabinets, and spoke like a connoisseur of the pictures, porcelain, crystals, and all that he saw.

He afterwards went to Monsieur, who was ill in bed, and, having visited Madame, set off at six on his return to St. Germain.

9th.—Monseigneur, upon rising from dinner, proceeded to St. Germain; the King of England came to receive him at the end of the room, but they did not quit it; they conversed a long time standing, and Monseigneur afterwards went to visit the Queen, who gave him an arm-chair, but below her. On quitting the Queen, Monseigneur visited the prince of Wales, and then returned to Versailles. The King has regulated what allowance he will make the King of England. He will give him fifty thousand crowns as an outfit, and fifty thousand francs à month. The King of England wished only for half these sums.

The Queen of England said that she would treat the ladies either according to the etiquette of England or of France; she leaves it to the King's choice, and will do nothing but what is agreeable to him.

The Queen told Monsieigneur that she only waited for a dress, in order to go to Versailles, to pay her court to the King, and to visit the dauphiness.

10th.—The King has desired all the duchesses and ladies to go and pay their court to the Queen of England, who will receive them in the same manner as the Queen our mistress did here.

News has arrived from England, that the priace of Orange has ordered M. Barillon to leave London immediately\*.

12th.—Some difficulties still existed respecting the ceremonial, upon the manner in which the princes of the blood were to be received by their Britannic Majesties. It is at length agreed, that the princes of the blood shall be covered when the King is so, and that the Queen shall give them folding seats, and shall salute them. The late Queen, our mistress, did not permit them to sit down; but they were always seated before the Queen-mother. The late King of England, at Brussels, gave an arm-chair to monsieur le prince. The Emperor offered chairs to the princes de Conti, when they passed through Vienna; and there are numerous instances of the princes of the blood of France, having received still greater honours, than those paid them on this occasion; but the King is desirous to have more respect shewn to the King

\* Barillon, deceived by the King of England, and by his ministers, who deceived their master, always affirmed, that nothing was to be feared in England, whilst d'Avaux gave constant intelligence from Holland, of what was going on there. If, at the close of 1688, Maestricht had been besieged instead of Philipsbourg, the enterprize against England would have proved abortive, as it was well known afterwards. But M. de Louvois was decidedly anxious for war, and a long and general war, which should give him complete superiority.



of England in his adversity than if he were prosperous.

The King of England has created lord Powis a duke ; he has given up an income of above fifty thousand crowns, in order to follow the King, his master ; he is a man of high quality.

13th.—The Queen of England came here about four o'clock, the King went to meet her beyond the guard-chamber, as far as the top of the staircase. They remained for some time in conversation in the saloon, where the King dresses himself, the two arm-chairs leaning against the table ; the King had no officer behind him. They are always there when his Majesty receives ambassadors, but a difference was observed on this occasion. The King then conducted the Queen through the gallery, as far as the door of the dauphiness's apartment, who came there to receive her, and led her into her sitting-room. There were six arm-chairs, one for the Queen, one for the dauphiness on the Queen's right hand, one for the duke de Bourgogne, one for the duke de Berri, and, on the left of the duke d'Anjou, one for Madame. The conversation was very lively, and free from restraint.

The dauphiness re-conducted the Queen as far as the guard-chamber, and there they took leave, very much gratified with each other. The Queen then went to Monseigneur's, who had attended as



a private individual at the dauphiness's while the Queen was there. Monseigneur came to receive her at the door of the guard-chamber, and conducted her into the room, where they were both seated for some time, each in an arm-chair; they then entered Monseigneur's cabinets, with which the Queen was much delighted, and where she expressed great satisfaction at the behaviour of the dauphiness. Monseigneur re-conducted her as far as the place where he had met her. From thence the Queen went to Monsieur, who advanced as far as the end of his room, in order to meet her. She did not remain there long, but proceeded to Madame's, who came to meet her at the door of Monsieur's apartment, and re-conducted her to the same place. Monsieur and Madame had arm-chairs the same as the Queen. During all these interviews, lady Powis, and signora Montécuculli were seated, lady Powis as a duchess, and signora Montecuculli, as maid of honour to the Queen.

15th.—After dinner, the King, accompanied by Monseigneur, went to Saint Germain. The King of England came to meet him at the door of the guard-chamber. After having been closetted for some time, they went to the Queen's apartments, where there were three arm-chairs, but the King of England would not sit down, and went near the fireplace to speak with Monseigneur who was standing, saying to the King: "We have agreed to wave all

ceremony after this visit: I wish to begin from this evening."

16th.—We learn from Spain, that the King has given the Queen, his consort, forfeitures to the amount of a million. It is supposed she will immediately discharge the debts she has contracted in France, which amount to 200,000 francs.

16th.—The King of England came here after dinner, and found the King at madame de Maintenon's. The King led him into his apartment, shewed him all the little cabinets, and then conducted him to the dauphiness. All ceremony was done away with: Monseigneur wished to wait upon the King of England; but he declined, and insisted upon his leaving him at the door of the dauphiness's apartment.

M. de Croissy has received news from England, stating, that the prince of Orange has liberated lord Feversham. The lords, assembled at London, propose bringing the King, their master, to trial, upon four capital charges, viz. the death of the King, his brother, to which they assert he was a party; the death of the earl of Essex, who cut his throat in prison; the supposition of the prince of Wales; and the treaty of secret alliance with France. It appears, from this expression of malignity, that the King of England has acted wisely in coming to France. There are, however, some noblemen who do not fall into the views of the prince of Orange; the earls

of Pembroke and Nottingham maintain, that no judiciary process can be undertaken neither against the King nor the prince of Wales.

17th.—The King of England saw mother Agnes and madame d'Epéron at the Grand Carmelites. He wished to see mother Agnes, as she was the first person who spoke to him, and induced him to change his religion. He performed his devotions at the Jesuits.

20th.—After dinner the King went out shooting, and returned about five o'clock, a short time after which the King of England arrived. Their Majesties were closetted for some time, and then walked through the mansion. The King of England was desirous of going up stairs to visit madame de Maintenon; but she came down, and saw him in the grand saloon.

24th.—A courier has arrived from Rome, and it appears that affairs at that court are far from coming to an amicable adjustment; it is even reported that our ambassador might very likely be recalled.

The nuncio has been at St. Germain for some days, and now returns to Rome, where he hopes to receive a cardinal's hat. We are not very well satisfied here, respecting his behaviour in England, and we had rather have him in Italy than in France.

The King of England has, by warrant, permitted

his son, the duke of Berwick\*, to wear the Order of the Garter, although he has not been installed in the chapel at Windsor. When the King of England nominates any one a knight of the Garter, he gives him the riband and the garter; but he does not wear the star till his arms have been placed in the chapel of Windsor, in the place of those of his predecessor; and the arms are never placed there till after he has been installed.

26th.—At three o'clock, the King and Monseigneur went to Saint Cyr, where the tragedy of Esther was represented for the first time, and had wonderful success. Madame de Quélus spoke the prologue better than la Champmêlé could have done it. The King, the ladies, and the cour-

\* Fitz-James, duke of Berwick, was the natural son of the duke of York, afterwards James II. and of Arabella Churchill, sister to the duke of Marlborough. He was born at Moulins, in 1674. "Such," says Montesquieu, "was the star of the house of Churchill, that it produced two men, one of whom was destined to shake, to their foundations, the two great monarchies of Europe, and the other to support them." After distinguishing himself by his valour and generalship, in almost every action of importance, he was, in 1733, appointed to the command of the French troops in Germany, and was killed by a cannon-ball before Philipsbourg, on the 12th of June, 1734. Just before his death, Voltaire arrived at the camp. "M. Voltaire," said the duke to him, "you will, no doubt, accompany us to visit the trenches?" "Excuse me, marshal," was the reply; "I am satisfied with the honour of celebrating your exploits, without being ambitious of sharing them."—*Ed.*

tiers, who were admitted, were quite charmed with the performance. Lord Dover and his lady, lord Dumbarton, and many Englishmen, have arrived at Calais ; they have brought over with them a hundred Irish soldiers. According to report, lord Dover brings over an immense sum of money. The prince of Orange has always treated him with particular respect, although he is a catholic, and devoted to the King.

27th.—The King of England came here about four o'clock ; the King quitted his cabinet and went to receive him in the saloon, where he dresses. They conversed for some time near the fire-place, and then were closetted in the King's cabinet, where they remained a long time. The King of England then went to the dauphiness's, accompanied by the King, Monseigneur, and Monsieur ; the dauphiness was not up. They conversed a long time within the balustrade, without sitting down ; the King of England then went to madame de Maintenon's, and conversed a long time with her ; he then visited Monsieur and Madame, before he returned to Saint Germain.

The King has received letters from Bâle, informing him, that the marquis de Villars, returning from Germany, on his arrival by night at Huningen, fell into the ditch of the fortress, put his thigh out of joint, and had otherwise severely bruised himself.

30th.—The King and Queen of England came here about four o'clock; the King received them in the room where he dresses, and went to meet them as far as his bed-room door. Monseigneur was with the King, madame la duchesse, madame la princesse de Conti, and mademoiselle de Blois, were also present. They entered the King's cabinet with the ladies, and a few courtiers; after having seen the small apartment, they proceeded to the gallery, and from thence to the Cabinet of Medals, where they took seats: the Queen in an arm-chair near the fire; Monsieur and the princesses upon folding seats; madame de Montecuculli upon a folding chair behind the Queen; Monseigneur stood, and the two Kings, seated upon folding chairs, were in conference in a corner of the cabinet. At five o'clock they went to the benediction, and returned through the grand apartment, which was well lighted up, and entered the apartments of the dauphiness, who was in bed. The two Kings closetted themselves in the little cabinet belonging to the dauphiness, where they continued a considerable time, during which the Queen remained in an arm-chair near the dauphiness; the three children of France were also present.

FEBRUARY 3d.—Yesterday evening at the *coucher*, the King granted M. de Lauzun the privilege of the *grandes entrées*, which he had previous to his imprisonment.

5th.—The King dined at an early hour, and, upon rising from table, went to Saint Cyr, about three o'clock. The King and Queen of England arrived there. The King received them in the chapter-house, and then conducted them to witness the representation of the tragedy of Esther. There were three arm-chairs: the Queen of England was seated in the middle, the King of England on the right, and the King on the left. Madame de Qué-lus performed the part of Esther, and never was any piece so successful.

9th.—The prince of Orange has sent the King of England his coaches, horses, hunting equipage, and plate.

12th.—This morning M. de Maurevel, being at his town residence in Paris, was awakened by a great noise, which he heard in his court-yard and in the street. It was occasioned by bailiffs, who had come to seize his horses, for a pretended debt of his tailor. He got up in his robe de chambre, and not being able to make this *canaille* (one of whom, seeing him at the window, fired at him) listen to reason, he took his pistols, and killed two of them. The rest made a precipitate retreat. M. de Maurevel came here to give the King an account of the affair, and to ask justice and pardon from him, offering at the same time to go to prison. The King received him graciously, and told him to remain at Versailles, till it was ascertained if the



affair had happened as he related it. It is supposed that it will not be attended with serious consequences to him.

13th.—M. de Maurevel received the King's pardon, and the necessary protections for himself and people. He could not have been better treated.

20th.—The King left the council chamber about eleven o'clock, when he was informed that Monsieur was awake, and went to him with the melancholy intelligence of the death of the Queen of Spain\*, who was only ill two days. She died the 12th of this month. The courier arrived yesterday at midnight, after the *coucher*. Before her death, she wished twice to see M. de Rebenac, and told him she felt she was going to die. She has made her will, and died with great courage and piety. After dinner, the King returned to Monsieur, who found himself much indisposed. The King of England came to visit him about four o'clock, and saw no one but him.

The ballet for to-morrow has been countermanded, and there will be no more balls or masquerades this winter; it will be even some time before there is a play, or a drawing-room.

21st.—Monsieur, who is in the deepest affliction, has passed the whole day at Saint Cloud, that he

\* Marie Louise d'Orléans, daughter of Monsieur, duc d'Orléans, the only brother of Louis XIV. and Henrietta, sister of Charles II. King of England.



might be private, and only returned very late this evening.

24th.—Mailli will accompany the King of England as far as Brest. The King's expedition to Ireland is no longer a secret. He will set off on Sunday or Monday. The King gives him twenty captains, twenty lieutenants, and twenty cadets, to serve in his troops. He has also given saddles, harness, pistols and all kinds of arms. In short, he has forgotten nothing that could be of service to him.

Thirteen large vessels, six frigates, and three sloops, are waiting for him at Brest; the vessel in which he embarks, will hoist his standard; he desired it, and the King acquiesced. M. de Lauzun had been named to accompany him to Ireland, where he was to receive the appointment of captain-general; but before his departure, he made some proposals which have been rejected, and he will not go.

25th.—This morning, at Saint Germain, the King of England made M. de Lauzun a Knight of the Garter, in the room of the duke of Albemarle, who died a short time since. His Britannic Majesty then proceeded to Paris, alighted at Notre Dame, where he performed his devotions, dined with M. de Lauzun, then visited the English nuns, and went to the Luxembourg, to pay his respects to the Grande Mademoiselle; passed through Chaillot,

where the heart of the Queen, his mother, is ; proceeded to Saint Cloud, to see Monsieur and Madame, who had come there this morning for an airing, and arrived here about seven o'clock, where the King had been expecting him earlier. The two Kings were closetted a long time, and then repaired to the dauphiness's, where the King of England took leave of her. The King said to him, " I wish, Sir, I may never see you again ; should fortune, however, decree otherwise, you will again find me, such as you have done." The King will again take leave of him before his final departure.

The court has gone into mourning for the death of the Queen of Spain ; all the ladies have visited the dauphiness, Monsieur, Madame, and mademoiselle, in deep mourning veils ; they will also go in them to St. Germain. The two Kings were to-day in violet coloured suits ; the Kings of England wear violet, as Kings of France, which title they always assume.

26th.—Monsieur and Madame have been to Saint Germain, to take their leave of the King of England ; Madame and all the ladies wore mourning veils. The King of England received them in the apartments of the Queen, his consort, who, after standing some time, sat down, saying, she found herself rather indisposed : the King of England saluted Madame and all the princes of the blood.

27th.—The King and Monseigneur have gone to

bid adieu to the King of England, who sets off to-morrow, without fail; they went after hearing the sermon of father La Rue.

The King of England had requested the King to permit Saint Vians to accompany him to Ireland; but his Majesty would not consent, because the severe wounds which Saint Vians has received, would have made the fatigue too great for him.

28th.—The King of England set off this morning from St. Germain in his carriage, accompanied by M. de Lauzun, Mailli, lords Powis, Dumbarton, Milford, and Thomas Stuart; he went through the Faubourgs of Paris, and at the Bourg de la Reine entered his travelling carriage; he will sleep to-night at Orléans, to-morrow at Tours, and will arrive at Brest on Saturday. M. de Lauzun has returned, after conducting him as far as Bourg de la Reine. Lady Milford follows her husband with four post chaises, which she has bought, for the conveyance of her waiting women.

MARCH 13th.—The Queen of England informed us, that the prince of Orange has ordered, that in speaking of the King her consort, and herself, the expression, *the late King*, and *the late Queen*, should be used.

16th.—The King has issued a proclamation, by which he restores to his Huguenot subjects, who have taken refuge in England and Holland, the

half of their property, provided they retire into Denmark or Hamburg.

17th.—The prince of Orange has sent into Holland, eight regiments of infantry and five of cavalry; they have arrived in the Meuse, but we know that their whole amount does not exceed three thousand seven hundred men. He cannot avail himself of any of the troops which were in the service of the King of England, as neither privates nor officers would take the new oath. Parliament has granted him the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act till the 10th of May; and he will thus be enabled to imprison all whom he may consider ill affected to the public good, that is, to his own interests.

24th.—The count de Béthune carried off this day from a convent in Paris, mademoiselle de Vaubrun, sister to the duchess of Estrées. They passed the night at the duke of Gesvres'. The count affirms, that he has been married to her for some time. He demanded his wife from the nuns, who refused to have any thing to do in the business, not acknowledging her as such. He broke open the convent doors, carried her off, and wrote to the King, giving him an account of his proceeding, endeavouring to justify it, and urging to his Majesty that he had done nothing against good order, by carrying off a lady who was his lawful wife.

25th.—The King has declared that he would not in the least interfere in the affair of M. de Béthune, and that justice should take its course. The duke de Gesvres has arrived here, in order to justify himself from the accusation of having assisted the count de Béthune ; he disowns as his guards the persons who assisted in breaking into the parlour of the sisters of Sainte Marie, where mademoiselle de Vaubrun was ; and has brought with him a letter written with his daughter's own hand, in which she declares that she is the lawful wife of the count de Béthune.

26th.—The duke de Charost, and the *lieutenant civil* have made a kind of accommodation with mademoiselle de Vaubrun, by which she has consented to allow the count de Béthune twenty-four hours to make his escape ; and this afternoon the above gentlemen brought back the daughter to her mother, with a written document from the count de Béthune, by which he acknowledges that she is not his wife, and protests that he has respected her innocence.

27th.—The chief president has been to the duke d'Estrées, to offer him every kind of satisfaction on the part of the duke de Gesvres. This the president did without orders. The duke d'Estrées would not listen to him, and is determined to prosecute the duke de Gesvres, as an accomplice in the abduction. It was from the house of the duke de Gesvres, that the daughter was taken back to her

mother : she had remained there forty-eight hours ; the duke d'Estrées had caused the house to be surrounded ever since Friday morning ; and M. de Béthune and the lady would have been seized there, but for the accommodation made yesterday by M. de Charost, and the *lieutenant civil*, the duke d'Estrées being unwilling to decapitate his uncle after the fashion of Brittany.

30th.—M. le prince was anxious to accommodate matters between the duke de Gesvres and the duke d'Estrées, the latter, however, begged that he would not take it ill if he brought the business before a court of justice, feeling, as he said, too much offended, to let even a person of the birth of M. le prince, be master of his resentment. The duke de Beauvilliers will, however, endeavour to mollify him. The duke de Gesvres, and the chief president, in his name, are desirous of doing every thing that is reasonable to satisfy madame de Vaubrun and the duke d'Estrées.

31st.—The duke de Beauvilliers has drawn up a writing, to which, after much difficulty, both the duke d'Estrées and the duke de Gesvres have consented. By this document, the duke de Gesvres was to go to the duke d'Estrées and ask his pardon ; but it happened, that the duke de Gesvres changed something in the writing, which he deemed immaterial, and without giving himself further trouble, he, accompanied by the chief president, proceeded

to the house of the duke d'Estrées. They were kept a long time at the door, and also in the anti-chamber ; at last a fire was lighted in the room, where, after waiting a considerable time, a person informed them, that the duke d'Estrées had gone out : so that both parties are more incensed than ever.

APRIL 9th.—M. de la Rochefaucault has spoken to the King in behalf of the count de Roye. His Majesty expressed himself very well satisfied with his conduct ; and said that he did not order his pension to be paid him, because he did not wish to send money into England ; but that the twelve thousand francs which he gave him annually should be paid to his children, who remained in France, and who had not received any favours from his Majesty. The King added, even that he had promised a pension of two thousand crowns for Blanzac, and desired M. de la Rochefaucault to remind him of it when necessary.

10th.—M. le prince has made up the dispute between the duke de Gesvres and the duke d'Estrées. Gourville brought the duke de Gesvres to-day to the duke d'Estrées, and madame de Vaubrun's. The duke de Gesvres made more apologies than were required of him, and the duke d'Estrées told him that he forgave him, as he perceived that he was anxious to do all that was desired. The affair is



thus settled to the satisfaction of both parties. The chief president did not accompany the duke de Gesvres, thinking it was quite enough to have been twice there already, without effect.

12th.—The King has ordered two thousand crowns to be given to M. de Quélus, as he had done to M. d'Antin, for having brought the news of the taking of Philipsbourg, Manheim and Frankendal. The King paid them their travelling expenses at Fontainebleau, and intended giving them the two thousand crowns in diamonds; but they preferred ready money, which the King acquiesced in.

M. de Flammarins, who has been exiled for a long time, has passed incognito through Paris, on his way from England; he is going to Ireland. He could not procure a passport from the prince of Orange; he told those that saw him, that the affairs of that prince went on but too well at London. He has formed there two regiments of French refugees. One of them he calls Normandy, the other Guyenne. Caillemotte is colonel of the first, and La Mulonière of the second.

21st.—The Pope is raising troops, but will not send any money to the King of England, lest, as he says, the prince of Orange should treat the English catholics with still greater severity.

27th.—The Queen of England has begged the

King to permit Hautefort, who has just been cashiered, to serve in Ireland, which the King has granted.

MAY 1st.—The King desires that M. de Rebenac will explicitly declare his sentiments respecting the embassy to Constantinople, being unwilling to send him there, should the office interfere with his private concerns. M. de Rebenac has offered to set off, and sacrifice his private interests and inclinations for the service of his Majesty, although he has a great dislike to this appointment.

2d.—The King, being satisfied with the reasons of M. de Rebenac, dispenses him from undertaking the embassy to Constantinople.

4th.—After dinner the King went to hunt the stag, and returned here at six o'clock. The Queen of England arrived a short time afterwards. The King went to meet her half way between the chateau and the chapel; they walked together for some time on the terraces round the palace; she then entered his Majesty's apartment, where the King made her a very magnificent present of exquisite workmanship. It is a cabinet\*, which, upon opening, forms a *priedieu*, and then is converted into an altar. All the requisites for a chapel are contained in it, in miniature. She was delighted with

\* *Cabinets* were a kind of furniture, lackered, opening with folding doors, like those of a clothes press, the interior of which were highly ornamented, and resembled that of a real cabinet.

the present, and was astonished to see so many charming things inclosed within so small a space.

6th.—Intelligence has arrived that the Queen of Sweden\* died at Rome; she was thought to have been completely cured. Having often asked after a little Georgian, who sang very well, and to whom she was much attached, cardinal Azolin, who had caused her to be imprisoned for some crime,

\* Christina, Queen of Sweden, was born on the 18th of December, 1626; and succeeded her father, Gustavus Adolphus, as sovereign. A love for literature induced her to resign the throne in 1654. After her abdication, she visited *incognito* Denmark, Germany, and Brussels, at which latter place she embraced the catholic religion, and having proceeded to Inspruck, solemnly abjured Lutheranism. Her manners were masculine in the extreme, and although she affected to be a female philosopher, she gave unbounded licence to her passions. It was said of her, that she never esteemed but three men, Condé for his valour, cardinal de Retz for his wit, and Azolin for his gallantry. The murder of her chamberlain Monaldeschi, will ever remain an indelible stain upon her memory. A short time before her death, she ordered these words to be engraven on her tomb, D. O. M. *Vixit Christina. Ann. LXII.* “The inequalities observable in her conduct, disposition, and tastes,” says d’Alembert; “the absence of decency so apparent in her actions; the little use she made of her abilities, both natural and acquired, to render men happy; her oftentimes misplaced haughtiness; her equivocal observations both upon the religion she had renounced, and that which she had embraced; and lastly, the wandering life which she led among foreigners who never esteemed her; justify in a greater degree, than she was perhaps aware of, the brevity of her epitaph.”—*Ed.*

was obliged to inform the Queen of it, who instantly flew into a violent passion, which brought on a return of her complaint.

M. Temple, whom we have seen here, was appointed secretary of war, by the prince of Orange; he hired a small boat, had himself rowed under London bridge, and after giving the waterman a bundle of papers, with directions to convey them to lord Shaftsbury, and to tell him that he was in despair at having been so bad a servant to King William, instantly threw himself into the river, and was drowned.

The Queen of Sweden has left all her fortune to cardinal Azolin\*; it is supposed her moveable property is worth more than a million. She was sixty-five years of age, and was proclaimed Queen in 1633, one year after the death of the King, her father; she became a catholic in 1635.

28th. — The marquis d'Alincourt returned to court. M. Le Grand presented her to his Majesty, who said to him, "Your absence has been rather long: I wish you may profit by it: I hope it: act well in future, and be assured that I have entirely forgotten the past."

JUNE 3d.—Spire, Worms, and Oppenheim, have been burnt, to prevent the enemy establishing them-

\* Azolin had been recommended to Christina by Pope Alexander VII. He did not enjoy her bequest longer than fifty days, for he died the same year as his benefactress.—*Ed.*

selves there, and drawing assistance and stores from them, in case they should wish to attack some of the fortresses we have in that quarter. The inhabitants were informed of it, some days before, to give them the opportunity of removing their goods, furniture, &c. Those who are willing to settle in Lorraine or Alsace will be exempt from all taxes for six years, and dwellings and arable land will be given them. All the documents of the imperial chamber of Spire were carried to Strasbourg some time since\*.

15th.—The ladies belonging to madame la duchesse have been dismissed; mademoiselle de Doré will retire to a convent, as will also mademoiselle de Rothenart, unless madame de Montespan receives her, which is not, however, considered likely; madame la princesse will retain mademoiselle de Paumy, who has given more satisfaction than the other two.

16th.—The chevalier Forbin arrived this morning at Versailles, at the King's *levee*; he and Baert escaped from their prisons in England, and

\* The dauphin's army entered the Palatinate, under the pretext of claims of the princess Palatine, Monsieur's second wife, which she had solemnly renounced by her marriage contract. The most dreadful devastations were committed by the French troops in this unfortunate country, which had already been ravaged with the most wanton cruelty by Turenne in 1675. M. de Limiers, who wrote seventy years later, says that the traces of these atrocities were still evident at that time.—*Ed.*

crossed the sea in a wretched little skiff, with each a valet. Both had found means to provide themselves with a compass. The fight which they maintained some time ago, with their small frigate, against two large English vessels, has acquired them reputation in England, and they were very leniently treated when in prison. They were, both of them, only lieutenants; the King has made them captains, and has given them some money. They set off again, in order to put to sea. Baert did not come here; as soon as he landed he went straight to Dunkirk, his native place.

A few days past, war was declared at Paris, against the usurper of the kingdoms of England and Scotland\*.

JULY 2d.—The nuncio requested an audience of leave, which the King would not grant him. He sets off immediately.

14th.—The guard major returned this morning from Paris, whither he had been to arrest the duke de la Force, and to conduct him to the Bastille. The marquis de Roure was also arrested. M. de Vivans, his cousin-german, and who lodged with also, has likewise been taken to the Bastille; and

\* The ambition and aggressions of Louis, had now united all Europe against him. At the diet of Ratisbon, the princes of the empire resolved to declare war against him, as the common enemy of Christendom, (alluding to his known engagements with the Turks).—*Ed.*

persons have been sent to La Boulaye, to take the duchess de la Force, who will be placed in the castle d'Angers.

17th.—The duchess d'Arpajon, a few days since, told M. de la Trémouille, that the dauphiness ordered him never to appear before her. So susceptible is the delicacy of the dauphiness of being wounded by the least presumption\*.

22d.—The King told us, that he had written to the marquis d'Uxelles, not to expose himself too much, being apprehensive of the too great ardour of the French officers.

29th.—We are informed the Pope has received the viaticum, without having spoken of making any promotions. He is much importuned to give a head to his faction, and to fill up the ten vacant chapters. But, as he has always much condemned Pope Clement IX. for having made a promotion when confined to his bed, it is hoped he would not follow an example, of which he so greatly disapproved.

AUGUST 18th.—The Pope has refused to make a promotion; cardinal Collorédo was deputed to make the proposition to him, but he would not grant him an audience. Don Livio threw himself on his knees and asked his benediction. The Pope

\* The dauphiness found the kind of gallantry which M. de la Trémouille exercised towards her, highly ridiculous.



told him not to interfere in any business, and that thus he would die more tranquilly.

21st.—The King has sent to Rome cardinals Furstemberg and de Bonzi, who are here, and has sent an order to cardinal de Bouillon, who is at Avignon, to quit that city. Cardinal Camas will not go. The King had his brothers informed that he was so dissatisfied with this pontificate, that he would not employ the cardinals belonging to it. The King gave the cardinals who are here 18,000 francs for their journey. Formerly they had 20,000. But the last journey they took to Rome, M. Colbert would not allow them more than 16,000.

22d.—Many abbés, who possess benefices, are desirous of going to Rome. But the King would only grant permission to the abbés de Croissy and Morel. All who have no benefices may go there: when the holder of a benefice dies at Rome, the Pope disposes of his benefices, unless he has a brief of *non vacandum*.

23d.—M. de Croissy waited upon the King at Marly, to bring him the intelligence that the Pope died on the 12th of this month.

30th.—The King and all the court have left off mourning for the Queen of Spain; they had worn it six whole months.

SEPTEMBER 3d.—After having dined at Marly, the King went to the dauphiness's; he had M. the

duke de Bourgogne brought there, and placed him in the hands of M. de Beauvilliers. The duke de Bourgogne was much affected upon being separated from the marchioness de la Motte, and expressed his gratitude and love very strongly.

24th.—The King has named the abbé de Fleury the sub-preceptor of the duke de Bourgogne: he was tutor to the princes de Conti, and to M. de Vermandois.

18th.—The marquis d'Uxelles has been obliged to capitulate at Mayence, for want of ammunition\*. All else was favourable; the enemy was not even master of the counterscarp. We have lost in that place, between seven and eight hundred soldiers killed, and a few more wounded. The garrison, still above seven thousand strong, has arrived at Landau†.

21st.—The King has given M. de Luxembourg,

\* He held out fifty-six days. Upon arriving at court, to give Louis XIV. an account of the capitulation, he was fearful of receiving the reproaches of that prince, and threw himself at his feet. "Rise, marquis," said the King to him, "you have defended the place with valour, and capitulated with ability."—He died in 1730.—*Ed.*

† M. de Louvois was very much accused respecting the surrender of Mayence, owing to the want of assistance, because he wished for war, and to embark in it for a long time. He had, therefore, got his creature, the marquis Uxelle, appointed to the command, whom he knew would carry him through with the King.

for the count de Luc, his son, the regiment of Provence, lately commanded by Magny.

28th.—The King has sent for M. Racine, and has given him apartments here.

29th.—The dauphiness found herself very ill this evening at Versailles; she has spit much blood; her ladies and the physicians were called up; it is believed, that the prescriptions of the abbé de Belzée have done her much harm, and it is supposed she will discontinue them.

After the King's mass, Monseigneur went to Versailles to visit the dauphiness, whom he found a little relieved, and more tranquil. She even begged Monseigneur to join the King, who was hunting the boar in the forest of Marly, with the dogs belonging to M. de Barbezieux. Monseigneur proceeded thither. Upon seeing a large boar in a bog, he alighted in order to take a better aim, his horse being rather restive. As soon as the boar perceived Monseigneur, he ran directly at him; Monseigneur fired at him, and lodged two balls in his body; the boar returned still more furious to the charge, and as he was very near, Monseigneur thrust the end of his gun into his throat, and kept him back a little. The boar covered Monseigneur's coat and shirt with mud, but neither overthrew nor wounded him. Monseigneur shewed great presence of mind, without which, he would certainly have been dangerously wounded.

30th.—The dauphiness no longer spits blood; she has again placed herself under the care of her ordinary physicians, and has dismissed the abbé de Belzée; not, however, without reward.

OCTOBER 1st.—The King returned from hunting, and as soon as he was unbooted, went to the dauphiness, who told him, that she was resolved no longer to consult any but her usual physicians; the King then visited the duke de Bourgogne, who has been attacked with fever. The King wished to see the apartments of M. and madame de Beauvilliers, to judge whether they had been well arranged.

18th.—Signor Inni, M. de Chaulnes' gentleman, has brought the news that cardinal Ottoboni\* was elected Pope, on the 6th of this month; the courier only set off on the 9th. The day after his election, the Pope sent presents, fruit and fish, to M. de Chaulnes; besides which, he sent his own nephew to him, to assure him that he understood the obligations which he owed France in the present affair. All our cardinals voted for him; he has taken the name of Alexander VIII. This Pope belongs to one of the Venetian families who

\* Born the 10th of April, 1610. Died the 1st of February, 1691. Nepotism was carried to a great extent during his reign. He was less disinterested than his predecessor, Innocent XI. but he possessed qualities unknown to the latter—activity, prudence, policy, and moderation.—*Ed.*

purchased their nobility about forty years since ; he is above eighty years of age ; he has already taken his nephew and made him secretary of state, in expectation of his being made cardinal. M. de Chaulnes told him, on behalf of the King, that his Majesty restored Avignon to the holy see. This Pope has much talent and great virtues ; it is therefore hoped he will do his utmost to restore peace to Europe.

21st.—The King sends six vessels to Siam. M. d'Eragny is going there ; he takes with them four hundred men as a body-guard for the King of Siam. Father Taschard returns thither. All the news, spread by the Dutch, respecting changes having taken place in that country, are apparently false.

DECEMBER 3d.—It is the King's pleasure, that throughout his kingdom, all silver articles used for ornament or use, such as looking-glasses, girandoles, vases, &c. should be melted down, and brought to the mint ; and, to set the example, he has caused all his beautiful plate to be melted down, notwithstanding the beauty of the workmanship ; even his exquisite fillagree-worked plate has gone to the crucible ; the toilettes of all the maids of honour have been melted down likewise, the dauphiness's even not excepted.

14th.—The King has altered all the coin of the kingdom ; his effigy is still on one side, and on the reverse of the louis d'or, he has had the mark

affixed which was on the silver louis; and the silver louis he has marked with the stamp of the louis d'or. When this new coin is made, the crown will be worth three livres, six shillings; and the louis d'or twelve livres, ten shillings; and as now the louis d'or is only worth eleven livres, twelve shillings, the King will gain eighteen shillings upon each pistole, and four shillings upon each crown\*.

13th.—The duchess of Portsmouth, to whom the King gave a pension of twelve thousand livres, six months ago, has prayed his Majesty to let the pension be transferred to her son, the duke of Richmond, and to make a small addition to it. The King has consented, and has raised it by eight thousand livres, so that he has now twenty thousand livres.

15th.—Mademoiselle Moreau, daughter of Monseigneur's nurse, quitted Versailles without saying a word to any one, hired a calash, and went to Saint Germain, to the convent of the Urselines, saying she was determined to take the veil.

16th.—The dauphiness has sent for little Moreau, knowing that it was a pique, not a call, that had determined her to this step; the dauphiness has

\* A profit which neither Henry IV. nor Sully would have desired. It may here be noticed, that Dangeau's Memoirs contain many instances of arbitrary alterations in the value of the current coin.—*Ed.*

promised to pardon her. Little Moreau waited upon her this evening, as usual.

31st.—After dinner, the King rode out in the new-fashioned sledges, which have not answered; the icè had become much thinner, and many accidents happened. M. le prince fell into the water up to his neck, and the princesses fell upon their backs. There were many cries of terror, but no bones broken.

END OF THE YEAR 1689.

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1690.

JANUARY 6th.—The marquis de Saint Simon, whose brother, the duke, had informed the King that he was dead, has recovered from a long state of insensibility, in which he exhibited no signs of life. The King had already given the lieutenancy, and the mayorship of Senlis, to the duke his brother; but as he is ninety years of age, it is not thought this resurrection will last long.

7th.—Lieutenant-colonel de Béthune, having been much hurt by the King's making M. de



Villette, his junior in the service, a lieutenant-general, said and wrote that he would quit the service. Within these few days, however, he has thought better of it, and has again offered himself; but the King has refused him, saying, that he would never suffer such examples to be held up; thus he can never again enter the service. Some Dutchmen have drunk to the health of the Stadtholder of England, and the King of Holland. This pleasantry has very much displeased the prince of Orange; and what has given him still greater dissatisfaction is, that the burgomasters of Amsterdam have resolved not to send again to England to consult him, respecting the magistrates they may appoint in future.

19th.—After dinner, the King went to St. Cyr, to see the representation of Esther; the Queen of England arrived there from St. Germain. She was overturned in her coach; the coachman who drove her had formerly driven Cromwell the Protector.

28th.—The dauphiness has found herself more indisposed for the last three or four days which the King passed at Marly, and has determined to put herself under the care of brother Ange, a Capuchin, who, it is said, possesses admirable remedies.

FEBRUARY 8th.—The King caused circular letters to be written to all the bishops, commanding them to regulate the quantity of plate necessary for the churches throughout their dioceses, both in the

towns and in the country, and to send what is superfluous to the nearest mint, or to the places where the King has appointed agents to receive it.

12th.—Le Brun, the famous artist, who painted the grand gallery of Versailles, died this day at Paris; he was director of the manufactures of the Gobelins, and chancellor of the Academy of Painters, at Paris: which brought him in an annual income of about fourteen or fifteen thousand livres.

MARCH 3d.—At midnight, the King and Monseigneur, having already retired to rest, a fire broke out in the chateau, in the apartment of the princess d'Harcourt, whose clothes and furniture have been all consumed. She herself had her hand much scorched. In two hours the fire was completely extinguished; and the King, who had risen, in order to give directions, went to sleep in Monseigneur's room, the hangings of his room, which was near the fire, having been all taken down.

15th.—The prince of Orange has forbidden all correspondence, by letter, with France, which has given much umbrage to the English merchants; four mails are already due, and none have arrived.

21st.—The King has made trial of a dart, which carries a grenade to a considerable distance. It is the invention of an Italian, introduced by signor Ammonio.

23d.—The dauphiness has been more restless

than yesterday ; she has so earnestly requested the viaticum, that although there is no danger, it has been brought her. About two o'clock, the King and Monseigneur went to take the holy sacrament in the chapel. The bishop of Meaux administered to the dauphiness, and made her a very affecting and christian discourse, to which she replied in very becoming terms. She has edified every one by her piety and resignation. The King prevailed upon her this morning again to take the bark, which is given in form of an extract ; but as she suffers much, about four o'clock she would not take any more. Towards evening she found herself more composed.

The King and Monseigneur passed the day partly in the chapel, praying for the dauphiness, and partly in her room. Monsieur, Madame, mademoiselle, and madame de Guise, have arrived here, the King having informed them, that the dauphiness had received the viaticum.

The King has performed the ceremony of washing the feet of the poor, as is customary every year.

24th.—The dauphiness is a little better. The King has dispatched a courier to Caret\*, who is at Tournay, ordering him to come with the utmost expedition : the dauphiness is very anxious to see

\* A famous physician.

him. It is supposed that his medicines will be of service to her. He is expected to arrive on Sunday. The dauphiness's fever is considerably abated; but as she is determined to take no more bark, it is apprehended she will suffer still severer attacks.

The King and Monseigneur passed the whole of the day, either in the chapel or in her room.

26th.—The dauphiness has been better all day: Caret arrived in the evening; she saw him for a moment, but he was so perfumed, that it gave her the headach, and she could not speak to him. After bathing, a new suit will be given him, in order that he may see her to-morrow.

29th.—The dauphiness has made up her mind to place herself in the hands of Caret, who does not in the least undertake to cure her. He would not give her any medicines till she had commanded him, and the King had consented.

30th.—The dauphiness took Caret's medicine this morning at eight o'clock; she has had all day severe hysterics, resembling convulsions; and this evening, Caret, finding that his medicines irritated her disorder, instead of relieving it, told the King, that he could be of no service to the dauphiness. The King has again sent for the physicians in ordinary, Messrs. d'Aquin, Fagon, Petet, Moreau, du Chesné, and Seron. M. Caret has returned to Flanders.

APRIL 8th.—M. de Louvois, having discovered that some of the clerks in his office had received money for commissions, has dismissed them in disgrace, and has imprisoned a female who was the agent in the business, hoping by her means to make greater discoveries.

10th.—The King has ordered M. Hervé, senior member of the parliament, to resign his place, as he availed himself of his privilege to avoid paying his creditors.

14th.—The King has presented madame la princesse d'Harcourt with a thousand pistoles. That money will repair the loss she suffered six weeks ago by the fire at Compiègne.

19th.—The dauphiness, who had been somewhat relieved during the day, found herself so ill at night, that she requested extreme unction might be administered to her, which she received very devoutly, being in the full possession of her reason. The King, Monseigneur, and all the royal family, were present at this mournful spectacle, at three o'clock in the morning. The bishop of Meaux performed mass in her room, and administered the sacrament to her. Her mind is still as tranquil as it was previously to her illness.

20th.—The dauphiness, finding herself at the point of death, and having received all the sacraments, spoke to the King and Monseigneur in private; and sent for madame de Maintenon, who

had gone to Saint Cyr: she then desired to see her children, and gave them her blessing: she said to the duke de Berry, as she embraced him, "It is with sincerity, although you cost me very dear\*." She passed the afternoon in a composed state, and thought of nothing but her salvation. The prescriptions of a medical man, who had cured many persons of her acquaintance, were proposed to her, but she made no reply; at seven o'clock, convulsions commenced; her death was perceived to be fast approaching; the King, Monseigneur, and all the royal family, again entered her room; her agony lasted till half-past seven; she retained her senses to the last; she did not lose them for a moment after she received extreme unction yesterday. After her death, the King took Monseigneur to his apartments, and said to him, "You see what is the end of all the grandeur of the world; the same awaits you and me." About nine o'clock, the King, Monseigneur, and Madame, went to Marly, where Monseigneur has chosen a small room upon the upper story, in order to be more retired. The dauphiness is to be taken from the small bed in which she died, and to be placed in her state-bed, and the tire-woman will put on her chemise.

21st.—The King has ordered that the same honours shall be paid to the dauphiness as to the late Queen: his Majesty does not go into mourn-

\* She expected to have died after lying in of that child.

ing, because she was his daughter-in-law, and fathers do not go into mourning for their children ; she was related to him many ways ; but the relationship of daughter effaces all others. As the King does not wear mourning, the foreign princes and the officers of the court will not put on black ; none but the princes of the blood and the servants. The ladies have commenced watching the body of the dauphiness this morning at nine o'clock, and they relieve each other every hour ; there are four with her ; there are also continually round the body, the almoners, the fathers of the mission, the Récollets of Versailles, and the Feuillants of Paris, who have the privilege of being present ; the clergy are on the right-hand side of the bed ; two altars have been raised in the room, in which mass is commenced at day-break. About seven o'clock in the evening, twenty-four hours after her death, the body was opened : the lady of honour and the tire-woman were present : there were no men present but the physicians and the surgeons ; not even the page of honour.

The King has appointed the bishops of Mirepoix and Nismes to pronounce the funeral sermon, one at St. Denis, and the other at Notre Dame.

22d.—The dauphiness has made a kind of will, partly written by the hand of mademoiselle de Bessola, and partly by that of her confessor, in which she begs the King will allow her to dispose



of some jewels and money in her casket ; she says that she gives nothing to the King, because all belongs to him, and that she does not think she has any thing worthy to be offered to him ; she gives a large diamond, which she always wore, to Monseigneur ; a ring to Madame, which she begs her to wear in memory of her ; a beautiful cross to madame de Guise ; a ring to the Elector, her brother ; another to prince Clement ; one to her sister, the grand-princess of Tuscany, a present she had intended for her four months past, and which she had no opportunity of sending her. As to her money, amounting to two thousand five hundred pistoles, she disposes of it as follows :—six hundred to mademoiselle Patrocle, one of her waiting women ; six hundred to Vandrevec, her cloak bearer ; three hundred to a girl who waits upon mademoiselle Bessola, and whom she had brought with her from Germany ; the remainder she leaves to be distributed in charity ; she orders many masses ; she begs the King to give a pension of two hundred francs to her confessor, that he may have a room with a fire in it at the Jesuits ; she had entreated the King before she died, to take care of mademoiselle Bessola, to whom she bequeaths her *prie-dieu* and her bureau ; she leaves the remainder of her jewels to her children.

28th.—The marriage of mademoiselle d'Humières with M. de Chappes, is put off. M. d'Au-

mont is desirous that his son, upon marrying and taking the name of d'Humières, should have the duchy, and the marshal will not resign it so soon.

The King said at Marly, that he was sorry he had not made his arrangements in order to join the army this year; that he finds it irksome to remain with the cardinals and the members of the council, and that next year he will certainly go. His Majesty took an airing to St. Cloud with Monseigneur and Monsieur.

29th.—There were so many disputes about the removal of the Queen's body to St. Denis, that, to avoid a repetition of them, the master of the ceremonies has gone to Marly to receive the King's commands.

The pall, which is over the body of the dauphiness, is the pall belonging to the crown; it must be changed for another, the outside of which must be of black velvet.

MAY 2d.—The King has given 10,000 crowns to M. de Luxembourg, for his equipage; he usually gives no more than 20,000 livres to the generals of his armies.

3d.—The King returned here from Marly, hunting on the road; the great officers and ladies of the dauphiness, went to pay their respects to him in mourning cloaks and veils. He said to them, "We have to compliment you; your conduct, as well as that of all the officers of Madame, merits great

praise ; I shall provide for you all." I have not presented the officers of the household to the King, because they are at St. Denis.

But madame d'Arpajon presented the waiting-women to him. The nurse and her daughter, in quality of first waiting-woman, have the permission of wearing veils.

The King gave audience to the chapter of Notre-Dame, who came to thank the King for having giving to the archbishop his nomination to the cardinalship. This has not been the custom hitherto. The dean pronounced the discourses, and the King answered each article with his usual eloquence.

4th.—The King would not allow the companies to perform public service for the dauphiness, nor to pronounce funeral orations. The academy was desirous of setting the example, and the King commended their zeal. The object has been to establish some difference between the Queen and the dauphiness. The archbishop has caused private prayers to be said, but not public ones\*.

\* The dauphiness was very little regretted. She had considerable talent, but the German manners were too prominent in a court which was solely engaged in consulting the wishes and inclinations of the King. The yoke of madame de Maintenon appeared to lay heavy upon her, and she never pardoned her. Her pregnancies and difficult labours, frequently affected her health. The King, who judged of other peoples' health by his own, was displeased with her for it, and death alone could

6th.—After dinner, the King received the compliments of the parliament, of the chamber of accounts, of the court of aides, of the court of exchequer and the corporation. These companies then proceeded to Monseigneur's, who rose and uncovered himself to receive the three first. The first president commenced his address, by saying, "Monseigneur, the King, having first commanded us to come here," &c. He said upon concluding his compliment to the King: "Sire, your Majesty then commands us to proceed to Monseigneur's\*." At five o'clock in the afternoon, the Queen of England came here, in a mourning veil. The King received her in his grand cabinet; there were twenty-two ladies seated. She afterwards

convince him that she was really ill. She had never been beautiful nor attractive. Monseigneur, whom she passionately loved, loved others, and amused himself elsewhere. She was reduced to spend her days with Bessola, her waiting-woman, whom she had brought from Germany. It was always supposed, that Clement, her accoucher, had injured her in her last lying-in. Madame la princesse de Conti was also much accused of having approached her immediately after with scents, from the effects of which she did not recover.

\* Expressions which shew that this homage was due only to the King, and that they would only pay it to him. This formula was solely used to mark the sovereign authority of the King; and the dependence even of the heir to the throne, who has only a right to those honours by the pleasure of the king, so long as he exists.

went to Monseigneur, to the Infants, to Monsieur's and Madame's.

7th.—The King has been to visit the Queen of England: Monseigneur went there afterwards, taking in his carriage the duke de Bourgogne; M. de Beauvilliers accompanied them. The Queen of England asked Monseigneur if the duke de Bourgogne should not have an arm-chair, and one was given him; Monsieur and Madame then arrived, and had arm-chairs presented to them: M. de Chartres had only a folding chair.

Madame maréchale de Lamotte, also, arrived with the duke d'Anjou and the duke de Berry, after Monseigneur had left.

10th.—M. de Montauzier\* has had a relapse,

\* M. de Montauzier was Pressigny de Saint Maure, and of a very good family. He was a man of courage, ability, and letters. A severe virtue, joined to antique manners, constituted him an extraordinary character; a circumstance very likely to oppose his advancement, and which did so. His wife was Angennes, daughter of M. de Rambouillet. The hotel de Rambouillet was in Paris, a kind of academy for wit, gallantry, *vertu*, and science; a rendezvous for whatever was most distinguished either by rank or merit; a tribunal from which there was no appeal, and whose decision had great weight in the world, upon the conduct and the reputation of courtiers and men of fashion, as well as for works submitted to its critical examination. It was all these things, much more than the beauty of mademoiselle de Rambouillet, who had no pretensions to it, but whom the spirit and taste of the age had provided with many admirers, which stimu-

and his recovery is now despaired of. The bishop of Nismes, who is constantly with him to prepare M. de Montauzier to be the favoured lover, and whose constancy was crowned with success.

It was, however, a just matter of surprise, that an eleve of the hotel de Rambouillet, or so to speak, the hotel de Rambouillet in person, and the wife of the austere Montauzier should become maid of honour to the Queen, in the place of madame de Navailles, so honourably cashiered, for not having tolerated the nocturnal visits of the King to the rooms of the maids of honour, and for having walled up the door by which he entered, and found himself welcomed by a face of stone. But what occasioned still more surprise, was the protection which madame de Montespan found at madame de Montauzier's, at the commencement of her quarrel with her husband, on account of the King's attentions to her, and the asylum which the King himself gave her, in choosing M. and madame de Montauzier to afford madame de Montespan a retreat, in the middle of the court, and to keep her there from her husband. He, however, entered there one day, and endeavouring to force his wife from the arms of madame de Montauzier, who cried out to her servants for help, said some dreadful things to her. Some time after, as she was descending the small staircase with her attendants, in order to go to the Queen's, she met a woman shabbily dressed, who stopped her, made her some bitter reproaches respecting madame de Montespan, and even whispered in her ear. She prevented her people from ill treating her, and, completely astounded, ascended to her apartments, was taken ill, and fell immediately into a state of melancholy, which caused her to refuse being seen by any body. It is said, she was frequently deranged; and it was doubted, whether the woman who thus spoke to her, was really one, or a spirit. At length, madame de Montauzier, who never appeared after this adventure, died in April 1671, aged sixty-four:

him for the event, has strenuously advised him to see his son-in-law, the duke d'Uzès, and M. de

It is impossible to omit an anecdote respecting M. de Montauzier, which characterizes him beyond the most laboured description. Molière produced the *Misanthrope*; this piece made a great noise, and met with great success at Paris, before it was played before the court. Every one recognized M. de Montauzier, and asserted that he was the person aimed at by Molière. M. de Montauzier heard of it, and was so exasperated, as to threaten to cane Molière to death. Poor Molière knew not where to hide himself. He got a few persons to speak to M. de Montauzier, for but few would run the risk, and these met with a very rough reception. At length the King wished to see the *Misanthrope*, and the terrors of Molière were wonderfully increased, for Monseigneur went to the play, accompanied by his tutor. The denouement was singular: M. de Montauzier, delighted with the *Misanthrope*, felt himself so flattered by being considered the object, that on the close of the comedy, he sent for Molière to thank him. Molière thought to have given up the ghost at this message, and could not muster resolution, till after repeated assurances. At length, in a state of great agitation, he arrived at M. de Montauzier's, who embraced him several times, praised him, thanked him, and told him that he had had him in his idea, when he drew the character of the *Misanthrope*, which was the most perfect character that could be brought upon the stage; that he had done him too much honour, an honour he would never forget. Thus they separated the best friends in the world, and afforded fresh scenes of amusement for the court, still more entertaining than the preceding ones. M. de Montauzier, with all his repulsive and austere manners, was very much respected, esteemed, and feared, and had many friends. He was a man to be trusted, one for whom the King had a particular esteem, and in whom he placed great confidence. Monseigneur



Montauzier, will see him to-morrow, although M. d'Uzès still refuses to see his wife, the duchess d'Uzès, which was all that M. de Montauzier desired, his sole object being to settle all differences in the family before he died.

14th.—The King, upon leaving the council, walked in procession to the chapel through his little apartments, descended by the staircase, called *the Queen's staircase*, and crossed the court-yard to enter the chapel. M. de Metz, the prelate of the order, officiated. Before mass, the King conferred the order of knighthood upon the cardinal d'Estrées, who took the oath kneeling; formerly the cardinals took it standing.

17th.—Departure of Monseigneur to take the command of the army in Germany.

Monseigneur set off after dinner, and passed the night at Germain, a country seat of the bishop of Meaux. M. de Vendôme went with him, both in travelling carriages. The count de Brionne and Sainte Maure, on horseback, among the officers of the suite. After supper, Monseigneur played at *mornifle* with M. de Vendôme.

18th.—Monseigneur arrived to dinner at Hati, where he invited the archbishop of Rheims and the bishop of Châlons to dine with him, they being

respected him as long as he lived, and, although little affected at his death, retained for all belonging to him, even his servants, kindness and attention.

peers; the other bishops were not asked. Monseigneur arrived at Vitry about eight o'clock. M. de Saint Pouanges gave him the King's commission to command the army of Germany; it was sealed with the great seal.

The constable does not require a commission, but chooses the army he wishes to command; a commission is, however, requisite for Monseigneur, the dauphin, as for every other general.

The King's superscription upon his letters to Monseigneur, is: *To the dauphin, my son, my lieutenant-general, commanding my army of Germany.*

M. de la Trémouille, M. le prince, M. de Chiverney, M. de Florenzac, and I, joined Monseigneur at Vitry.

19th.—Monseigneur orders fifty crowns to be given for the house where he sleeps; fifty francs in the house where he dines; and an officer of his guards distributes every day fifty francs among the poor who are met with on the road.

30th.—The keys of all the towns through which Monseigneur has passed on his road, were presented to him, as is done to the King, who ordered that the compliment should be paid him.

26th.—M. de Savoy surrenders the citadels of Turin and Vérue, to the King's troops. He at one time thought of escaping into the Milanese in disguise. He, however, changed his resolution,

and wished to assemble his subjects, and fall upon the French. But, at length, having been shut up with his ministers for thrice twenty-four hours, without eating or drinking, he resolved to submit, and in this he acted wisely\*.

JUNE 14th.—M. de Savoy will fulfil nothing that he has promised: he kept M. de Catinat in play till the 4th of this month; and from that time, seeing that all hopes of accommodation had vanished, we commenced hostilities. No intelligence has been received from M. de Bavière; all that is known is, that he wrote to the King on the 26th ultimo, from Vienna. His letter was in answer to the King, and was very polite and respectful. His Majesty had written to him on the decease of the dauphiness.

The King's ships have all sailed with a good wind; we have only sixty now at sea, the remaining twenty-four will soon follow. Our galleys, which have been built at Rochefort, will shortly enter the channel.

21st.—M. de Catinat has made himself master of Luzerne, which the Savoyards had abandoned. He encamped two leagues from Turin, to which place the Spaniards have sent M. de Louvigny, with three thousand men. An amicable adjustment is, however, spoken of, and the King offers to

\* He only affected to submit, in order to gain time, in which he succeeded; and then declared openly against France.—*Ed.*

leave him the citadel of Turin, provided he gives us Vérue and Carmagnole, but the King only allows him twenty-four hours to decide in, to prevent his trifling with us.

23d.—Monseigneur has received orders from the King to send M. d'Urfé, M. de Valence, and M. de Maugerin, prisoners to Landau, they not having joined the army in time.

JULY 4th.—Yesterday, after parade, as Monseigneur was taking his ride on the heights behind his camp, his horse became very restive, and a serious accident was very near happening. M. de Sainte Maure took him round the waist, and lifted him from his horse, and the prince de Conti very dexterously turned his own on one side, otherwise Monseigneur's leg would have been broken, the more easily, because he only wore gaiters.

5th.—Monseigneur, at his *levee*, learnt by a gentleman sent by M. du Maine, that Friday last, the 30th, there had been a severe engagement of cavalry in Flanders, in which our gend'armerie performed wonders. M. de Marsan, the commander, was wounded. On the next day, the 1st, there was a general engagement, in which we gained a complete victory. We have taken forty pieces of cannon, many standards and colours, and a great number of prisoners. The battle lasted a long time, and at length the enemy retreated, and left us the field. The particulars are not yet

known. M. du Maine wrote but four words, and M. de Luxembourg merely sent Monseigneur the following letter: "I cannot permit M. du Maine's courier to set off, without assuring Monseigneur of my sincere respects."

The duke du Maine distinguished himself very much; four or five of his attendants were killed near him, and he had a horse shot under him.

6th.—Monseigneur has ordered M. le duc, who is scarcely convalescent, and who was preparing to come here, to go to Strasbourg, from whence he will require him to join us at a proper time; he is fearful that M. le duc did not sufficiently take care of himself in the commencement of his recovery; he will recall him if the enemy approach us.

Monseigneur has presented M. du Maine's courier, with three hundred pistoles, as a compliment for the good news brought by him.

16th.—The King sends the fifteen hundred Frenchmen, taken at the battle of Fleurus, to the gallies; an exception is made in favour of Lostange's brother, who was taken the day before in the skirmish of cavalry.

19th.—The countess of Soissons has arrived in a post-chaise, at the infantry camp, in order to attend her husband, whose wound is severe.

29th.—The King has permitted M. de St. Evremond to return to France. He has been exiled thirty years, the whole of which time he has passed in

Holland and England. The King has also permitted M. Arnaud to return to Paris. He is a man sufficiently distinguished by his works, and has been exiled a considerable time. The place of his retreat was scarcely known.

AUGUST 15th.—On the receipt of the news of the death of the prince of Orange, bonfires were lighted, which the King much disapproved of. But the magistrates could not restrain the people\*.

10th.—*From the camp of Offenbach.* The courier sent by Monseigneur to the court, has returned; he had been dispatched, to know, if it was his Majesty's pleasure, that the army should cross the Rhine; without which, the supplies must be drawn from Alsace: the King has approved the plan of crossing the Rhine.

Monseigneur was very glad to receive the King's permission to cross the Rhine. He has ordered this evening, that the two battalions which were to join this army, viz. the second of Vermandois, and the second of the royal la Marine, should remain, the one at Landau, and the other at Philipsbourg.

\* The Parisians were not satisfied with bonfires on the pretended death of the prince of Orange. Tables were placed in the streets, at which the passengers were stopped for the purpose of drinking; nor was it safe to refuse them. Carriages and the greatest noblemen were subjected like others to this impertinence, which at last turned into a frenzy, which flattered, while at the same time it insulted, the prince of Orange, and which the police had considerable difficulty in calming.

14th.—We are informed from Paris, of the death of madame de Beauvais\*. She had been first lady of the bed-chamber, and favourite of the Queen-mother. The King allowed her a considerable pension.

15th.—Monseigneur performed his devotions this morning; he is accustomed so to do every year on this holiday. Before dinner, he held a council with the marshal, M de Saint Pouanges, and M. de Chanlay, the three persons who generally assist at it; it has been determined to advance to-morrow to Fort Louis.

16th.—The troops which Monseigneur ordered to cross the Rhine yesterday, have crossed it to-day, and have encamped at the Abbey de Schwartzach. The duke de Villeroi traced out the camp, which was very difficult to be done, on account of the singular localities. All the general officers are lodged at the quarter of Roi, that being the only village. Upon his arrival, Monseigneur went to

\* This madame de Beauvais was a person of much wit, a great intriguer, and very assuming; she exercised a complete influence over the Queen-mother; and went beyond even gallantry itself. She was said to have been the first that made a man of the King, who ever afterwards retained an esteem for her, and her connections. She was a woman whose influence was for a long time acknowledged by the great, and who, old, ugly, and deformed, as she was, by the loss of an eye, continued occasionally to visit the court, in a superb court dress, and to be received there with distinction till her death.



visit the camp. There is no forage to be found in the neighbourhood; it will be therefore necessary to fetch it from the passes of the mountain; and the prince de Conti, who will arrive early this evening, will proceed to-morrow, to reconnoitre where we can find subsistence for the army.

25th.—Monseigneur has ordered the cavalry to advance in two columns, and the caissons and the light baggage in front: he had the patience to form the rear-guard, although the roads were very bad, and the caissons frequently stuck in the mud. The infantry, with the duke de Villeroi, encamps to-day between Erlac and Oberkirch, and the heavy baggage at Vilsteit. Near Bichel, Monseigneur saw the entrenchments of the Swedes, raised by them the year after the death of their King; they extended from the mountain, almost to the Rhine. Before entering the camp, Monseigneur caused the marshal de Lorges, to shew him the positions of M. de Montécuculli, and M. de Turenne, at Salsbach; he saw the place where M. de Turenne was killed; the enemy's battery is still to be traced there; the tree, at the foot of which M. de Turenne died, is also still growing, with a great number of crosses made on it by the peasantry.

A courier from the King, came to Monseigneur during his march, by whom the King informs him, that, on the 18th of this month, M. de Catinat gained a complete victory over M. de Savoy, at the

Abbey of Staffarde, near the Po. He has taken all their cannon and baggage; many prisoners had already been made, on the evening of the battle, when M. de Catinat's nephew set off to carry the news to the King; particulars will be known in a few days. M. de Montgommeri, one of our brigadiers, had his wrist broken in that engagement. M. de Liancourt, and the prince de Robec, and la Lande of the dragoons, were slightly wounded. The colonel of the regiment of Bourbon, named the marquis de Vicux Pont, who had just been appointed colonel, was killed the day before, as he was reconnoitring Saluces; and Châteaureorau was dangerously wounded.

27th.—We learn from Versailles, that our affairs at Rome will be soon accommodated; this is placed beyond a doubt, since the arrival of prince Polignac. The King has expressed himself very well satisfied with the conduct of the cardinal de Bourbon, and permits him again to appear at court. He has been exiled six years. Madame de Bourbon is also allowed to return\*.

30th.—Monseigneur has ordered *Te Deum* to be sung this morning, and three volleys to be fired by the artillery. To-morrow the brigade of the

\* An accommodation was effected with the new Pope, Alexander VIII. (Ottoboni). Avignon was restored to the Holy See, the ambassador's franchise given up, and the marquis de Lavaradin recalled.—*Ed.*

body-guard, with six hundred grenadiers, will march to encamp at Kipenheim.

SEPTEMBER 6th.—Monseigneur has been reconnoitring on the right, left, and in front of his camp, along the river Eltz, as far as the borders of the Rhine. Our right can no longer now be annoyed by a small height beyond Eltz, on which the enemy might have placed some cannon. To-day, we have been foraging in Emmeting, and tomorrow Monseigneur sends the count d'Auvergne, into that country, to lay it waste, in order to prevent the enemy's finding subsistence there, should they approach it. We have established posts between here and Brisac, to facilitate our convoys.

7th.—Monseigneur left his quarters this morning at nine in the morning, and did not return till eleven at night. He left by the Fribourg road, and re-entered by that of Brisac. He visited all the heights which are between these two places ; and on his return, traversed a very deep morass ; this occasioned his late arrival.

13th.—As it is supposed that the enemy wish to pass in our rear, in order to arrive before us in the countries which have not yet been foraged, and as we perceive plainly they have no intention of attacking us, Monseigneur has caused the army to march to-day in three columns ; the infantry in the middle, our right wing making the left-hand column, and our left the right. Monseigneur, before quitting the

plain de Val, visited all the columns, and previous to setting off, withdrew the infantry which was at Kentzingen. None of the enemy's troops have appeared; and we have learnt upon the march, from some prisoners made by a lieutenant of the free companies of Alsace, that they are still in the passes of Lohr, and have no idea of attacking us. These prisoners say, that they are very much straitened; that the peasantry have killed more than a thousand of their foragers, and that the Elector of Saxony is continually threatening to quit them, saying, that he does not wish his army to perish from want, amid rugged mountains, and bad roads.

The King has sent a courier to Monseigneur, and informs him that he must proceed to Marly; he also desires him to send off extraordinary couriers every day, even if he has nothing to communicate.

14th.—Monseigneur, on quitting Akaren, proceeded to Brisac. He made the tour of the old town, and alighted at the foot of a bastion to view a new sluice, the only work of consequence since the court has been at Brisac.

Yesterday, upon leaving Endingen, a fire broke out at M. de Vendôme's: it burnt several houses, and Monseigneur caused money to be given to-day to M. de la Grange, the intendant of Alsace, to be distributed among those whose houses have been burnt.

17th.—A vessel from Canada, arrived at La Rochelle, brings the intelligence, that our colonies are in want of prompt assistance. The mission of the bishop of Quebec, has penetrated into places which would have been considered heretofore as imaginary. He says, that he has found a people, whose hair of the head and body resembles the plumage of parrots; and that he has discovered another, where all the males are humpbacked, and all the women lame of one leg.

18th.—The couriers, who daily set off from here for the court, are forbidden to take the letters of any individual; letters must, in future, be sent by the usual conveyance.

23d.—An envoy from the Swiss who resides with the bishop of Bâle, has arrived, to beg Monseigneur not to forage the villages belonging to M. de Porentru, and Monseigneur would have granted his request, had he not received orders from the King to the contrary, just before the envoy entered; but in order that no excesses may take place, nor pillage be committed, Monseigneur has dispatched officers there this evening, to see that the peasantry place the forage, &c. outside the villages, and that the foraging party does not enter; and marshal de Lorges assured the envoy, that it was necessity alone which obliged them to it, as the army could find nothing to subsist upon here. This envoy is not sent expressly by the cantons, nor

is he accredited to Monseigneur, but being the Swiss resident with M. de Porentru, he thought proper to take this step.

25th.—The envoy of the Swiss, who is here, has begged Monseigneur, to allow an escort to be given to the peasantry, whose villages have been foraged ; they ask permission to pass the Rhine, carrying with them their furniture and cattle. Monseigneur will appoint them an escort to-morrow, that they may pass the Rhine in safety.

29th.—The count de Grammont has set off post, to inform the King that Monseigneur will arrive at Fontainebleau on Sunday. The King will be there on Thursday.

30th.—After dinner, Monseigneur set off from the army, leaving it under the command of marshal Lorges : he has come to pass the night here, where the marquisses d'Uxelles and Chamlai have arrived to conduct him.

Monseigneur has passed the Rhine over the bridge at Neubourg. The marshal de Lorges accompanied him for a league beyond the bridge, and then Monseigneur sent him back with all the other officers. He has only permitted Messrs. Villequier, Mailly, and D'Antin, to follow him as far as Brisac.

OCTOBER 1st.—Before quitting Brisac this morning, Monseigneur received the envoys from Bâle ; there were four in number. Each of them

had one hundred pistoles presented to him, instead of the gold chain usually given; fifty pistoles for their travelling expenses, and a like sum to the person who acted as interpreter.

The King gave like sums to each of the Swiss gentlemen who came to Ensisheim, whilst he was at Brisac.

11th.—The King gave the right hand to the Queen of England on her arrival, and conducted her into the apartment of the Queen-mother, which had been prepared for her; his Majesty always gives the King of England the precedence.

12th.—The bad weather prevented the chace. The King took the King and Queen of England to the tennis-court. In the evening there was a drawing-room the same as yesterday; all the ladies attended the toilette of the Queen of England, and conducted her to the chapel, where she knelt down between the two Kings, the King of England being on the right. They are seated in the same manner at table; and Monseigneur, Monsieur, Madame, M. de Chartres, and all the princes of the blood, sit at the same table.

Boisselot has arrived from Ireland: the King received him very graciously, and told him, that he had laboured for his own glory, and for that of the nation: he has made him brigadier.

14th.—The King begged the King of England, who was to have departed on Monday, to stay till



Wednesday, to which he willingly consented. The King was aware, that their Majesties found much amusement here.

17th.—The King took the King and Queen of England with him to hunt the boar; and on their return, they witnessed, from the terrace of the grand apartment, the *curée* of the stag which the King of England and Monseigneur had taken in the morning. This spectacle by torch-light was very pleasing.

19th.—The King dined in private, and went shooting. Monseigneur did not course, it being a festival of this diocese; and he does not course on holidays, lest any of his people might miss the mass.

NOVEMBER 26th.—M. de Rochefaucault presented to the King, in his cabinet, M. de Liancourt, who has returned; and the King spoke to him with much kindness. From the King's answer to the exiles, it appears that he has pardoned them sincerely.

27th.—Intelligence has been received of the death of the Infanta of Portugal. She was not allowed to be opened, yet our ambassador states, that he has no reason to believe she was poisoned.

DECEMBER 13th.—His Majesty has given Racine the post of ordinary, formerly held by Torf. He will give ten thousand livres to the widow. The last of these situations which was sold, produced fifty-three thousand livres.

22d.—The King quitted madame la duchesse this evening at midnight, leaving her in the labour pains, and, upon retiring, ordered he should be awakened in the night, if she grew worse. At three o'clock in the morning he was called up; he dressed himself, and descended to madame la duchesse, where he remained till she was delivered. Monseigneur was with the King the whole of the time. Madame la duchesse was brought to bed of a daughter at half-past four o'clock. The King and Monseigneur went to bed again.

28th.—A man has just suffered death at Paris, who confessed at the gallows, that he was the person who robbed M. de Montgommeri; thus exculpating the unfortunate Langlade\*.

31st.—The privateers of St. Malo have lately made twenty-five or thirty prizes, amounting in value to nine hundred thousand francs. The King has ordered for this year, a much greater naval force than the last. We shall have eighty-eight ships of the line.

\* He had been sent to the galleys for this theft, where he died. See this melancholy story in the *Causes Célèbres*.

## 1691.

The King and Queen of England arrived here about six o'clock. Upon their arrival, they entered the drawing-room. The Queen played at portico, and then at lansquenet; they then went to supper. There were five tables, each having sixteen covers, at the centre one was the King, with the King and Queen of England; the four other tables were occupied by Monseigneur, Monsieur, Madame and mademoiselle. The duke de Chartres was at Monseigneur's table; there were six English ladies, and the rest of the company consisted of Frenchmen, who were placed indiscriminately at the five tables, without regard to rank. In the two galleries, were the King's bands, with organs, trumpets, and cymbals. *Vive le Roi* was chaunted. The King presided at his table: madame la princess de Conti at Monseigneur's; madame de Dangeau, at Madame's: and madame the duchess de Noailles, at that of mademoiselle. Besides these five tables, there was a very long one in the billiard-room, for the French lords. After supper, the King and Queen of England got into their carriage and returned to St. Germain. The King went to con-

duct them ; passed through the grand apartment with them, and only quitted them at the entrance of his sleeping room ; the King then returned to the company, saw Monseigneur play at lansquenet, and retired at midnight. Monseigneur sat playing till a late hour.

Several colonels who have remained here since the campaign, have begged his Majesty to allow them to remain still longer ; but the King has refused them all, wishing that they who have come here should relieve those who have been kept within garrison.

24th.—M. de Frontenac, governor of Canada, has informed his Majesty, that the English have made a descent upon that country, and have summoned Quebec, in the name of King William and Queen Mary. He had returned for answer to this summons, that he knew neither King William nor Queen Mary, and that he had a good garrison, determined to defend themselves bravely if they should be attacked. The English did not dare to pass a river which separated them, and on seeing our troops preparing to cross it, retreated in much haste, abandoning a part of their artillery, which M. de Frontenac brought into the place.

FEBRUARY 14th.—A courier arrived this evening from Rome, with the intelligence that the Pope died on the 1st of this month.

15th.—The Pope divided all the wealth he had

accumulated amongst his nephews, upon which Pasquin observed, that the church had better have been his niece than his daughter.

28th.—A few days ago, a dreadful duel took place at St. Germain; two Englishmen, the brothers of the earl of Salisbury, quarrelled, fought and wounded each other dangerously; after the fight, they were reconciled, asked each other's pardon, sent for a priest, and abjured the protestant religion which they both professed; the elder, nineteen years of age, is since dead of his wounds, and the younger is extremely ill; he only waits his recovery to enter the society of La Trappe.

MARCH 4th.—Villeneuve, the King's barber, who also waited upon Monseigneur, has been dismissed from court, with a prohibition never to present himself again before the King or Monseigneur; his dismissal is in consequence of his debaucheries.

6th.—There was a drawing-room this evening, at which the King was not present, being much engaged in business. Monseigneur and Monsieur played at lansquenet, and there was neither music nor portico.

7th—at Marly. Monseigneur had already arrived here, after having hunted the stag at St. Germain. There were more ladies this journey than usual, and the King had a third table set. Several ladies slept in the anti-chambers of the princesses, there not being separate accommodations for them.

Four ladies, who are unaccustomed to be here, accompanied the court; they are mademoiselles d'Estrées, de Melun, d'Uzès and de Croissy.

15th.—Madame de Montespan, who for some days past has been at St. Joseph, has notified to the King, through M. de Meaux, that she had determined to bid an eternal farewell to the court; she will reside partly at Saint Joseph.

16th.—The King of England was very desirous of accompanying the King to the siege of Mons; but the King, on account of the inconvenience to which it might give rise, requested he would remain at St. Germain.

The King has not yet named his aids-de-camp; he has merely announced, that all those who had been so formerly, and who were desirous of serving him, should be appointed; the others he will choose upon his arrival at the camp. Monseigneur will nominate his at the same time.

18th.—M. de Louvois informs the King, that he has permitted a citizen of Mons to leave the town, he being the bearer of letters to father la Chaise, from the canonesses and the Jesuits of the city, begging that he would entreat the King not to bombard their churches; this person affirms, that the inhabitants think the place will soon be taken.

The King, upon arriving at night, closetted himself, and was much engaged in writing. M. de

Croissy and M. de Saint Pouanges follow the King at the distance of a day's journey. Monseigneur, upon his arrival, played with the courtiers at *cublas* and *lansquenet*.

21st.—The King dined in front of the lines; he then proceeded to the Abbey de Belliane, where he fixed his head-quarters. He rode round the town, and was for some time within half-musquet shot. One of our videttes stopped him; some one said to him, "Do you not know the King?" "To be sure," answered the soldier; "but surely it cannot be he who advances so forward." A cannon-ball killed the horse of de la Chenaye, very near the King, and by the side of the count de Toulouse, who first ordered a fresh horse to be given to la Chenaye, and then said, "What! a cannon-shot! is that all!" The count de Toulouse is not more than thirteen years of age.

22d.—The King is continually engaged; for, after giving his orders as a general, he attends in his royal capacity to the other affairs of state, the least of which he does not neglect.

23d.—Whilst the King was at dinner, an artillery officer belonging to the enemy, was brought before him; he had endeavoured to get into Mons, through the work which was commenced this morning. He has been in the camp three days, and had made many endeavours to effect his purpose; but all the posts were too well guarded for



him to succeed. The King questioned him very closely. He said, he was to have commanded the artillery in Mons, and assured the King that he would not take the place without giving battle. The King answered him coldly, "Sir, we are here for that purpose."

27th.—Notwithstanding his gout, the King mounted his horse, and proceeded straight to the trenches; he alighted opposite the battery; he then visited the fortification which has been raised, as well as the most advanced batteries. He was not satisfied with this, but, in order to have a better view, exposed himself very much. He was even much displeased with the courtiers, who wished to prevent him, and ascended the parapet of the trench, where he remained a considerable time. The enemy might easily have recognized his features, he was so near. M. le Grand, who was near him, was thrown down by the earth of the parapet, which had been struck by a cannon-ball, and was completely covered with it, without, however, having been wounded.

29th.—M. de Toulouse mounted guard in the trenches, at the head of his regiment; but the King would not permit him to pass the night there.

30th.—Notwithstanding all the occupations accompanying a siege, the King holds his council as usual; and attends to the business of the state, the same as if he were at Versailles.

31st.—The King did not go out this morning ; Monseigneur went to the trenches ; he was very liberal, according to custom. When the King was there three days ago, he gave five hundred pistoles to the soldiers.

Monseigneur gave them three hundred to-day.

APRIL 3d.—A man threw himself into the town while the King was in the trenches. He effected his purpose with much ability and gallantry.

5th.—On going round the lines, the King visited the hospital, to see if the sick and wounded were well taken care of ; if their broths were good ; if many died ; and if the surgeons were attentive to their duty.

9th.—This morning the King presented Vauban with one hundred thousand francs, and gave him an invitation to dinner, an honour which gratified him more than the money. He never had had the honour of eating with the King.

10th.—The King reviewed the cavalry which is encamped from Trouilles, as far as the communication of Jemmappes, and commanded by M. de Luxembourg.

Monseigneur went to see the garrison march out of the town\* ; more than twenty-five thousand men of different kinds of troops, defiled before him. Those of Brandenburg and Sweden were very fine ; the Dutch were but middling. The governor

\* Which had been taken.

saluted Monseigneur with his sword, and, without alighting, told him he was very sorry he had not been able to hold out longer, that he might have more effectually contributed to the glory of the King.

Colonel Fayel, a Dutchman, after having saluted Monseigneur at the head of his regiment, came and made his bow to him, and stood by him while the infantry defiled. The King has given six pieces of cannon to the garrison, and grants the citizens all their privileges, except that of having the keys of the city.

15th.—Madame de Montespan has been some days at Clagny, and has returned from thence to Paris; she says she has not absolutely renounced the court; that she will still occasionally see the King; and that, to say the truth, they have been rather too hasty in unfurnishing her apartments.

MAY 17th.—The duke de la Force, who has been for some time released from the Bastille, where he had completed his religious instructions, and had communicated, has received permission to return to court, and has paid his duty to the King: his lady is still in the chateau d'Angers.

28th.—The King has funded a million at the Maison de Ville, at eighteen per cent. Besides which, he has created sixteen offices of King's secretaries, which will be sold for 50,000 francs each; other new appointments will be made, which, with the former, will produce him 25,000,000 livres.

30th.—The countess of Errol, governess to the prince of Wales, was presented to the King to-day. The Queen of England, not knowing that she had escaped from Scotland, and without even being aware of what she had suffered in the King of England's cause, always spoke of her since the death of the duchess of Powis, as the lady of all others she should wish to be her son's governess; and, in fact, she escaped from Scotland, just at the time the Queen wished for her so much.

26th.—This evening, while the King was at supper, a fellow had the insolence to throw up in the air, a large ball of gold fringe, which he had stolen from the King's apartments; the ball fell very near the King; among the fringe was found a note with these words: "*Bontemps\**, *I send you back your fringe; it is not worth the trouble: present my respects to the King.*"

JULY 16th.—The King transacted business after dinner with M. de Louvois, and about four o'clock, perceiving that M. de Louvois found himself ill, he sent him home. Upon arriving at his house, he felt himself worse, and was bled, but his illness increasing, he desired to be bled in the other arm; he then sent for his son, and died immediately afterwards†. Madame de Louvois had set off that morn-

\* First valet to the King.

† François Michel Le Tellier, marquis de Louvois, was born at Paris, January 18, 1641, and upon the death of his father, the

ing for Arminvilliers ; so sudden a death gave rise to a suspicion of poison.

The King was to have gone that day to St. Cloud ; but he did not go, and about six o'clock, took a walk in his gardens. M. Pelletier and M.

chancellor, in 1685, succeeded him as keeper of the seals. His abilities as a war minister were very great. He introduced a severe discipline in the French army, and was the first who established magazines for its subsistence. The superiority of his genius, and the success which invariably attended his boldest schemes, gave him a complete ascendancy over Louis. The war of 1688, is said to have been owing merely to a pique of this haughty minister. The King had ordered Trianon to be built ; Louvois, who had succeeded Colbert, as superintendant of the works, accompanied his majesty to view the progress of the building. The King perceiving a window, not of the same width as the others, pointed it out to Louvois ; the latter would not own this to be the case, but absolutely insisted that the King was mistaken, till at length Louis reproved him very sharply before the workmen. Louvois, stung with rage and humiliation, returned home, and in presence of some of his intimates, gave vent to his fury. "I am lost," exclaimed he, "if I do not find some occupation for a man who loses his temper about such trash ; nothing but a war can wean him from his buildings, and, *parbleu*, a war he shall have."—He had rendered himself obnoxious to mademoiselle de Maintenon, by persuading the King not to declare his marriage with that lady, and his sudden death alone prevented his disgrace. On the evening of his death, he had carried to the King, in council, the news that the siege of Conti was raised. The King, perceiving tears in his eyes, said : "You are soon depressed ; one can readily perceive that you are too much accustomed to success. I, who have seen the Spanish troops within the walls of Paris, am not so easily dispirited."—*Ed.*

de Pontchartrain went to M. de Louvois' to seal up all the papers. M. de Louvois was minister and secretary of state for the war department, superintendent of public works, chancellor of the order of the Holy Ghost, and grand vicar of the order of St. Lazarus. He had the direction of all the fortifications, and was master of the horse, he had the revenue of the foreign postages, and of the hackney horses in the interior of the kingdom.

17th.—The body of de Louvois was opened this afternoon; all the medical men have coincided in the opinion, that there were no traces of poison to be discovered. M. de Barbezieux, who succeeds his father, as secretary of state, has been transacting business with the King. His Majesty sent couriers last night to all the generals of his armies, ordering them to direct their dispatches to M. de Barbezieux, as they had done to M. de Louvois. The King has ordered all the clerks to remain, and to continue their labours. The King of England having sent his condolence to his Majesty, on account of the death of M. de Louvois, the King said to the bearer of the compliment, "Sir, tell the King of England that I have lost an able minister, but that neither his Majesty's affairs nor mine will be the worse for that event.

21st.—A scullion has been imprisoned upon suspicion of having infused poison into a water jug which stood in M. de Louvois' room, out of which

he drank frequently. He had drunk out of it the very afternoon on which he died.

AUGUST 1st.—The duchess de Schomberg died at Paris. She was M. de Hautefort's sister, and had been beloved by Louis XIII. She always maintained a high reputation for virtue\*.

3d.—A Swiss has been arrested at Strasbourg, who has blown up two or three small magazines. The enemy gave him fifty pistoles for every magazine he destroyed. He says, that one of his comrades had undertaken to assassinate M. de Chamilly.

25th.—A courier arrived from Rome to-day, bringing the intelligence, that the cardinal Pignatelli was elected Pope on the 22d of this month ;

\* Louis XIII. whose love was apparent to the whole court, was continually speaking of her to his favourite, M. de S\* S\*\*, whom he afterwards raised to a dukedom and the peerage ; and this favourite, who was young, and very gallant, could not comprehend a passion so perfectly disinterested. One day, wearied out with these futile conversations, he asked the King the reason, and added, with the freedom which the King's favour and his age allowed him, that if his Majesty had any proposals to make to his fair one, he had only to employ him, and his wishes would soon be gratified. But Louis XIII. instantly assuming a severe aspect, " Never," said he, " presume to speak thus to me. It is true I am in love, nor can I avoid it, being a man. But I know my duty to my God, who forbids me to proceed further, and am sensible that I owe him the more obedience and submission, in proportion as he has set me above all." Would to God that in this, and many other things, the King, his son, had imitated him.



he is above sixty-three years of age, and is nobly allied. The dukes de Monteleone, grandees of Spain, are members of the family; these are all Neapolitans; they took their names from their arms, which are three pots (*tre pignati*).

23d.—The King was very busy after dinner. Since M. de Louvois' death, he works three or four hours more than he was previously accustomed to do: he writes many papers with his own hand.

OCTOBER 11th.—After the King had dined, M. de la Vauguyon came into the royal apartments, and sent to ask the King, who had closetted himself, permission to enter. It was granted. He immediately threw himself at the King's feet; told him he brought him his head, and came to entreat his pardon for having drawn his sword in the palace. The King was ignorant of the affair which had just taken place between him and M. de Courtenay; and his Majesty only ordered him to return home, and wait till the grand-prevot had enquired into the business. The affair happened about two o'clock, in the passage leading from the gallery of the Reformés, to madame d'Armagnac's; all that is known is, that M. de Vauguyon obliged M. de Courtenay to draw his sword; and that M. de Courtenay cried out, "Help, guards; I am being murdered." They were separated in the saloon, which is between the chapel and the Queen-mother's apartment, through which the King passed

a quarter of an hour afterwards as he was going to hunt. As yet the cause of the quarrel appears very trifling. This evening the King ordered that these two gentlemen should be sent to the Bastille tomorrow; and the grand-prevot will interrogate them previously to their departure. What is most extraordinary, is, that these two men have, till now, been accounted very prudent: they are both above fifty years of age.

21st.—Benserade\* died at Paris. He was a member of the French Academy. He was formerly much in repute, especially for the verses he composed for the King's ballets.

30th.—This morning the King gave the prince de Turenne, and M. de Montmorenci, each a thousand louis d'or, for the news which they brought to Fontainebleau, of the taking of Liege. The King had been accustomed to make these presents in jewellery; but the persons who receive them, find money more convenient.

31st.—The King ordered four thousand pistoles to be given to M. le Grand, and two thousand to the count de Grammont, for the intelligence they had given M. de Pontchartrain.

\* This witty poet was born in 1612, at Lions, a small town in Normandy. He was patronized by Mazarin, and was employed by madame de la Valière, to write her answers to the King's billet-doux. He bled to death, owing to his surgeon having opened an artery by mistake.—*Ed.*

NOVEMBER 6th.—The King amused himself till evening, with planting in his gardens.

21st.—The states of Provence, assembled at Lambesc, granted the King, at their first sitting, a gratuitous gift of eight hundred thousand francs.

28th.—There is a mission of twelve Jesuits established at Versailles, during the whole of Advent. They will commence preaching on Friday, and will preach at the parish church three times a day. In the evening, there was a drawing-room, at which the King was not present; he is more than ever engaged with his ministers.

DECEMBER 5th.—The missionary, M. de Mauroy, who was curate, and director of the Invalides, has become bankrupt, and carried off with him more than forty thousand crowns. Many shameful transactions have come to light, in which even some ladies of quality have been implicated.

6th.—We are informed that the prince of Orange, when he left the Flemish army, supped at Brussels, at M. de Vaudemont's, who said to him, as he was sitting down to table, "Sire, your Majesty does not know, perhaps, that you are supping here in your own house; it is the hotel de Nassau; I have lived here twenty-three years, without ever having paid rent. At one thousand crowns per annum, my debt to your Majesty amounts to twenty-three thousand crowns." After supper, the prince of Orange went into a cabinet, where he wrote two

papers, which he gave to M. de Vaudemont: "Here, Sir," said he, "here is a receipt for the twenty-three thousand crowns for the rent, in order that you may not be inconvenienced for the payment; and there is a gift of the house, that in future you may be perfectly at ease."

12th.—This evening, there was a drawing-room; the King was not present; he is now much accustomed to be absent, preferring business to pleasure more and more.

16th.—The King and Monseigneur heard the sermon of father Bourdaloue, who preached upon hypocrisy; the sermon was as excellent a one as could be made before a court.

31st.—During the whole of this year, the King has always held his councils as usual; Tuesday and Saturday, a council of finances, every fortnight; Monday, a council of dispatches for the affairs of the provinces; Friday, a council of conscience, with the archbishop of Paris, and the father la Chaise; and every other day a council of state; besides which, the King works every night at madame de Maintenon's, with M. de Pontchartrain, or M. de Barbezieux; he is also engaged one afternoon a-week with M. Pelletier, the intendant, respecting the fortifications, the care of which has devolved upon him since the death of M. de Louvois.

## 1692.

JANUARY 5th.—There is no supper on twelfth-night as of late years, the King wishing to avoid the trouble of inviting eighty ladies to supper, and of leaving almost as many more in a state of vexation at not being of the party.

6th.—There was a drawing-room in the evening, but the King was not present.

A serious quarrel happened between the footmen of the duchess of Hanover, and those of the Bouillon family. Some of the people belonging to the duchess of Hanover were killed and wounded; she affirms that it was purposely done; that the chevalier de Bouillon, the count d'Evreux and the prince d'Auvergne, were concerned in it, and she demands exemplary satisfaction; Madame, who is her cousin-german, and madame la princesse, her sister\*, strongly support her interests.

9th.—This day, after dinner, the King arranged with Monsieur, the marriage of M. de Chartres with mademoiselle de Blois; and they afterwards sent for M. de Chartres, who appeared very much gratified

\* Anne of Bavaria, formerly called madame la duchesse.

with the King's proposal. Madame has consented to it. This evening, the King sent for Monseigneur, who was at the drawing-room, in order to inform him of the match ; after which, it was made public. The King gives mademoiselle de Blois two millions, payable at the peace, the interest of which they will receive till that event. Besides which, he allows her a pension of fifty thousand crowns, and two hundred thousand crowns for trinkets. The King makes over to M. de Chartres, the Palais Royal, on account of the marriage. It had been entailed by the cardinal de Richelieu, but that difficulty will be got over. This evening the King sent the marquis d'O. to madame de Montespan, who is at Paris, to inform her of the intended marriage.

10th.—The King went this morning to Monsieur's, whither Madame came. The King spoke very obligingly to Monsieur upon the consent he had so kindly given to the marriage of M. de Chartres with mademoiselle de Blois. Monsieur had already conducted M. de Chartres to mademoiselle de Blois, and afterwards, mademoiselle de Blois went to Madame's. The duchess de Chartres will have a first gentleman of the chamber, a gentleman usher, a lady of honour, and a tire-woman. She has requested of the King and Monsieur, to be allowed to retain all her women and all the servants in the situations they at present fill ; her request has been granted. The duke de Chartres will have no household ; they

will be situated in this respect as were the dauphin and dauphiness. The duke de Chartres is eighteen years of age, and mademoiselle de Blois will be fifteen in May.

12th.—The King of England requested that the King would clothe all the Irish regiments in red, and that they should receive higher pay than the French. This, however, will not be done.

14th.—The King caused the information taken respecting the affair which happened at Paris, between the servants of the duchess of Hanover, and those of the Bouillon family, to be read to him at the council; and it is his opinion that the result of those enquiries completely exculpate Messrs. de Bouillon\*.

17th.—The King is having a large fleet fitted out in Provence, for the purpose of annoying the commerce of the English and the Dutch in the Mediterranean.

The King has ordered the *prevôt des marchands* to have barracks erected for the accommodation of the French and Swiss guards. They are now in progress, and will be a great relief for the inhabitants of the city and faubourgs of Paris.

25th.—A few days since, the duchess of Hanover sent Gourville to the King, to tell him, that for his Majesty's sake, she sacrificed all the resentment

\* The cause of this quarrel was the marriage of the duc du Maine, whom the duchess of Hanover was desirous of marrying to one of her daughters.—*Ed.*



which she had against the family de Bouillon, on account of the affair which happened some time ago at the theatre at Paris: thus there will be an end of the dispute.

FEBRUARY 3d.—The King has ordered the prince de Courtenay, and M. de la Vauguyon, to be released from the Bastille. The former is commanded to retire to his estate, without appearing at court.

12th.—About five o'clock, the King sent for M. le prince, and proposed to him the marriage of the duke du Maine with mademoiselle de Charolais, his daughter. The King had, in the morning, sent M. du Maine to Paris, to mademoiselle, to inform her of it. M. le prince, after having thanked the King, set off, to carry the intelligence to madame la princesse, and to his daughter, mademoiselle de Charolais.

13th.—After dinner, the King went to see madame la princesse, who had returned in the morning from Paris. The King told her, that he came in form, to ask her daughter in marriage, for the duke du Maine. M. le prince went to receive the King at the foot of the grand staircase, and madame la princesse at the door of her apartment in the gallery. The King paid more attention to mademoiselle de Charolais, than to the princess de Conti, her sister. This marriage will take place upon the King's return from his journey to Compiègne, which he undertakes next month.

18th.—The King went to mass, according to custom. The cardinal de Bouillon celebrated it, and married the duke de Chartres to mademoiselle de Blois. After supper, the King led the bride and bridegroom to their apartments, which are the same they had before their marriage. The King wished the King of England to give the chemise to M. de Chartres, and M. D'Arcy presented it to him.

MARCH 19th.—The duke du Maine married mademoiselle at the King's mass, about six o'clock. They entered the drawing-room as soon as the King of England had arrived. The King played at *portique*, and afterwards went to the music. The King dined in the apartment of the late dauphiness, with all the princesses of the blood; and at supper, there were present, besides the princesses, the King of England, and all the princes of the blood. The King of England gave the chemise to the bridegroom. The Queen of England has not been present at any of these marriage ceremonies, being prevented by her advanced pregnancy; she does not even leave her room.

APRIL 3d.—In the morning, the King washed the feet of twelve poor persons; after dinner he heard *tenebræ*,\* and then visited the churches: he walked to the Récollets and to the parish church.

\* *Tenebræ* is a service of the Romish church, in which the passion of Christ is represented, by putting out the lights, one

7th.—The King went to St. Germain, to visit the Queen of England, who is much indisposed. It is supposed she has injured herself by remaining too long upon her knees.

14th.—Monseigneur went to St. Germain, to bid adieu to the King of England, who sets off in a week at farthest.

19th.—The King has commanded M. de Montchevreuil to remain during the absence of the King of England, near the person of the Queen of England, who will be very lonely when the King, her consort, has set off: the greater part of the English follow him. Madame de Montchevreuil will remain with her husband. The King is very happy in having a person in whom he can confide near the Queen of England, during his absence. Her pregnancy goes on very well; she has not been injured, as was feared to be the case.

29th.—The King has ordered, that all his new King's lieutenants should pay, on taking the oaths, one hundred and fifty pistoles to his chief valet de chambre.

MAY 6th.—A few days since, the King granted pensions of two thousand crowns to the marchioness Facciati, wife of the governor of Casal, in the

after the other, at solemn intervals, till the whole concludes, and the congregation is left in total darkness; dreadful noises are then made to represent the convulsions of nature, during the Saviour's death.—*Ed.*

place of the duke de Mantua : this present was as a recompense for her having discovered a conspiracy, which was plotted, a few months ago, in that town.

8th.—The King caused the parliament, the chamber of accounts, the *cour des aides*, and the corporation, to wait on him at Versailles ; and told them, he had sent for them to exhort them to persevere in the zeal and attachment they had always testified for him ; that the affairs of the kingdom required his presence at the head of the armies in Flanders ; and, that he relied upon their fidelity, respecting every thing that had been committed to their care. The president made a very excellent speech to the King ; the other corps did not address him. The King had, on similar occasions, made these bodies attend him ; as for example, in 1672, when he went to Holland.

9th.—The law-suit respecting the inheritance of the chevalier de Longueville, has been terminated some days ; all his property has been adjudged to the King. The will he made, when dying, has been annulled, and madame de Nemours, who pretended to be his heir, has had all her claims set aside. It is thought, the King will give this property to M. le prince, who made application for it as soon as he learnt the news of the death of the chevalier de Longueville.

10th.—The King came to dine at the chateau

d'Ecouen, and to sleep here; on arriving at Chantilly, the King presented the prince de Conti with all the property of the chevalier de Longueville, which had been lately adjudged to him, except forty thousand francs, which the King has given to Porelier, in whose favour the will had been made. The judges, upon giving their judgment against him, all commended his mode of acting, and his virtue; and the chancellor was commissioned to recommend his interests to the King.

19th. — The King went to Mons. The canonesses, in a body, came there to compliment him. The King, Monseigneur and Monsieur, saluted them all. After the canonesses, the magistrates payed their respects to the King. They wished to kneel when they addressed him, but he made them rise, and desired they would speak standing, an honour with which they were much gratified.

21st.—The duchess de Chartres, and the young princesse de Conti, with a party of ladies, came to Mons to dine at the camp. After dinner, the ladies played while the King was engaged at business. The King gave the word of command before the ladies, and afterwards took them a ride to the head of the camp; the princesses were on horseback, and returned to sleep at Mons.

26th.—It is reckoned that there are eight or nine thousand men in the fortress (Namur). The

prince Barbançon is the governor, but he is very inexperienced. He has sent to ask for a passport for the ladies, who desire to leave the town: the King refused it; the ladies, however, have left it, and retired to a house near the Sambre. The King sent the prince d'Elbeuf to them, and desired they would return into the town; they are, however, obstinate in their refusal, and to all appearance the King will have the kindness to relent; he has even sent them their supper.

27th.—The King has sent carriages to the forty ladies who came out of the town yesterday. They are to be conducted to the abbey de Valogne, a league's distance from the King's head-quarters, but are not to be allowed to speak to any one. Besides the above forty, who quitted the town near the King's position, thirty more left it on the side where M. de Boufflers is posted.

The King told us at supper, that when he resolved to besiege Namur, his intention was, in case the enemy had had a corps under the walls of the place, to have fought them, and if they all retired into the town, to have attacked it, notwithstanding; but that he was convinced, since his arrival here, that if the enemy had taken possession of the heights which are at the rise of the rivulet of Verderin, with fifteen or twenty thousand men only, he should have been obliged to give up attacking Namur, and would have been compelled to retreat

upon Charleroy, in order not to have left this country without striking some blow.

28th.—Although the King is slightly indisposed with the gout, he was on horseback the whole of the day, crossed the bridges of the Sambre and the Meuse, and went to the extremity of M. de Bouffler's position.

JUNE 12th.—The redoubt was not attacked yesterday, as Vauban wished the line to be more extended, and the most advanced lodgements widened. Vauban had no doubt it might have been carried to-day, but it would have cost many lives, some of which may be preserved by deferring the attack till to-morrow. M. le duc marched this evening to the right, with three battalions of Piedmontese. Lassé is the aid-de-camp for the day.

21st.—Twelve hundred and fifty bomb-shells, all charged, were found at the Jesuits' college, in the town of Namur. The great secrecy observed by these good fathers, respecting these stores, has so much displeased the King, that he has dismissed the rector, and sent him to Dole.

23d.—About six o'clock in the morning, the enemy, who were in the horn-work, quitted it; their hostages came to speak to the King at his *levee*. The baron de Heyden, colonel of a Holstein regiment, spoke for them, and requested the King would send them to Maestricht, instead of Ghent. The King replied, that people who had defended



themselves so well, must be sent to a greater distance ; but that in other respects, he would gratify him to the utmost of his ability ; and, in fact, the King granted him three small favours which he requested of him\*.

27th.—Thirty-three engineers have already been killed or wounded since the commencement of the siege, but as many still remain in excellent health.

30th.—At two o'clock in the morning, some grenadiers of the regiment Dauphin, who were on guard in the trench, mounted the breach to see if they could not make some small lodgements. They were permitted to work quietly; this encouraged them. They entered as far as the bastion, and seeing that there were but few guards, cried out for their comrades to follow; three companies of grenadiers were the first, and afterwards the whole regiment. The besieged, who were in the entrenchment, made but little resistance, and two hours after the *chamade* was beaten. M. de Sainte Maure, who was early in the trench, came to bring the news to the King. At eight o'clock, the besieged sent hostages to his Majesty, with full powers to conclude and sign the capitulation granted them by the King, which is nearly upon their own terms, excepting that the Holstein troops desired they might be sent to Huy or Liége, and the

\* Notwithstanding this interview, the place was not yet given up.

King insisted upon their going with the others, which are sent to Louvain. Little Bontemps is gone to carry the news to the King of England, and the duke de Bourgogne. The King has presented M. de Vauban with forty thousand crowns. The garrison leaves the town to-morrow afternoon.

JULY 1st.—Eight hundred thousand pounds of powder have been consumed at this siege. Forty-five thousand cannon balls, and eighty thousand bomb-shells, have been discharged.

3d.—The King left the camp before Namur, about eight o'clock; before setting off, he caused the oath of fidelity to be administered to the bishop of Namur\*.

8th.—We have received intelligence from Rome, that four bishoprics have again been preconised; two of these were vacant by the dismissal of bishops who belonged to the assembly of 1682. It is hoped, that the bishops of this assembly will also have bulls. The Pope had ordered public prayers for the re-establishment of a catholic King, and not an Italian cardinal was present, except cardinal Madelchini, who is in the French interests.

9th.—From Rumigny, the King went to dine at Bréhamé. He has always two tables for the ladies

\* This was the last campaign in which Louis XIV. commanded in person.—*Ed.*

at dinner; the King presides at one, and Monseigneur at the other.

13th.—The King has declared, that he did not wish any speeches to be made him on his return: he expressed the same wish after the taking of Mons.

16th.—The King said aloud to Tourville, as soon as he saw him, “I am very well satisfied with you, and with all the fleet. We have been beaten, but you have acquired glory, both for yourself and the nation. It costs us a few ships, a loss which shall be repaired next year, and then we shall surely beat the enemy\*.”

23d.—There were thirty English vessels before St. Malo, which have been obliged to retire, on account of rough weather. The prince of Orange keeps up the report of a descent upon France. A small attempt has been made upon the coasts of Brittany, but they have been hitherto repulsed. Their threats have terminated in burning a mill, belonging to M. de Matignon, in Normandy.

AUGUST 7th.—The enemy, the day after the battle†, sent to ask permission of M. de Luxembourg to carry off their dead. M. de Luxembourg granted it. Amongst the persons sent for this purpose, one of them was suspected by Taste, the ad-

\* Tourville had just been defeated by the English and Dutch fleets, off La-Hogue.—*Ed.*

† Of Steinkirk.

jutant of the body guards, to have come for the purpose of reconnoitring the camp: the suspicion was not ill founded; for the pretended valet being taken, owned that he was a colonel. M. de Valdeck has written to M. de Luxembourg, to endeavour to justify him. It is not yet known, whether he will be treated as a spy, or a prisoner of war.

9th.—The count de Lude arrived. He brings the King, from M. de Luxembourg, a very detailed account of all the particulars of the battle. The King told us, he never saw such an excellent account, and that it should be read to us.

SEPTEMBER 2d.—The King, and the King of England, went shooting in the park, to see which of the two would bring down most game. The King has hurt his shoulder a little in shooting.

3d.—M. de Saint Pierre, and the chevalier des Adrets, who were imprisoned last year, for having made a remonstrance to the King, on the subject of the marine school, at Petit Renaut, have been cashiered. They were naval captains, and had the reputation of being good officers.

18th.—Monsieur went to dine with the King, at St. Cloud, and the grande mademoiselle went there also to dinner, to take leave of his Majesty. She is going to Eu. As the King was about to rise from table, the shock of an earthquake was felt, and mademoiselle quitted the table, much alarmed, and wished the King also to rise. After dinner, the king took Monsieur and mademoiselle a walk in

his gardens, and, when they had set off, he went to the chace.

24th.—Intelligence has been received, that the duke of Savoy has abandoned Embrun and Guillestre, after having blown up many of the works, but he has not burnt the towns. M. Caprara apologizes even for having burnt Gap, by saying, that if there had been inhabitants, no excesses would have been committed. All their troops have returned home, and they have had the mortification of finding, that whilst they were in Dauphiny, not a protestant wavered.

30th.—The earthquake, which the King felt when at Marly, and which was not violent in this country, has caused much damage at Liége: it was very violent in England; no earthquake is remembered to have happened there before.

OCTOBER 3d.—The King has gratuitously distributed grain and meal to such of the people of Dauphiny, as have been the greatest sufferers while the enemy was in their country, and commissioners are appointed to examine into the losses, in order to repair them.

6th.—The privateers belonging to Brittany, have made so many prizes, that M. de Chaulnes' share is supposed to amount to nine hundred thousand francs. He has the tenth, having the droits of the admiralty, which are attached to the government of the province.

Some privateers, belonging to St. Malo have re-

ceived commissions from the King of England, and carry his standard. By this means the King of England will gain what M. de Chaulnes would have received from the prizes they make. The King has permitted the privateers to act in this manner.

12th.—It is said that the Dutch complain very bitterly against the prince of Orange, and the King has related to the King of England, that a buffoon said upon the stage, that he wished to change his situation in life, and choose his own lot; for which purpose he would not be Emperor of the Turks, because he had too many wives; nor Emperor of the Christians, because he was answerable to too many princes, and was surrounded by too many Jesuits; nor Pope, because he must be too old; nor King of Spain, because he was too beggarly; nor King of France, because he had too many enemies; but that he wished to be King William, because he took money from all parties, and did nothing. These pasquinades, however, neither hinder the prince of Orange from ruling despotically throughout Holland, nor from setting aside the burgomasters.

23d.—The Pope gives bulls to the bishops of Montauban, Gap, De Serlat, and De Lavaur. He had hitherto refused them, because, in 1688, they were at the palace of the archbishop of Paris, and had asserted at Rome, that they had ad-

hered to the appeal to a future council. All that now remains to put an end to every thing is, to give bulls to the bishops who were at the assembly in 1682.

29th.—M. de Vauguyon, who had earnestly solicited the King for the ambassadorship of Sweden, without being able to obtain it, fell into such a fit of despair, that he has become rather deranged. He took a horse belonging to M. le prince, which was coming from watering, and proceeded by unfrequented paths to the Bastille, thinking continually that the King wished to arrest him. M. de Baisembaux, who had no order to receive him, tried to tranquillize his mind, and kept him in his room till he received the King's orders.

31st.—M. de Vauguyon, who has entirely recovered his senses, has returned to his residence in Paris. The King caused every thing to be said to him as from himself, that could tranquillize his mind, which had only been disturbed by the fear of having offended his Majesty.

NOVEMBER 9th.—The duke, administrator of Wirtemberg, came to pay his duty to the King, who, upon leaving the council, received him in his cabinet. The King stood uncovered the whole time, and treated his prisoner very graciously. He is left at Paris on his parole, with permission to come here and pay his court to the King whenever he chooses. He has paid his respects to Mon-



seigneur, the infants of France, Monsieur, Madame and all the royal family.

11th.—Monseigneur went about ten in the morning to see a horse-race, which was run at Pec: the King and Queen of England were there. The race was very fine, and the grand prior's horse won by two lengths.

14th.—The Queen dowager of England has passed through Bayonne, on her way back to Portugal. The duke de Grammont would not permit the carriages of this princess to pay any duty at the Custom-house at Bayonne, which the King and he share together. The King, by way of indemnification, has given him a thousand pistoles.

DECEMBER 3d.—The count de Grammont\*, who

\* Although the spirit of the times had obliged him to enter the military profession, he never shone in it, nor looked for advancement. He was for some time attached to M. le prince, and became his creature, in order to gain his favour; the memoirs, avowedly written by himself, sufficiently prove that he was a complete blackleg—an unprincipled wit—in short, a compound of impudence, effrontery, and baseness. With all that, much-esteemed by the fashionable world, and the court, where he at length obtained the *grand entrée* to the King, to whom he rendered himself agreeable by his assiduity, his buffooneries, and his ready servility. He was equally despised and feared by the court, in proportion to the impunity afforded him by his age, his favour, and his malice. He had always lived by his wits, and the ministers favoured and afforded him pecuniary assistance. His face was that of an old ape. His wife, whose figure and deportment was that of a Queen, possessed also all the manners

is ill at Paris, has received the sacrament. He is seventy-three years of age; it is supposed he cannot recover.

19th.—The Pope still refuses to grant bulls to such of our bishops as were present at the assembly of 1682. He persists in demanding a formal retraction of the proceedings of that assembly\*, which will never be granted by France.

of one; the most lively wit, the most extensive information, the greatest dignity, the utmost ease in her parties, the most refined elegance at court. Her native haughtiness was attempered by a refined and elevated piety, which had converted her into a true penitent. The King had a liking for her, which neither the jealousy and the arts of madame de Maintenon, nor the trencher caps of the Jansenists, whom she little feared, could ever conquer. Her good sense was so great, that she imparted it to others, and made the duties of the wife compatible with the known irregularity and follies of her husband. She taught him, during his illness, the first principles of religion, and as she was reading the *Paternoster* to him, “Countess,” said her husband to her, “repeat that prayer; it is very fine; who made it?” So great was his ignorance. They had only two daughters, who, though ugly, were greater intriguers and better known in the fashionable world, than many *belles*.

\* It was in that assembly that the clergy passed the resolutions already mentioned, in the note at page 102.

The clergy who assented to these propositions, were treated as rebels by Innocent XI., Alexander VIII. and Innocent XII. and the French bishops were afterwards separately induced to declare their disavowal of the proceedings of the council. The question thus remained undecided.—*Ed.*

## 1693.

JANUARY 9th. — Madame de la Sablière died yesterday at Paris; she was a woman who had acquired a great reputation for wit, and who had, for some time past, retired to the Incurables, where she led a very austere and exemplary life.

11th.—The King, after his *levee*, sent for the duke of Wirtemberg into his cabinet, and, after having given him many commendations, and treated him very graciously, told him that he might consider himself at perfect liberty; that he might remain here at Paris as long as he pleased, and that when he wished to leave it, he should receive passports for whatever he desired to carry with him from France.

16th.—The prince royal, eldest son of the King of Denmark, has arrived at Paris; he has been travelling through France for some months; he is *incognito*, and has taken the name of the count of Schaumbourg, in order to avoid all the embarrassments of etiquette.

20th. — The King has determined upon the manner in which he will receive the prince royal

of Denmark, who is to arrive here to-morrow. The King will have him introduced into his cabinet, by the back-stairs. When they are alone, the King will say to him, " You wish to be received in public only as count de Schaumbourg ; but, in private, I cannot do otherwise than recognise you as the eldest son of the King of Denmark." Then the King will shew him many attentions, and will insist upon his being covered. After the audience of the King, the prince will proceed to Monseigneur's, who will receive him at the door of his cabinet, and, when they are alone, will give him his hand. From thence, he will visit the children of France, and the same evening will go to Paris to pay his respects to Monsieur.

21st.—The prince royal of Denmark came here about three o'clock, and saw the King, Monseigneur, and the children of France, as had been arranged the day before. He afterwards returned to Paris, where he saw Monsieur.

22d.—The King told us, yesterday, at his *coucher*, that he was informed that the Elector of Bavaria will not communicate to him the death of the Electress, because the Emperor was offended at his having communicated the birth of his son ; yet, till now, war never interrupted the observance of this kind of attentions. The King was very well satisfied with the letter, written to him by the Elector of Bavaria, on the occasion of his son's birth.

27th.—The prince of Denmark came here at the King's *levee*, after his Majesty had received his chemise. The King of Denmark, his father, being *incognito* in 1668, gave the King his chemise. His son has not done it.

FEBRUARY 1st.—The Elector of Bavaria has informed the King of the death of his wife. The King will go into violet mourning on Saturday, on account of the deceased being the Emperor's daughter; he generally only wears black for Electors; the letter of the Elector of Bavaria is very respectful.

6th.—The marriage of the marquis de Coaslin, with the duke de Grammont's daughter, is spoken of; the duke has even mentioned it to the King; but the duke de Coaslin has not heard of the affair till now, and is much dissatisfied with his son's procedure.

Madame de Turenne has declared to madame de Bouillon, that her marriage had not been consummated with M. de Turenne; and that thus she could conscientiously marry the chevalier Bouillon, and therefore begged the family would consent to that marriage. The determination of the family is not known. M. de Bouillon has sent the chevalier de Bouillon to Evreux.

9th.—M. de Coaslin had an audience of the King, and spoke with much good sense respecting the marriage, desired to be made between his son and

mademoiselle de Grammont; it is thought, that although she is not satisfied with the mode of procedure towards him, that notwithstanding the marriage will take place; the more so, as M. le prince is interested in the business; the great difficulty is respecting the duchy, which he is required to give up to his son.

20th.—M. de la Rochefaucault gave the *baton* to the King of England and the prince of Denmark, an honour with which the prince was the more pleased, because he knew that the grand huntsman is not accustomed to pay that compliment even to the princes of the blood.

MARCH 5th.—The King met, on the high road, a number of Flemish criminals, who had been condemned to the galleys; they fell on their knees, and entreated for pardon; they hope the King will grant it them, every criminal condemned to death, having that favour extended to him, if seen by the King; and they suppose it will be the same with those who are condemned to the galleys.

7th.—The King has pardoned the fifty-nine criminals whom he met on his road hither; he has done it the more willingly, as, out of the number, fifty-eight were deserters, who are sent back to their regiments, upon condition of serving ten years.

8th.—Yesterday, the abbé Fénélon, preceptor to the duke de Bourgogne, was elected a member of

the Academy of Paris, in the place of M. Péliſſon ; the King has approved the election.

21st.—The illness of the grande mademoiselle still continues. She lies in a very dangerous state. She is asserted to have made a will, and has more than 200,000 livres per annum to dispose of.

22d.—The happiest results are expected from the expedition, undertaken by the count d'Eſtrées, with twenty King's ships. His object is to burn the vessels belonging to the King of Spain, which are at Baye, in the kingdom of Naples. They so little anticipate an attack, that their commander, Papachin, is said to have gone on a pilgrimage to Rome.

29th.—The illness of mademoiselle continues ; it was supposed yesterday, that she would not outlive the night.

31st.—The abbé de Fénélon was received at the Academy, and pronounced a very eloquent discourse, in which he defended the memory of M. Péliſſon, whose place he filled, from the false report which had been spread after his decease\*.

The opera of Hercules was performed at Paris yesterday, for the first time ; the words are by Campistron, and the music by Lully and Marias ; Monseigneur was to have gone there, but was prevented by the illness of mademoiselle.

APRIL 1st.—Madame de Montespan arrived at

\* He was accused of impiety.



Paris ; she first visited mademoiselle, who has been very anxious to see her during her illness ; she found her this morning deprived of all recollection, but in the evening she recovered it.

5th.—Mademoiselle de Montpensier died this afternoon at Paris, in her palace of the Luxembourg, after having been three days in the agonies of death. Her will, which she made some time since, is in the hands of the Mère Supérieure of the Carmelites of the faubourg St. Jacques.

The King has informed his ministers that he will set out for Flanders in the month of May ; but has not yet fixed the day. He will be accompanied by M. de Beauvilliers, M. de Croissy, and M. de Pompone ; M. de Pontchartrain and M. de Pelletier will remain at Paris. His Majesty has ordered the princesses, his daughters, to have their equipages in readiness for the journey.

6th.—The will of mademoiselle has been opened ; it was made in the year 1685. Within the last year she has added a codicil, which she has signed but not dated. She has left about 200,000 francs in pious legacies. She has provided for all her servants, to prevent them, she says, from dying of want, which she has seen to have been the case with those of the greatest princesses. She leaves her residence at Choisy to the dauphin ; and constitutes Monsieur her universal legatee. She would never see monsieur de Lauzun during her illness,

and always received those who proposed his visiting her, with much anger. The building of Choisy cost her 800,000 francs.

7th.—M. de Lauzun came in the afternoon to bring the King a paper, which he says mademoiselle gave to madame de Nogent\* six years ago; it is sealed with six seals belonging to mademoiselle. The King would not open it, nor would Monsieur. It has been sent to Paris to the president: the opening of it is expected with much anxiety, as it is feared it may contain some dispositions subsequent to the will, and perhaps contrary to it.

8th.—Before setting off from Versailles, the King was informed, that the first president had opened the paper brought him by M. de Lauzun. It was a will of mademoiselle, made in 70, in favour of M. de Lauzun, and which she had expected had been burnt. However, if mademoiselle had not made a will, M. de Lauzun would have been constituted universal legatee. This business has not made a very favourable impression respecting M. de Lauzun; neither has the ample mourning cloak in which he presented himself before the King yesterday.

9th.—After dinner, the King went shooting, and, before setting off, ordered Chamlay to read us the

\* M. De Lauzun's sister.

edict for the creation of a new military order of St. Louis. The King is to be perpetual grand-master, and will wear the cross, without that of the Saint Esprit. The dauphin, or the heir presumptive to the crown, if there should not be a dauphin, will wear the cross, as well as all the marshals of France; and in future, when the King makes a marshal of France, he makes him, at the same time, a Knight of St. Louis. No proofs of nobility are required, but the party must have served at least ten years. There will be eight grand crosses, who will wear a red riband and a gold cross upon their coats, and will enjoy a pension of two thousand crowns each. The King has destined three hundred thousand francs for the endowment of this Order. There will be different classes in the pensions, the incomes from which cannot be seized for any debt.

13th.—Madame de Brégi died at Paris; she had formerly been attached to the Queen-mother, and was in great repute both for her beauty and wit\*; she had large sums of ready money by her, and has left two hundred and fifty thousand francs to Monsieur, by way of payment of a debt; this sum had been given her by the Queen-mother, and, when dying, she conceived it lay heavy on her conscience.

\* She has left poems and several other very amusing pieces.

14th.—The count de Bussy Rabutin died at his estate in Burgundy; he had formerly been a general of cavalry, and had been expelled the court, on account of some verses and satirical songs written by him; he made his peace afterwards. He was engaged upon a history of the King, and had a pension of four thousand francs. He was one of the forty Academicians.

20th.—The knights of St. Lazarus, instituted in the year seventy-two, have been commanded by the King, to lay aside their insignia; Mansard and le Nôtre were of the number; and by way of indemnification, the King has nominated them knights of St. Michel, and they were received to-day by the duke de Beauvilliers. It is always a knight of the Saint Esprit that the King appoints to receive the knights of St. Michel.

28th.—M. de Vauguyon has had permission a month since, to re-appear at court.

MAY 3d.—The King this morning informed Monsieur, that he would dispatch a considerable army to oppose the threatened descent of the prince of Orange; that this duty was so important, that he had resolved either to take the command of the army himself, or to confer it on Monseigneur, to whom he gave the choice of accepting this charge, or of accompanying him to Flanders, but that he would only allow him a quarter of an hour to determine in. The dauphin, after having re-

flected a short time, told the King that he was ready to march wherever his Majesty commanded, but that since he was allowed a choice, he preferred going to Flanders; at the same time, the King told Monsieur that he would give him the command of all the troops on the coast from Dunkirk to Bayonne; and that if the prince of Orange endeavoured to make a descent, he doubted not he would beat him as he had done at Cassel. The marshal d'Humières will serve under Monsieur, and will be constantly with him.

10th.—His Majesty asked the princes of the blood if they wished to be knights of St. Louis. The prince de Conti spoke more positively than the others, and told the King that it would give him great pleasure. Thereupon, his Majesty said he would confer the same favour upon all the princes of the blood, and that for that purpose he dispensed with the ten years service required from the knights by the statutes of the order.

11th.—The King made the prince, the duke du Maine, and the count de Toulouse, knights of St. Louis.

The manner of their being received is nearly similar to that of receiving the knights of Saint Michel; instead of saying to them, "By Saint George and Saint Michel, I make you a knight," his Majesty says, "by Saint Louis I make you a knight." M. de Barbezieux reads the oath for all the officers

of the army, and M. de Pontchartrain for those of the navy.

13th.—The King did not go out the whole day ; he gave a great number of audiences.

The King has given madame de Rotchaussen a pension of one thousand crowns, at the recommendation of Madame ; she had become a catholic, and had lost her property in Alsace.

14th.—Monsieur has given a pension of three thousand francs to mademoiselle de Chambon, who was maid of honour to the late mademoiselle, and to whom she was always particularly attached.

The abbé Bignon, and La Bruyère, were chosen academicians in the place of M. de Bussy and the abbé de la Chambre. The King has approved the choice.

16th.—M. le Nostre gave his cabinet to the King a few days ago ; it contains many fine pictures and superb bronzes. M. de Seignelay offered him formerly eighty thousand francs for this cabinet. The King has given many of the articles to Monseigneur, who has sent them to Choisy.

26th.—The King has, for these few days past, been incommoded with a swelling in the neck, which does not, however, prevent his usual routine. He held a council of war this morning.

30th.—The King walked upon the ramparts for a considerable time after dinner ; he presented the order of St. Louis to Vauban, whom he nomi-

nated Grand Cross at Versailles. This evening, after his walk, the King closetted himself with father la Chaise, and confessed himself. The offering made by the clergy of this province to the King, amounts to more than five hundred thousand francs, which will come straight into the King's coffers.

31st.—The King has declared, that he will set off on Tuesday to join his army, which will be encamped on that day a little beyond Mons.

JUNE 2d.—The King quitted Quesnoi at an early hour, and came to dine at Bavay. Upon his arrival near Mons, he mounted his horse, in order to inspect all the newly raised fortifications, and then came to encamp here, where all his army is not yet assembled; he saw part of the infantry arrive.

5th.—The King was displeased that some individuals had taken the waggons of the peasantry to convey their baggage, and has strictly forbidden the repetition of such conduct.

15th.—A thunderbolt fell to-day very near the King's carriage, who heard it pass over his head with the rapidity of a cannon-shot; nobody was hurt by it.

20th.—The King arrived here early; he was rather displeased that the princesses were not lodged in the archbishop's palace with him. There was only the duchess de Chartres there; the four grand officers had apartments in the palace. The



King has notified to Cavoye, the grand marshal of the palace, that, in future, the princesses must have apartments in his residence, in preference to the grand officers, except the captain of the body-guard\*.

JULY 10th.—Peace is made with Tripoli. An equal number of French slaves is to be exchanged for an equal number of Moorish prisoners, and for as many of their people as we have above the exchange, they are to pay one hundred and fifty piastres ransom for each. They will give three vessels loaded with corn; will send several barks to the King, and will forward to Marseilles all that is worth transporting from the ruins of Lébida (the ancient Leptis).

AUGUST 5th.—The nuncio came this morning to compliment the King upon the battle gained in Flanders†. The King told him, he might assure his holiness, that the more his arms were crowned with victory, the more desirous he was of peace.

\* Notwithstanding these demonstrations of a determination to command in person, Louis suddenly left the camp of Gemblours and gave up the command to marshal Luxembourg, by the advice of madame de Maintenon, on learning that King William was at hand, although with an inferior force.—*Ed.*

† At Nerwinden, July 29th, 1693. King William was defeated by Luxembourg, but at an enormous expense of blood. The allies retreated in good order, and the dauphin said that two or three such victories would ruin the nation.—*Ed.*

He then added, " I think, Sir, that in future, the enemy will not be well pleased to find themselves before an army of Frenchmen. But I am wrong in saying an army of Frenchmen ; I ought to say a French army, for mine is composed of several nations, who have all equally performed their duty."

SEPTEMBER 12th.—The nuncio came to bring the King a brief of the Pope, and to say, that he was commanded by his holiness, to inform the King, that the letter to be written by the bishops of the assembly of 1682, by means of which they will have their bull, was perfectly satisfactory. Thus there is one affair settled.

21st.—Raisin, a famous comedian, died a few days ago, at Paris\*.

27th.—M de Pile has entered into a contract with the King, by which he binds himself to provide Paris daily with 100,000 rations of bread, at two-pence per pound, for the poor. The bread is to be baked in the Louvre†.

\* His wife was a perfect beauty, and an excellent actress ; Monseigneur was in love with her. This penchant lasted long enough for him to have children by her, and for her to attract the attentions of the ever vigilant courtiers, not excepting even those of the marshal de Noailles, from whom, notwithstanding his great devotion, she received no small share.

† The most dreadful misery prevailed throughout France at this period. The provinces were ruined by the support of the troops. The poor were actually subsisting on herbs, and great

Prince Philip\* died this morning, at Paris. He held three considerable abbeys, Corbie, Saint Médard de Soissons, and Notre Dame du Jar, left him by cardinal Mazarin, when on his death-bed.

NOVEMBER 2d.—This morning, the King sent M. de Pontchartrain to M. d'Aquin, his first physician, with an order for his dismissal, the King being dissatisfied with his conduct; he is forbidden either to appear before the King, or to write to him. He also commands his brother, d'Aquin, jun. who was his physician in ordinary, to give up the post which he had purchased. The King, at his *levee*, informed M. Fagon that he made him his first physician. This event has surprised the courtiers exceedingly, who all imagined M. d'Aquin to be in great favour at court. The King notified to him, through M. de Pontchartrain, that he gave him a pension of two thousand crowns.

numbers died in consequence of this unwholesome diet, particularly in Normandy. Many families left the kingdom, and several insurrections broke out in different parts. De Limiers *Abrégé Chronologique de l'Histoire de France*, Vol. xiii.

\* This prince, who was a very unprincipled man and a great debauchee, died very suddenly. Some one was moralizing upon the subject in the presence of the *maréchale de la Melleraye*, and expressing great doubts of his salvation. "I can assure you," said the *maréchale*, very seriously, "that God considers well before he damns people of that rank." This trait will give some idea of the lady's vanity, who otherwise was not wanting in sense.

6th.—The king of Spain has placed the superior of the Carmelites upon the same footing as a grandee of Spain of the third class, a privilege which hitherto has been only granted to the superiors of the Capuchins, Franciscans, and Dominicans. This favour has been conferred upon the superior of the Carmelites, on account of his being a Spaniard. The King of France treats them as the envoys of crowned heads.

9th.—The King has given a pension of 1000 crowns to M. d'Aquin, who was his physician in ordinary, and brother to his first physician. This is in consequence of his quitting his place in great poverty\*.

21st.—There was a numerous meeting in the saloon of Saint Louis at the palace, for the purpose of devising means to make bread cheaper and to re-establish plenty in the capital; the

\* His brother, the first physician, was very ignorant, and very selfish. He owed his fortune to madame de Montespan, and was sacrificed to madame de Maintenon. The evening of his dismissal, the King spoke to him during the whole of supper time, and treated him with much kindness. His successor, Fagon, was a learned man in every respect, a great physician, possessing infinite humour and very pleasing manners, a consummate courtier, full of respect for the nobility, and very disinterested, but a most despotic tyrant over doctors and medicine; a most hideous countenance, singular in his dress, and in fact in every thing, asthmatic, hump-backed, but possessing a perfect knowledge of the people, who sometimes succeeded in extorting apophthegms from him.

price of bread is already falling; it is supposed that four millions at least will be raised from the voluntary tax upon each individual at Paris; the poor, who are unable to work, will be shut up, while those who are, will have some employment given them.

25th.—Yesterday evening there was a drawing-room; since the King's return from Fontainebleau they have discontinued the custom of distributing chocolate and liqueurs to the public, in the apartments, which was found to be a very great expense.

21st.—The chevalier de Lavallière was taken up by the watch in Paris, and conducted to the chatelet, where he remained two days, for having broken some lanterns and caused some disturbance. The duke d'Uzès, who was with him, has gone to his regiment, from regret at being a party in such an affair; he made himself known to the patrole, who permitted him to go, after having been taken into custody.

30th.—The King told us at his *coucher*, that he had received so many representations of the bad conduct of the officers appointed from the cadets, that he was resolved to break up the establishment of the four thousand cadets, which he supported. The colonels will henceforth appoint the officers in their regiments, but they will be obliged, before receiving them, to bring them here to the war-office for inspection.

DECEMBER 19th.—M. de Fieubet quitted his retirement a few days ago, to visit the King, who received him with much condescension, reminding him, that he had promised he would come and see him once every year. He still retains his place at the council board\*.

END OF THE YEAR 1693.

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## 1694.

JANUARY.—Madame Guyon, a lady of exemplary piety, but accused of entertaining some singular opinions respecting religion, and of having inculcated them in the minds of some ladies, has left Paris. It is not known whether she had re-

\* The King was very partial to seeing his court thronged, even by people he cared least about. To be there but seldom, and that for a short time, was sure to displease. He was much exasperated against those of his acquaintance, who, from motives of devotion, quitted the world and never saw him more. He always spoke of them with severity, and sought for an opportunity of making them feel it ; so that it was absolutely necessary, at least once a year, to present one's self before him. This was a certain method of obtaining, not only quiet, but marks of esteem, which he was gratified in testifying,

ceived an order to that effect, or whether she only anticipated it.

14th.—It is the wish of the King, and of Monsieur, that the duchess de Chartres should call madame la duchesse, and the princess de Conti, *my sister*, although by others she is styled *madame\**.

21st.—The duke d'Atri was taken to the Conciergerie yesterday, by the King's orders; he has mortally wounded one of his men-servants, for refusing to make a deposition, which he had required of him.

MARCH 1st.—The duke of Elbeuf has won the wager which he laid, of going from Paris to Versailles, and back from Versailles to Paris, in less than two hours, with six mules, harnessed to a machine, with four wheels: great crowds lined all the road: the prince won by eight minutes.

23d.—The prince de Conti has received intelligence from Neuchâtel, that the states of the country had recognized madame de Nemours as so-

\* This order of the King to his daughters arose from the two princesses of the blood being chagrined at seeing their junior elevated above them; and not daring, however, to call her *my sister*, called her *my little darling*, with rather an equivocal familiarity, the more so as the air, the face and the shape of the grand-daughter of France had not the least character of littleness. This at length offended Monsieur, who obtained this order, to which madame la duchesse, still more than the princess de Conti, had an extreme dislike.



vereign. They have adjudged that M. de Longueville could not bequeath the sovereignty, and that it descends of right to the heirs.

24th.—The Dutch have imprisoned a person for writing a libel, called *The Quintessence*, which was full of impertinences against France.

MAY 15th.—The King has ordered Monseigneur and all the generals, not to send him couriers this year, except upon affairs of the last importance. There are instances of the annual expenses for couriers, amounting to 500,000 crowns. The King is also making other retrenchments. For some time past, the manufacturers of the Gobelins have been paid off, and no further funds will be furnished for the Academy of Sciences, and the little academy, established by M. Bignon, for the description of the arts.

28th.—Yesterday morning, the shrine of St. Geneviève, at Paris, was taken down. The archbishop's order expressed, in very strong terms, that it was to procure rain, and all that was necessary to the wants of the state. Monsieur went to Paris, to see the procession ; all the supreme courts followed the shrine. It has not been taken down since the year 1675. An immense concourse of people was assembled ; at night it began to rain, and still continues. The abbé de Geneviève takes precedence of the archbishop in this ceremony, and they both dispense the benedictions. The archbishop, on

account of his ill health, was carried by four porters in an open chair. The shrine stopped before the place occupied by Monsieur.

29th.—The King has conferred the bishopric of Tréguier upon the abbé de Kervilio, a Breton, who understands the language of the people of his diocese. The King always chooses Bretons for the bishoprics of lower Brittany. The King will not yet appoint to the vacant abbeys; he does so in order to distribute the revenues to the poor of the country in which the abbeys are situated; and in six months time, the vacant abbeys will produce more than eighty thousand francs. There were three nunneries to which the King has appointed abbesses by the concordat. The King is obliged to confer the vacant abbeys at the end of six months, in default of which the Pope can appoint to them, upon giving the King three months notice.

JUNE 5th.—The joy of the Parisians, for the victory of Catalogne, was much increased when they learnt that the battle was fought the same day, and the very hour that the shrine of St. Geneviève was taken down at Paris.

20th. The consternation in Spain, since the battle, is very great. In some towns they are very much irritated; and at Saragossa they massacred all the French who were there, even those who were naturalized, without distinction of age or sex.

24th.—The King, after the victory of Catalogne, wrote to the dowager madame de Noailles, who had retired to Calons, a letter full of obliging expressions towards every member of the family.

JULY 3d.—The inhabitants of Pampeluna are still more ferocious than those of Saragossa: they have, with the utmost cruelty, burnt and put to death all French residents. This circumstance has affected the King exceedingly.

Desertion commences a little in our Flemish army, but is more prevalent among the Swiss than among the French. Monseigneur is still encamped at Saint Tron, and sometimes dines with the generals. The army is very gay.

8th.—A considerable corn merchant, named Roger, who is very rich, has been arrested at Paris: he is suspected of being a pretended convert, and has a sister attached to the princess of Orange. He is accused of having wilfully contributed to raise the price of corn in Paris. It is said also that he has many emissaries in the neighbourhood.

10th.—Madame de Montespan went to St. Cloud to pay a private visit to Monsieur and Madame; she had requested madame de Chartres to meet her there. Monsieur and Madame had been rather displeased with her for these six days past. Madame de Montespan brought about her reconciliation with them, and the whole is now amicably settled.

17th.—Madame de Roure has expressed herself at Paris, in a manner which has given dissatisfaction here, and she has been ordered to retire immediately to the estate of her father, the duke de la Force; and by way of facilitating her departure, under the pretence of her wanting money, four hundred pistoles were forwarded to her.

25th.—The enemy has retired from before Dieppe, after having tried the success of a large machine, which has not done much damage. But the bombs have been very destructive. More than twelve hundred houses have been burnt, or battered down. They sail in the direction of Havre, which town, it is thought, they intend bombarding.

29th.—The enemy's fleet are bombarding Havre; but as yet, they have caused no great confusion. Marshal de Choiseul maintains excellent order among the inhabitants, and the fire is extinguished almost as soon as kindled. A strong wind has sprung up, which will oblige the fleet to leave the coast.

AUGUST 9th.—A few days since, the King granted a pension of two thousand francs to mademoiselle de la Charce, who last year defended one of the passes of Dauphiny against the Barbets. She put herself at the head of a few peasants whom she had collected, and obliged the enemy to retire. She is of the family of Gouvernet.

15th.—The King went to vespers, and there

was afterwards a court procession. This procession was established by the late King, upon placing the kingdom under the protection of the Virgin; previously to which it had been under that of Saint Michael, and still more anciently under Saint Martin's.

16th.—The news has arrived of the death of M. Arnaud. M. de Pompone told the King he did not exactly know where he died, but believed it was at Liége, or some town in Flanders. M. Arnaud was a doctor of the Sorbonne, distinguished by his literary productions, his virtue, and his singular mode of living. Since the year 1641, he has been almost always concealed, and has only appeared in this country two or three years. Madame de Longueville kept him *perdu* a long time in her house, where she always took him his meals herself. He was brother to the late bishop of Angers, and to M. de Pompone's father.

18th.—The corporation of the city of Paris came to present to the King the scrutiny of the new *Echevins*. M. Turgot, master of the requests and son-in-law of M. Pelletier, spoke the address. The mayor, the *Echevins*, and he who delivers the address, speak kneeling.

21st.—For several evenings past, the princess de Conti has had long conversations with the King, and she is delighted with the kindness the King her father manifests for her.

22d.—Madame the princess de Conti is dissatisfied with mademoiselle Choin, the senior lady of honour, and has ordered her to resign ; she will enter a convent at Paris. The princess permits her to retain the pension of two thousand francs, which she gave her when near her person, and even gives her the articles of furniture necessary for her use in the convent.

28th.—The King and Queen of England came here about five o'clock. The King conducted them into the gallery of his little apartment, where they had their portraits taken by the worthy Mignard\*, who, at the age of eighty, refused to go and paint them at St. Germain, as he thinks some diseases are prevalent there.

SEPTEMBER 1st.—The King has changed the room which madame de Maintenon had in the upper part of the palace, for Monsieur's apartment on the ground-floor. It will be more commodious for the King, who often goes there, and will not consequently be obliged to ascend the staircase, it will also be more agreeable to Monseigneur,

\* Mignard died in 1695. He chiefly excelled in portrait painting, to which style perhaps he was determined by his talent, as a courtier, as he never lost any opportunity of flattering the monarch. Louis XIV., the last time he had his portrait taken, said to him, "You find me grow old?" "It is true, Sire," replied Mignard, "I find a few more campaigns upon your Majesty's brow."—*Ed.*

who will be upon the same floor with the princesses.

8th.—The King has granted to the inhabitants of Dieppe all the privileges for which they had petitioned, to assist them in rebuilding their town. He exempts them from all taxes for ten years ; he gives them the felling of two forests which are near Dieppe, and the province of Normandy will also contribute for some years towards enabling them to rebuild their houses. The town will be fortified, and much improved.

26th.—The King learnt this morning, the death of the duke of Modena\*, only brother to the Queen of England, and in the evening the King of England announced it to his august consort. Cardinal d'Est† succeeds to the title of duke of Modena. The King and Queen of England wished to set off to-morrow on their return to St. Germain ; but they deferred their departure till Wednesday, and during the interval, relays will be sent forward.

\* This was François II. the son of Alfonso IV. His mother was regent during his minority. He was a great protector of the fine arts, having founded the rich library d'Est, the Academy of the *Dissonanté*, and the University of Modena. His sister Beatrice was married to James, duke of York, afterwards King of England, by the title of James II.—*Ed.*

† Renaud, cardinal d'Est, was the son of François I. duke of Modena and Lucretia Barbarini. He was made a cardinal in 1686.—*Ed.*



27th.—This evening there was neither a drawing-room, nor a play: the death of the duke of Modena has suspended all diversions, on the Queen of England's account.

OCTOBER 10th.—Monseigneur will grant mademoiselle Choin a pension of a thousand francs every quarter. This will not prevent the princess of Conti from continuing the pension she has already given her.

NOVEMBER 11th.—Monseigneur went to Paris to see the opera of *Circé*; it is a new opera, the music is by Desmarais, junior; and the poetry by madame de Saintonges, the wife of a lawyer.

15th.—M. de Aubeterre has taken in Dammarie, the company of Carbineers who had murdered their captain. Six of the most scditions escaped into the woods, twenty-three who remained, and who made no attempt at defence, were seized. One has been racked, and two hung. The other twenty are in prison; their only allowance is bread and water; they will not be permitted to serve again in the Carbineers. The six who have fled into the woods, are condemned either to be racked, or hung.

17th.—Count d'Albert, upon quitting the theatre, being unattended, and on foot, was attacked by two men, whom the darkness prevented him from recognizing. He has two sword wounds, and as his own weapon was covered with blood, he thinks he must have wounded one of his assailants.

25th.—This year, several *reneontres* have taken place in the army, and in Paris, which have more the character of combats than assassinations ; this circumstance has much incensed the King, who is alarmed lest duels should re-commence in France, and he has ordered an enquiry to be made into the attack made upon the count d'Albert a few days ago, at Paris.

DECEMBER 6th.—Count d'Albert and Régnae, who commanded in Huy, have received an order to surrender themselves. They are accused of having fought ; and, as they are fully convinced of their innocence, both of them will immediately enter the Conciergerie.

The marquis de Pluvaut, the son, has left France. The parliament are engaged upon his trial, and it is feared he will be condemned to death. It is asserted, that the affair he was engaged in two months ago, was actually a duel. Several affairs of this kind happened during the last campaign in Flanders and Germany, which have obliged the King to issue fresh orders to the parliament, to proceed with the utmost severity against those who are suspected of breaking the laws.

The son of Pertuis, also accused of having fought a duel at the end of the campaign, has been acquitted by the parliament of Tournay, who had the investigation of that affair.

7th.—There has been a skirmish at St. Germain, between some Englishmen of rank, and the sons of

some of the King's officers. Two Englishmen have been mortally wounded.

9th.—The King went to St. Germain, to visit the King and Queen of England. Measures have been taken against those who wounded the Englishmen, and the accused have betaken themselves to flight.

13th.—The bishop of Noyon was admitted into the Academy. The abbé de Caumartin replied to his address : he was much pleased with it, when he heard of it, and had even previously seen and approved it. He has, however, since been persuaded, that he had subject of complaint, and has complained to the King. The speech of the abbé de Caumartin was very eloquent and pleasing, and full of praises, the which, however, are asserted to have been ironical.

14th.—Yesterday, at the council of finances, the King settled several of the articles of the capitation tax. He himself will levy it upon the persons of the court. The intendants will levy it in the provinces. Three of the King's gentlemen are to be named, one of whom will be chosen, who, together with the intendant, will tax the nobility. Each soldier will pay twenty sous. It is not yet decided whether the clergy will be included in the capitation\*.

\* A capitation tax had frequently been proposed, as a vast resource, and easily to be collected, but Pontchartrain would not hear of it, for those very two reasons. At length, complaints, intrigues, and necessity, compelled him to it.

22d.—The Venetian ambassador went to the arsenal at Paris, to see the count of Toulouse. He afterwards went to M. du Maine's, but being offended at not finding any person at the bottom of the staircase to receive him, he would not wait an instant for M. du Maine, who was in Duvivier's apartment. The ambassador took offence unreasonably, for there was no intention of refusing him any thing he asked.

24th.—The abbé de Fénélon, tutor to Monseigneur the duke de Bourgogne, has the abbey of St. Valery, which is worth more than 20,000 francs.

31st.—At four in the morning, M. de Luxembourg was taken ill, and his disease began with such violence, that the physicians despair of his recovery. The King appeared much affected at it, and said this evening to Monsieur: "Brother, if we are so unfortunate as to lose that worthy man, the bearer of the intelligence to the prince of Orange will be welcome." He afterwards said to M. Fagon, his chief physician: "Do, Sir, for M. de Luxembourg, all you would do for me, were I in his situation."

## 1695.

JANUARY 1st.—The King, before going to mass, held a chapter of the knights, and told us that the King of Poland had requested him very earnestly to confer the order upon the princes Alexander and Constantine, his two younger sons ; but that before sending it, he wished to know if any of the chapter objected.

M. de Luxembourg, who was only taken ill yesterday, is so much worse to-night, that no hopes are entertained of his recovery. Caret has been sent for, who would only administer his medicine by the express order of Monsieur ; he, as well as the other physicians, have given him over.

2d.—After dinner, M. de Roquelaure conducted Messrs. de Vendôme to M. de Luxembourg, with whom they had had a misunderstanding ; they both went separately, and M. de Luxembourg spoke to each of them with much friendship, and like one who was sincerely reconciled to them. He told them he was very glad that they restored him their friendship, but that he could not long enjoy it, and indeed his illness is continually gaining ground ; he has received the sacrament with great

piety, and awaits the approach of death with the utmost firmness. Every one here appears to be much affected by his situation, and M. Fagon calls very often in the day to give the King an account of it.

3d.—Some hopes were entertained that M. de Luxembourg would find relief from Caret's remedies, but at eight o'clock at night, the paroxysm returned; at midnight he received extreme unction. Monsieur has been very frequently with M. de Luxembourg since his illness. M. de Luxembourg has made his will, and has appointed the abbé de Saillan his testamentary executor; he sent for his four sons, and gave them his blessing. Father Bourdaloue, who was present during his last moments, desired that he would also bestow his benediction upon his daughter, madame de Neuchâtel, with whom he was at variance; in this he acquiesced, and bestowed upon her his blessing: it is not believed he can survive the night, for his strength is continually decreasing.

4th.—M. de Luxembourg died here at seven o'clock in the morning\*.

\* The duke de Luxembourg was a posthumous son of the famous Boutteville, who was beheaded in the reign of Louis XIII. for fighting a duel. He was born in 1628, and upon the breaking out of the war in 1672, was commander-in-chief in Holland; where, after the burning of Bodegrave, he made that famous retreat, the admiration even of his enemies. In the campaign of

9th.—The King has written, with his own hand, a charming letter to the archbishop of Paris, upon the death of his sister, the abbess of Port Royal; giving him, at the same time, the abbey for his niece, who had a little priory in Normandy, called Saint Aubin, belonging also to the same order.

10th.—The four sons of M. de Luxembourg came here to present their duties to the King, who spoke to them with much kindness, and told them that his loss was equal to theirs.

Madame Owalgraf, natural daughter of the King of England, and who was at St. Germain with him, is now, by his command, in a convent at Paris. She

1690, Luxembourg commanded the army of Flanders, and gained the celebrated battle of Fleurus. After being surprised at Steinkirk, he defeated King William at Nerwinde, in 1693. Persecuted by the jealousy of Louvois, he was in 1680 accused of being implicated with Bonnard and others in the *poisonings*, and, by the advice of the marquis de Cavoye, surrendered himself at the Bastille, where he was imprisoned in a very confined cell. After a detention of fourteen months he was liberated, and again resumed his duty at court as captain of the guards, without ever seeing Louvois, or without the King ever speaking to him of the strange persecution he had suffered. Marshal Luxembourg had more the qualities of a hero than of a sage, being continually engaged in amorous intrigues, although deformed, and by no means possessing an agreeable physiognomy. The prince of Orange said: “*Shall I never beat that humpback?*” “*How does he know I am so?*” said Luxembourg, “*he never saw my back.*”—*Ed.*



is accused of being in a situation very unbecoming a widow, and refuses to name who was the cause of it.

15th.—There is no doubt of the death of the princess of Orange. The King of England, her father, has forbidden mourning to be worn at St. Germain, and has also requested the King not to order it here.

22d.—Mademoiselle de Grammont has returned within these few days from Poussay, whither she had been to be elected abbess. This abbey is worth about 500 crowns, and there have been examples of their marrying as well as canonesses.

26th.—The affair of the marquis de Pluvan, colonel of the regiment de Chartres, has been tried at Paris, and he has been sentenced to lose his head for contumacy; his opponents are condemned to be hanged. The King considers this sentence very singular, for, if the judges believed it to have been a duel, they ought to have condemned him to be hung, not beheaded, and not have made a difference between him and others. It is hoped, if it be not a duel, that the King will grant a pardon.

FEBRUARY 4th.—The King has presented the archbishopric of Cambray to the abbé de Fénélon. He will not resign his duty of preceptor to the young princes; but will, however, reside at his diocese nine months in the year, according to

the regulations of the council of Trent, touching the bishops. The other three months, he will come here to perform his office of preceptor. He would not accept this bishopric, without giving up the Abbey of Saint Valery, being averse to pluralities\*.

7th.—The payment of the capitation-tax has commenced ; the King receives, once a week, an account from all those who have paid in their money to M. Lefebvre, the receiver for the court, or to the keeper of the royal treasury, who receives at Paris the contributions of the two first classes.

27th.—The King, having learnt that the count de Soissons had visited the count of Savoy, has deprived him of the pension of ten thousand crowns he had given him, and also of the nine thousand crowns' pension he had bestowed upon his wife, the countess de Soissons.

MARCH 4th.—An unfortunate affair has happened to the chevalier de Bouillon, at Avignon. The keeper of an hotel, with whom he and several other naval officers boarded, was found dead, and is said to have been murdered by these gentlemen,

\* This appointment of Fénélon to the archbishopric of Cambray, was so displeasing to the duchess of Guise as even to affect her health ; she was never reconciled to it, so much so, that she never forgave her uncle (Noailles) for accepting a short time after, though even against his own inclination, the archbishopric of Paris, which she had destined for Fénélon.

who stripped him naked before perpetrating the murder. M. de Bouillon has spoken to the King, and appears much dissatisfied with the conduct of his son; it is even said, that he has requested the King would send him to the Castle d'If, in the hope that this punishment may reclaim him.

15th.—The dowager countess of Soissons, whom we have seen here in the greatest opulence, is now at Aix la Chapelle, in the utmost indigence. She requested some little pecuniary assistance from M. de Mazarin, who has sent her two hundred pistoles.

17th.—Several soldiers, amongst whom are two of the body guard, have been discovered seizing in Paris and its environs, persons whom they thought fit for service, conducting them to houses hired for the purpose, in which they confined them, and afterwards selling them against their will, to the recruiting officers; these houses are called *fours*. The King, being informed of these excesses, has ordered the criminals to be arrested, and tried; and, although considerable difficulty is found in making the levies, he is unwilling that any one should be forced into the service.

It is said, there were no less than eight of these *fours* in Paris.

26th.—On Wednesday last, M. de Berwick, natural son of the King of England, married, at Montmartre, the widow of Lord Luan. The match

was a love one, and the King and Queen of England consented to it with repugnance. The King of England confided the circumstance to the King on Saturday, requesting him to keep it secret,—the affair is now public. Madame Owelgraf, the duke of Berwick's sister, married, a few days since, lord Galmot; their attachment had been one of long standing, and they had given proofs of it rather too visible. The King and Queen of England refuse to see her; she has not been at St. Germain these seven or eight months.

APRIL 17th.—Lafontaine, so famous for his fables and tales, died a few days since, at Paris. He was a member of the French Academy.

18th.—News has arrived from Adrianople, that it is the Grand Seignior's intention to go to the army of Hungary in person. Upon its being represented to him, by the vizier, that the finances of his father Otoman, were not in a condition to support the expenses incurred, when the Sultan marches in person, he replied, “What! cannot the empire raise sufficient to buy two horses? I shall take one, and you the other, and thus we will march.” After this answer, the vizier was silent, and his whole attention is now directed to gratify the Sultan, by enabling him to join the army immediately.

19th.—Madame D\*\*, through the abbé de Fénelon, requested the King would allow her to keep the fruits of her peculations, during the time she

was keeper of the wardrobe to Monseigneur. The King immediately granted her request, and even praised the delicacy of her conscientious scruples. Being, however, since informed, that the circumstance has been much turned against her, he has undertaken her justification, declaring that the whole affair did not exceed a piece of stuff.

M. de Chaulne took the oaths for the government of Guyenne; and the patent for the government of Bretagne has been prepared for the count de Toulouse. Mention had been made in it, that the prince had been wounded at Namur, at the King's side; as was the fact. His Majesty, however, through modesty, has had this circumstance suppressed in the patent, saying, that it was a trifle for his son, who did not deserve it to be spoken of.

22d.—Some time after the last promotion of the marshals of France, Montal came to court; and in an audience he had of the King, said to him: “Your Majesty has granted me many favours above my deserts and birth, especially that of making me a knight of one of your orders; these favours, Sire, had elated me, and given me a right to hope that your Majesty would not forget me in a promotion of the marshals of France. It is with the deepest grief, I find that I had flattered myself too much; and I wish every day of my life, that the ball I received at Steinkirk in my hat, and which your Majesty has mentioned more than once, had

been two inches lower; I should then have died gloriously, and should not now have cause to think, that your Majesty's kindness towards me can be exhausted." The King heard him patiently, and said to him with much kindness, "Moderate your grief, Montal; I love and esteem you; do not despair of your good fortune." The King has just now replaced him in the service, in which he had not been employed since the promotion of the marshals, and has sent him to take the command at Dunkirk, Bergues, and Furnes; he is to have a small separate corps, which he will throw into one of these places, if they are attacked; the governors have instructions to obey his orders, and he will change the garrisons, as may appear necessary to him.

MAY 1st.—The King went shooting in the plain, which is situated between the chateau de Compiègne, and the forest, and told us in the evening, that there was an old tradition that it was the site of the gardens of Charlemagne; it is still called the King's garden.

2d.—It is whispered, that the death of lord Halifax, which was very sudden, was not a natural one. The report is, that he spoke too decidedly against the present government, and that he was inclined to give advice to the princess of Denmark, which was not at all agreeable to the prince of Orange.

20th.—This evening M. de Lauzun married ma-

demoiselle de Lorges ; the marriage was performed at the marshal's, who has two other daughters, but who are not marriageable.

29th.—The worthy Mignard died at Paris ; he was eighty-four years of age, and was painter to the King, a post worth twelve thousand francs, besides the apartments ; the works he has lately produced are the finest of his performances.

JUNE 11th.—Two companies of infantry which were in garrison in a fortress called *Dolele-Aqua*, near Nice, murdered their governor as he was returning from church, seized their officers, bound them, pillaged the fortress, which they afterwards abandoned, and then escaped into the enemy's country. During their retreat, it was frequently proposed to kill their officers ; but, at length, finding themselves in safety, they untied them, and sent them back. The chevalier de la Fare, who commands in Nice, being informed by the peasantry, that the castle was deserted, dispatched another garrison thither immediately. This evening, the King related the circumstance to us, and spoke of it with much horror, thinking that it brought disgrace upon the nation, Frenchmen never having been guilty of a similar atrocity.

20th.—The King has given Racine the apartments in the chateau, formerly occupied by the marquis de Gesvres.



The King grants an amnesty to all deserters who shall return before the month of July next, and allows them to serve in different regiments to those from which they deserted: great numbers are expected to return.

22d.—After dinner, the King went to take a short walk in his gardens at Trianon, and while there, entered into conversation with a Spanish colonel, who was a prisoner at Tours, this winter; his Majesty spoke to him with so much politeness and kindness, that the Spaniard, who is an intelligent man, is never silent in his praise, and is constantly calling down blessings on him.

29th.—La Cour, captain of the guards of M. de Lorges, is arrived. He quitted the army of Germany on the night of the 25th, and left marshal de Lorges very ill of a fever. Mademoiselle de Lorges will leave Paris to-morrow, and will travel post, to join her father. A deserter carried the news of the illness of the marshal to prince Louis de Baden. Prince Louis had him arrested, sent back four horses which he had brought with him, and ordered a trumpeter, belonging to the marshal, who was in his camp, to tell his master, that, to assure him of his perfect esteem, he would send him his own physician, who was considered very skilful. The marshal returned a suitable answer, but declined accepting the offer of the physician.

JULY 5th.—The King of England returned yes-

terday from la Trappe, where he had been four days. M. de la Trappe, with the King's approbation, has resigned his abbey to a monk, belonging to the establishment, whom he thought the best qualified to fill his place: he will remain there as one of the brotherhood.

8th.—M. de Duras spoke to the King, at his *coucher*, in favour of major Brissac, who has had a dispute with M. de Saint Olon, who has complained to the King. The King told M. de Duras, to decide the affair, according to the severity of the laws, and said to us afterwards, "I am sorry for the major, whom I esteem; but were it for my own son, I would not set the least example of infringing the laws."

10th.—Brissac, the major in the guards, has been placed in the Conciergerie for one month, by order of the marshals of France, there being reason to fear he intended fighting a duel.

20th.—The King has learnt, from the chevalier de Hautefort, who has arrived from St. Malo, the particulars of the damage, done by the bombs, to that town. Six or seven houses have been burnt, and two hundred damaged. This loss may be repaired with less than one hundred thousand francs. The enemy threw seventeen hundred bombs into it, eight hundred of which fell into the town, and some into the fort de la Conchée; a small magazine was also blown up, and one or two men killed.

The King learnt this morning, before entering the council-chamber, that this fleet had appeared upon the coasts of Normandy, and that, in passing Granville, which is now nothing but a small village, they threw some bombs into it. Upon quitting the council, as the King entered madame de Maintenon's apartments, he appeared much irritated at the cruelty of these bombardments, and said to us, "The enemy will go such lengths, that they will oblige me to bombard some of their best towns."

26th.—We are informed, that at a fête, given in honour of M. de Philippeaux's entry into a town, in Languedoc, he was wounded in the face, by the bursting of a mortar, and, on the persons near him hastening to know if he was wounded, "It is nothing at all," said he; "it has broken my glass eye, but I have got others in my trunk."

27th.—Prince Louis has sent back the major-general of dragoons, who had been taken by the hussars, saying to him: "I know that the dragoons of your army will shortly be sent upon a particular service; I do not wish to be the cause of your losing so glorious an opportunity of distinguishing yourself."

AUGUST 1st.—The dukes of Bourgogne, Anjou, and Berry, dined with the King, who mentioned to us with much delight, that the duke of Bourgogne would attain his majority in six days. He said that it was with much pleasure he found that there would be no occasion to fear a minority in

France, and that, since the establishment of the monarchy, no other instance could be adduced of the grand-father, the father and the grandson, being all adequate to sustain the burthen of the state.

6th.—The King has made an appointment to meet the Queen of England in the forest of Marly, to hunt the stag; the rain and bad weather will not prevent his going; as he had promised the Queen of England this amusement, he thought at least they might take their ride, even if the hunt did not take place, the King being always assiduous to afford the Queen every consolation in his power.

8th.—The King said to the cardinals, “ I think you will not be displeased with the brother I intend for you. I give my nomination for the cardinalship to M. d’Orléans (Coislin). M. d’Orléans instantly fell upon his knees, as did also all the courtiers, to thank the King, who has given much satisfaction by this appointment\*.

11th.—The King told us this morning after mass,

\* His adventure of the *nycticorax in domicilio*, is too well known ever to be forgotten. The King, who had heard the psalm sung, in which that passage occurs, and who was struck with the peculiar, not to say barbarous, sound of the first word; not knowing Latin, asked M. d’Orléans, during dinner, to explain it to him. After reflecting a moment, he told him it was the name of a King of Israel, who lived much in retirement. Every eye was cast down, not a smile was seen. Such is sometimes the power of virtue. It caused much mirth, however, afterwards, but the King was never undeceived.

that marshal Villeroi must now be before Brussels; he has orders to write to the Electress of Bavaria, informing her, that before bombarding the town, he allows her six hours to quit it in, and that she is at liberty to take with her, all the ladies who are desirous of following her. The marshal wrote, at the same time, to the magistrates, to tell them, that the King bombarded their city solely because the prince of Orange bombards all our sea-port towns, and thus compels him to these unpleasant reprisals.

18th.—Particulars of the burning of Brussels have reached the King. Two thousand private dwellings, seventeen churches, many hotels, the two town-houses, and the *mont de piété*, were consumed by the flames. If the enemy had consented not to bombard our maritime towns, Brussels would have been spared this misfortune; the damage is estimated at 40,000,000 livres.

19th.—The enemy have not observed the capitulation with respect to our wounded, for, instead of sending them to Dinan, they have detained our boats, and have appropriated them to their own use, without any consideration for our poor wounded fellows. The King has informed them, that he has ten thousand of their prisoners, whom he will treat with equal severity. He will be compelled to do so by way of reprisals, though such a course is entirely opposite to his nature and usual course of procedure.

20th.—The duchess of Chartres was brought to bed here, this morning, of a daughter, who will be called mademoiselle de Chartres. Neither boys nor girls are henceforth to bear the name of Valois, it having been remarked, that throughout history, it has always been unfortunate.

29th.—A courier has arrived from marshal Villeroi, whom he left on the morning of the 28th ; the troops were on their march to encamp at Gemblours. The duke, who has had three attacks of fever, and the count de Toulouse, who is also ill, refuse to quit the army, and will mount their chargers the moment the action commences. It is believed the attack will be attended with many, but, it is hoped, not insurmountable difficulties.

30th.—The King has daily expected news from marshal Villeroi, and was even much surprized at none arriving ; far, however, from blaming him, he says, that a general entrusted with so important an affair, does better in weighing well what he is about to undertake, and in giving good orders, than in thinking about writing.

SEPTEMBER 1st.—Madame de Polignac has reappeared at court. She had been dismissed from it seven or eight years ago, shortly after her marriage. It was Monsieur who asked for, and obtained permission for her return. Monseigneur has not interfered in it.

7th.—After dinner, M. Guiscard arrived. He was dispatched by M. Boufflers, to inform the King of

the events at Namur. The King has learnt with much astonishment and regret, that the prince of Orange has caused M. Boufflers to be arrested, and carried into Namur, contrary to the capitulation. In his justification, he says, that his arrest will only last till we give up the prisoners we made in Dixmude, and in Deinse, and which we would not allow to be ransomed. Marshal Boufflers would not have been arrested had he consented to give up to the enemy, within a fortnight, the prisoners which we took in the above garrisons, and which it has always been the King's intention to restore after the siege of Namur. He was arrested by L'Etang, formerly a lieutenant in the guards of M. de Turenne, and now in the service of the prince of Orange ; he was informed of the reasons of his arrest by M. Dixefeld and lord Portland. The prince of Bavaria assured Guiscard, that he was very sorry for it, and that he only knew of it in the morning. Both M. de Boufflers and M. Guiscard had signed the capitulation, as had also the prince of Bavaria. The prince of Orange did not sign, to avoid the discussions that might arise upon the title of King ; he wished, however, to be saluted by M. de Boufflers, who, in passing at the head of the garrison, would only pay that respect to the prince of Bavaria. The princes of Orange and Bavaria were, however, so near each other, that the salute might be claimed equally by both. People think



that this may have irritated the prince of Orange. Marshal Boufflers was arrested thirty paces beyond the spot where he saluted; Guiscard remained near the prince of Bavaria.

9th.—Before leaving Versailles, the King conversed with Guiscard; he has promised to make him a knight of the order, upon the first promotion, and added, “I believe that you confide in my word.”

10th.—Labadis, a brigadier of infantry, who conducted himself very well in Namur, has arrived here: he was one of the hostages given during the capitulation, and speaks highly of the civilities of the prince of Bavaria: he says, that marshal Boufflers is treated with the greatest respect in his confinement; he has the liberty of walking wherever he pleases, and has a captain's guard before his door: all his people are allowed to wait upon him; it is supposed his confinement will be short, for the King has given orders for liberating the prisoners we took in the garrisons of Dixmude and Deinse. The prince of Bavaria has had it communicated to M. Boufflers, that he was very sorry he dared not visit him, being apprehensive it would displease the prince of Orange, whom he considers as the King of England, and before whom all the courtiers conduct themselves in the same manner as they do here before the King.

15th.—Marshal Boufflers has been empowered

by the King, to give his word, that the prisoners, taken at Dixmude and Deinse, shall be given up\* : he has sent the captain of his guards to lord Portland, to inform him of it ; there is no doubt but that he will be immediately liberated, and that we shall see him here.

18th.—Intelligence has arrived, that the prince of Orange has released marshal Boufflers, and that he will soon be here.

19th.—The chancellor is indisposed at Paris ; the King has had the condescension to send him his first physician, desiring him, at the same time, to be careful of his health, for which reason, he also commands him not to come to Fontainebleau.

25th.—The abbé Roquette harangued his Majesty last Tuesday at Versailles ; in his speech he spoke very energetically of Burgundy ; he is deputy from the states of that province. Tuesday being the day that the foreign ministers come to Versailles, they were almost all present. The King answered as usual, very graciously, adding, “ That lad preaches very well.” An observation which it

\* Upon being arrested, the marshal, who had made a most admirable defence, was overcome with surprise, and demanded the reason of such treachery. He was answered, that it was by way of reprisals for the garrisons of Dixmude and Deinse, which the French had detained, notwithstanding the capitulation. “ If that is the case,” said Boufflers, “ you should arrest my garrison, not me.”—“ Sir,” replied the officer, “ you are of more value than ten thousand men.”

is supposed the King applied to his sermons as well as to his harangue.

OCTOBER 3d.—The King has performed a ceremony which I believe he never did before; he gave audience to the Venetian ambassadress, whom madame de la Motte introduced into his chamber immediately after dinner. The King was standing near his table, and, as soon as he saw the ambassadress, he advanced two or three steps and saluted her; after some compliments which they paid each other standing, the ambassadress retired; she then went to Monseigneur's, who received her in the same manner as the King had done.

19th.—The young princes were present at the hunt, and even remained after the King, to assist in killing the boars which were in the nets.

In the evening there was a comedy. The young princes have never been present at one since they were placed under the care of men.

NOVEMBER 5th.—I am informed that madame Owelgraf, natural daughter of the King of England, whom we saw very often at St. Germain, has passed over into England, after having remained some time in Flanders, having negociated with the prince of Orange for permission to return to London. Her mother, who is sister to Churchill, married some time before the King of England quitted that country, and has always since expressed much hatred and animosity against his Britannic Majesty, al-

though he acknowledged her children, in opposition to the Queen's urgent remonstrances to the contrary.

8th.—The count de Toulouse has declined receiving the hundred thousand francs which the province of Brittany is accustomed to present to their new governors, upon the registering of their patents by the parliament; he has thanked them by M. de Lavardin, and the King has very much commended the honour and liberality of M. de Toulouse; the more so, as the Queen-mother herself received the presents when governess of Brittany.

16th.—M. Nicole died at Paris; he was a man much celebrated for his excellent productions, especially some works upon morality.

DECEMBER 26th.—After the benediction, the King sent for the duchess de Chartres, with the duchess and the princess of Conti, his daughters, who are generally styled the princesses. He spoke to them very kindly upon the disagreements they had had; reproved them for the songs which had been made; represented to them the reasons for their living upon good terms with each other, and concluded, by telling them, that if their disputes continued, they had all country seats, at which they would be much better than at court.

The nuncio brought the King the red coif sent him by the Pope, not wishing to wear it. The

King commanded him to put it on his head ; this is a mark of respect the nuncios are accustomed to pay the Kings at whose court they reside. He will not wear the scarlet robe till he has received the hat from Rome ; and then the King will do him the honour of inviting him once to dinner.

31st.—The King has ordered, that the cardinals shall not have folding seats at the ceremony of the knights. They will have a bench like the knights. It is supposed, that to-morrow they will be much mortified at this regulation, of which they are as yet ignorant.

END OF THE YEAR 1695.

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## 1696.

JANUARY 2d.—The corporation of Paris came here yesterday, according to custom, to pay their respects to the King, and all the royal family ; but they have discontinued their presents of the purse of counters, and the sweetmeats ; it was an expense which, without answering much purpose, was considerable.

5th.—The King did not keep twelfth-night, as

he did the preceding years ; for, independent of the trouble of giving a supper to eighty ladies, there was also the unpleasantness of mortifying all those who did not receive invitations.

6th.—The King had ordered M. de Barbezieux to inform the duke de la Ferté\*, that he had not made him a lieutenant-general, because he was always the last to take the field, and the first to leave it ; the King, however, saw him at dinner to-day, and upon leaving the table, took him by the hand, led him into his cabinet, and made him a lieutenant-general.

20th.—The King caused madame de Guyon to be arrested a few days ago and sent to the castle of Vincennes, where she will be strictly guarded, apparently, for a long time ; she is accused of having maintained, both by word of mouth, and by her writings, a very dangerous doctrine, and one which nearly approaches to heresy ; she has imposed upon many persons of eminent virtue ; a long search was made for her,

\* It is said that his avarice was equal to his regard for his personal comfort. Upon entering Metz, the Jews came to present their respects to him ; “ I will not see those rascals,” said he ; “ it was they who put my divine master to death.” The Jews, being informed of the marshal’s answer, expressed their regret at not being permitted to have an interview, as they had brought him a present of four thousand pistoles. As soon as the marshal understood this, he relented, saying, “ let them enter ; they did not know my creed when they crucified him.”—*Ed.*

before she could be taken; she was found in the faubourg Saint Antoine, in great concealment.

FEBRUARY 6th.—I am told, that the King, dissatisfied with the mode of life of the abbess of Saint Pierre, at Metz, has had her arrested by the mayor of that province, and conducted to Malnou, near Paris.

There has been a violent sedition at Amsterdam, which lasted three days. The people, enraged at a tax upon beer, and at the regulation of making the beer of the poorer classes a different colour to that of the rich, have pillaged some of the first houses.

8th.—I am informed, that madame de Maintenon has given her niece, mademoiselle d'Aubigny, the estate of Grognoles, which she had purchased for one hundred thousand crowns of the princess of Furstemberg. This present was made several months since, but it had not come to my knowledge.

10th.—The King, after supper, called Cavoye into his cabinet, and said to him, "We have lived too long together, ever to part with my consent. Make yourself easy; I shall take care of both you and your wife." He accompanied these words with many other marks of kindness, and Cavoye, full of gratitude, assured him, that he would never quit him.

MARCH 6th.—On Friday last, the King, in order to gratify the Portuguese ambassador, sent all his hawks to the plain of St. Denis. The weather



was delightful, and the concourse of people from Paris immense. The ambassador was very grateful for the King's attention to him.

15th.—On leaving the council, the King visited madame de Guise, whose illness rapidly increases.

17th.—After mass, the King went to see madame de Guise, who is at the point of death. She was much affected on seeing the King, to whom she was very much attached, and said to him, "If God spares me, as I hope he will, I will pray for your Majesty, and for peace." Two hours afterwards, she died, having retained her reason and speech to the very last moment. At six in the morning, she had received extreme unction; she died with the tranquillity of a person who had led a life perfectly blameless. The King quitted her in the morning, with tears in his eyes, and frequently eulogized her during the day.

18th.—The King has opened madame de Guise's will, who has nominated M. de Pontchartrain her executor.

She desires her body may be carried to the great Carmelites, twenty-four hours after death, to be there interred as a simple nun, without any ceremony; so that she will not receive the honours the King had ordered should be paid her.

22d.—The King wears violet mourning for madame de Guise.

24th.—Madame de Miramion died at Paris; the poor have experienced a great loss, for she was

very charitable to them. She was engaged in founding many excellent charitable institutions, almost all of which have succeeded. The King assisted her much in her good works, and never refused her anything.

APRIL 26th.—The Queen of England came to the review about two o'clock. The King was on horseback at her carriage-door, to do her the honours: the Queen appeared to us much altered: not that she is ill, but she does not rouge during the absence of the King, her husband.

I have learnt the death of madame de Sevigné, who was at Grignan with her daughter: the latter being also very ill, the death of her mother is kept from her.

MAY 11th.—La Bruyère died here of apoplexy. He was an academician, and is celebrated for a work, which formed a sequel to his translation of the Characters of Theophrastus.

30th.—The Queen of Spain died on the night of the 16th or 17th, during the eclipse, a circumstance to which the Spaniards attach great importance.

31st.—M. de Feuillade, who is on service in Germany, upon going to Metz, to his uncle, who is in his second childhood, demanded from his servants the keys of his cabinets and coffers, which they refused to give him. Upon which, he forced the locks, took out ninety thousand francs in gold, and several jewels, but left the silver. The King

strongly disapproves of his conduct and violence, and appears much exasperated against him.

JUNE 10th.—The archbishop has suspended a great number of confessors, as well for their immoralities as for other reasons.

19th.—Mademoiselle de Richelieu, sister of the marquis, and niece to the duke, a few days ago, declared her marriage with the son of M. Clin, counsellor of the high chamber. None of her family will consent to this marriage.

22d.—The King said that he knew there were persons who blamed marshal Boufflers, for repassing the Sambre; but that the fault rested entirely with himself, for M. de Boufflers had only done it by his orders, to cover Charleroi and Dinan.

23d.—Madame de Nemours lost, this morning, an important law-suit against the King; it was respecting an estate; the affair, however, being decided, the King restored it, because she is a good catholic: thus, in losing her law-suit, she has gained it. The King only gives mourning to Monseigneur and his children; he does not give it even to Monsieur: the great officers of the crown, and the great officers of the household, will go into mourning for the Queen of Spain.

JULY 7th.—The cardinal of Furstemberg was admitted, on Wednesday last, an honorary canon of the church of St. Martin, at Tours; the King is the abbot of it; all the Kings of France have

been so, since Hugh Capet; the King is also abbot of St. Hilary de Poitiers.

27th.—M. de Croissy is at the point of death; there are no hopes of him; he has said he would make no will, having nothing to leave\*.

28th.—M. de Croissy died at Versailles; he was one of the ministers, and secretary of state for foreign affairs, and had the office of grand-treasurer of the order.

29th.—The King continues to M. de Torcy, the office of secretary of state, held by his late father, M. de Croissy, of which he had the survivorship; he also gives him a salary of 500,000 francs. The King likewise bestows upon him the post of grand-treasurer of the order, with a salary of 350,000 francs. M. de Croissy had only a salary of 300,000 francs, with his office of grand-treasurer: but during his illness, the King increased it 50,000 francs. M. de Torcy will immediately marry mademoiselle de Pomponne, and the King has ordered that M. de Pomponne shall give audience to the foreign ministers, M. de Torcy being present. M. de Torcy will make out the dispatches, and M. de Pomponne will report to the council all foreign affairs, and will add, by way of postscript, the answers to the dispatches of the King's ministers in foreign countries.

\* He was second brother to the great Colbert, and had been employed by Louis in many important embassies and negotiations.—*Ed.*

The seal was not put upon the bureau of M. de Croissy, as was the case with the bureaux of M. de Seignelay, and M. de Louvois, after their death ; the King communicated to M. de Beauvilliers all the arrangements he had made after the death of M. de Croissy.

AUGUST 2d.—I am informed that the duchess of Chartres and madame la duchesse no longer sign themselves, *legitimate of France* ; the princess de Conti always puts it, and, not content with a single *L*, she writes after her christian name *Leg. of France*.

14th.—M. de Chandénier died at Paris, aged 86. He had been for forty years a captain in the Scotch company of body guards. His commission was taken from him, in order to be given to the late duke de Noailles. He was a long time unwilling to send in his resignation\*.

\* M. de Chandénier was the eldest son of the house of Rochecouart, a man of much wit, intelligence, honour, and courage ; high minded and firm, such a man as would not have been thought a stranger in ancient Rome, but whom its citizens would have adopted. A character like this in so important an office, did not suit cardinal Mazarin. He sought an opportunity for a quarrel, and gave out that he intended delivering up the King to the prince, as he was going to parliament. Chandénier had no difficulty in refuting this calumny, and the cardinal still less in driving him from court. He was ordered to sell his commission ; he refused, and was sent to the chateau de Loches, where, to force him to compliance, they stopped all his

17th.—Several young men, after supping together, attacked the watch, who defended themselves with much spirit, and killed one of them, said to be the nephew of the bishop of Viviers.

28th.—Monsieur, some days since, cautioned Madame Royal, his daughter, to be upon her guard against M. de Mansfeld; strong suspicions being entertained against him, respecting the death of the Queen of Spain, her sister. He was, at that time, the Emperor's ambassador at Madrid.

SEPTEMBER 2d.—The King sent for me after mass, and told me that he had chosen me to be *chevalier d'honneur* to the duchess of Bourgogne; that the duchess of Lude was to be her *dame d'honneur*, and the count de Tessé her first *écuyer*; that till the marriage took place, he should send the duchess and me to receive the princess at the bridge of Bonvoisin, but that we should not enter upon our office, till she became the duchess of Bourgogne. The King afterwards called me back, to tell me,

revenues. This unheard-of treatment did not shake his resolution, and he remained eight months sending his porringer round to the citizens in turn, to be filled. This firmness, which irritated the cardinal, but which overcame this new species of barbarity, caused his imprisonment to be changed into exile. Madame de Montespan arrived at the height of favour, found him in this situation, without, however, his consenting to avail himself of an influence which would have been disgraceful to his family; at length he was set at perfect liberty, but was never allowed to appear at court.

that he had chosen madame de Dangeau for one of the *dames du palais*; they will be six in number.

3d.—The King slept very well last night, and begins to sit up to his meals in his saloon, in his robe de chambre. Racine desired to sit up with him, in his chamber, at night, to read him Plutarch's Lives, when he could not sleep.

After dinner, the King sent for the duchess de Lude, and the ladies appointed *dames du palais*, and told them, that there could not be a greater proof of his esteem, than the choice he had just made; and that notwithstanding they were all friends, he advised them to preserve the utmost harmony among them.

4th.—The King had a very good night; so that Racine, who was reading to him the Life of Alexander, had but little to do. The King says, that this reading lessens the acuteness of his pains.

9th.—The King has passed an excellent night, and his wound is going on very well.

This evening the King, Monsieur and the duke de Bourgogne, signed the ratification of the marriage contract of the latter, with the princess of Savoy. The duchess of Lude, and the ladies that are going to meet the princess of Savoy, have taken leave of the King, who conversed with them for a long time; he ordered them to take jewellery and a considerable sum of money, to distribute among the officers and servants, who had



come from Turin with the princess of Savoy, and he has even given a large sum for the princess to distribute in charity at all the places through which she has to pass.

25th.—The King puts up to sale the government of the small towns of the kingdom, which are without governors; 6,000,000 of livres have been advanced to the King upon this business.

OCTOBER 14th.—The King has determined that the princess of Savoy shall be treated as the duchess of Bourgogne, and has sent off a courier to carry the order to us at the bridge of Bonvoisin; but he fears that the princess will have arrived before his courier. Monsieur has begged the King to pay these honours to the princess of Savoy, and has assured his Majesty, that it will not be disagreeable either to himself or madame, but that, on the contrary, they will see her in that rank with much pleasure.

16th.—This day we received the princess of Savoy, at the bridge of Bonvoisin, at the foot of the bridge itself, which is entirely in France. I had been in the morning to meet her, as far as Echelles, where she had slept; we made, in the King's name, several handsome presents to the marquis du Droncro, who escorted the princess, to the princess de la Custerne, and to madame du Noyer, the ladies who accompanied her, and to several other officers; much money was also distributed

among the domestics. A little before the arrival of the princess, we received the King's order to treat her as the duchess of Bourgogne.

24th.—The count de Brionne arrived at the King's *levee*, and gave him an account of his mission; he had been commissioned by the King, to go and receive the princess of Savoy at the bridge of Bonvoisin; he gave the Savoyards the act of deliverance. A difficulty occurred upon it, which, fortunately, the Savoyards did not raise till we had set off. They insisted that the count de Brionne ought, in speaking of M. de Savoy, to give him the title of royal highness; and the count de Brionne maintained, that no prince of his house had ever been so called: an expedient was therefore had recourse to, at Lyons, which was, not to name M. de Savoy in the act of deliverance; this expedient met with the King's approbation.

25th.—The King, dissatisfied with the conduct of madame de Saint Geran, has sent an order to her at Versailles, where she resides, to remove herself thirty leagues from court; she has only permission to remain at Paris till the end of this month; her pension will be continued, and even M. de Pontchartrain has her arrears paid her. The cause of her disgrace is not known, but it will apparently be long, for the King has already disposed of her apartments, which he has given to madame de Castres.

29th.—The duke de Nevers, being dissatisfied with his son, the duke de Donzy, has obtained the King's permission to imprison him. He has been put into the Bastille.

NOVEMBER 1st.—Mesdemoiselles de Soissons have asked the King, through the medium of M. de Bouillon, what they must do upon the arrival of the princess of Savoy. The King caused them to be informed that it was not his pleasure they should see her till they had altered their conduct.

3d.—Wherever the princess of Savoy, (destined for the duke of Bourgogne) stopped during her journey, she dined in full state, the maître d'hôtel carrying his *baton* before her; the citizens every where under arms; and addresses being presented to her by all the corporations.

The King has ordered, that at Montargis, the princess should be lodged in the same house with himself.

4th.—The King left Fontainebleau after dinner, and arrived here before five o'clock, with Monseigneur: Monsieur had come to dine here, and, as he was preparing to meet the princess of Savoy, he was informed of the King's arrival; he immediately repaired to the King's apartments, where his Majesty detained him. The princess\* arrived

\* Marie Adelaide de Savoie, the eldest daughter of Victor Amadeus, was born at Turin, in 1685. Her personal and mental charms made her generally beloved, and the people, in their joy at seeing the war put an end to by this alliance, called her the

about six o'clock. The King came down from his apartment, and received her at the door of her carriage, saying to me, "To-day you must allow me to perform your office." He embraced the princess in the coach, and gave her his hand to alight: he conducted her into her own apartment, and on their way presented to her, Monseigneur, Monsieur, and M. de Chartres; the princess kissed his hand several times, as she ascended the staircase. The crowd was so great, and the rooms so small, that the King, after stopping there a short time, dismissed every one, and then went to his own apartment, where he told us he was about to commence writing to madame de Maintenon what he thought of the princess, and that he would finish his letter after supper, when he had seen more of her. I took the liberty of asking him, when he again entered his room, if he was satisfied with the princess. He replied, that he

princess of peace. In 1702, the duke de Bourgogne, who was generalissimo of the armies in Flanders, having experienced some reverses, the duchess, hearing his conduct blamed, could not refrain from tears. Madame de Maintenon, who was present, caught them as they fell upon a ribbon, and then sent it to the prince, to reanimate in his heart, the love of glory; she died in 1712. After her death, it was discovered by some letters, found in her casket, that she constantly informed the prince, her father, of the military projects of Louis XIV. The King, upon seeing the proofs, said to madame de Maintenon, "*The little jade deceived us.*"—*Ed.*

was too much so ; that he was ashamed of it ; and that it was with difficulty he repressed his satisfaction. He afterwards returned to see her, for a quarter of an hour, in his cabinet, Monseigneur, Monsieur, and M. de Chartres, the ladies belonging to the princess, the envoy of Savoy, and myself, being present. At first, he said to Monsieur, as he entered, “ I wish that her poor mother could be here for a few moments, to witness the joy we feel.” He made her talk, looked at her figure, her neck, her hands, and then added, “ I would not change her an iota for any body.” He made her play at *jouquets* with the ladies, in his presence ; he admired her address, for he had already openly praised her elegance and grace ; the more he sees her, the more he praises her. When supper was announced, he again quitted his cabinet ; I presented my hand to the princess ; he placed her at table between Monseigneur and himself, while he was in his cabinet. Before supper, he was always upon a little seat, and made her sit in an arm-chair, saying, “ Madame, this is the way we must treat each other ; we must be at perfect liberty.” During his supper, he passed many commendations upon her noble air, upon her manner of eating, and appeared much pleased with the praises bestowed by the courtiers upon the princess. After supper, he again returned into her room with Monseigneur ; they saw her undress, and the King said to us, as

he was going to bed, "I have examined her very attentively since her arrival, but I have seen her do nothing, I have heard her say nothing, with which I am not perfectly satisfied." Before retiring to bed, the King concluded his letter to madame de Maintenon, and dispatched it by Espinay, one of his *écuyers*. The King ordered the princess, who called him Sire, to call him in future only Monsieur, but to give him the title of His Majesty; he told her, that upon arriving at Fontainebleau, he would send her the crown jewels for her use.

Monseigneur appears as much delighted as the King at seeing the princess; the King asked her if she found Monseigneur's figure handsome; she said that she expected to have found him much taller, and that she did not think him too much so. In the evening, the King said, before the princess, that he waited with impatience for the accomplishment of the twelfth year, and that he would have her married the next day.

5th.—The King, after his *levee*, entered the princess's chamber, whom he found almost completely dressed; he remained with her, and then took her in his carriage to mass, where they heard the little band the princess has had during her journey; he then returned to dinner, and again placed the princess between Monseigneur and himself: there were at table with them, Monsieur, M. de Chartres, the duchess du Lude, and mesdames Dangeau, de

Roussy, de Nogaret, and d'O. After dinner, they got into their carriages to come here, and found, near Nemours, the duke of Bourgogne, who had alighted; the King made him get into his carriage; the King and Monsieur were in the back, Monseigneur and the princess in front, the duchess de Lude upon the stool, by the side of the princess, and the duke of Bourgogne placed himself upon the stool, by the side of Monseigneur; they arrived here about five o'clock, through the court-yard of the Cheval Blanc, and found the horse-shoe completely filled with courtiers, waiting their arrival. The King again presented his hand to the princess, and conducted her directly to the grand apartment, which was so full of ladies, that they were a long time in crossing it. The princess was saluted by all who were entitled to that honour. About seven o'clock, the King caused every one to retire, and Monseigneur introduced the princess de Conti *en dishabille*. The princess supped alone, in her apartment, and the King sent her, by M. de Niert, his first valet de chambre in waiting, the crown jewels, which she gave into the hands of madame de Mailly, her tire-woman.

15th.—A few days ago, the King told the princess, that all the princesses had menageries round Versailles, but that he would give her one infinitely superior to any of them, namely, that of Versailles.

18th.—The King went out on a shooting ex-



cursion, and returned early; when he had entered madame Maintenon's apartments, he sent for the princess, and gave her the remainder of the crown jewels, a part of which Niert had already brought him, when he was at Fontainebleau. These jewels are valued at 11,333,000 livres, according to the price they were purchased at, without reckoning the additions made to them, when they were under the direction of M. de Pontchartrain; at the death of the late King, the whole of the jewels did not amount to more than 700,000 francs.

DECEMBER 10th.—The King presented the count of Brionne with 15,000 livres, for having met and escorted the princess of Savoy; and 3000 livres to M. Desgranges, the master of the ceremonies. But the duchess de Lude, the dames du palais, and myself, will have no extra remuneration, being already considered as the attendants upon that princess, and, in that capacity, we shall receive our salaries from the day of our appointments.

24th.—The princess also performed her devotions; after the communion, the ablution was administered to her as to the children of France.

31st.—The King had reckoned, that in addition to the pension of 16,000 francs, which he had given M. de Montchevreuil some time back, he also enjoyed one of 6,000 francs, since his being placed at the head of the duke du Maine's establishment; the King, however, being informed that he had

never received it, nor even asked for it, has been pleased to direct that M. de Montchevreuil shall not only receive that pension, but also 30,000 francs for the five years, in arrears. His Majesty at the same time observed to M. de Pontchartrain, "Other people always complain of not having enough, and that worthy man, Montchevreuil, always finds that I am too bountiful."

END OF THE YEAR 1696.

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1697.

JANUARY 12th.—The princess dined at the duchess of Lude's, whither madame de Maintenon came from Marly; they afterwards proceeded to Saint Cyr, where the young ladies performed the tragedy of Esther, and the princess herself performed the part of a young Jewess. Upon her return from Saint Cyr, she went to visit the King, who had already arrived at madame de Maintenon's.

16th.—I am informed that the nephew of Abergolic, who had a colonel's commission, and who was a smart officer, in the high road to fortune, re-

tired to La Trappe at the end of the campaign ; this had been his intention for a long time ; he had confided it to his uncle, but was desirous of signalizing himself before he executed his design.

17th.—The King, much dissatisfied with the conduct of lord Galloway\*, has confiscated all the property belonging to him, which was deposited with the chief president. The King was informed of that deposit as soon as lord Galloway and M. de Ruvigny, his father, quitted France ; whilst he was the only one who knew it, he was unwilling to have the property seized, that he might not divulge the secret ; but having been informed of it from many other quarters, and, lastly, by M. de Barbezieux, he considered himself justified in confiscating the property of one of his subjects, against whom he has such just cause of complaint.

18th.—The mayor of Auvergue, and the cheva-

\* Henri, marquis de Ruvigny, upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, passed over into England, where he was naturalized, and took the title of Lord Galloway. After serving in Piedmont, both as a general and an ambassador, he was appointed by Queen Anne to the viceroyalty of Ireland and the command of her troops in Portugal, during the succession war ; but being unfortunate, he was recalled and deprived of the former office. The battle of Almanza, which was fought in Spain, 1707, and in which he was defeated, was very remarkable : the English army and the Allies being commanded by a Frenchman, (the earl of Galloway,) and the French and Spanish troops being under the command of an Englishman, (the duke of Berwick.)—*Ed.*

lier de Cayles, have fought at Paris : they are both wounded. Though not a duel, it is nevertheless feared that the affair will turn out seriously for them. It is said that some young ladies are the cause of their dispute, and mademoiselle de Soissons and mademoiselle de Chambonneau, are accused of being the parties. Mademoiselle de Soissons has orders to leave Paris in eight days, and if she does not obey, she will be placed in a convent; mademoiselle de Chambonneau is ordered not to approach within thirty leagues of the court and the city of Paris.

23d.—Intelligence from Rome states, that Molinos died lately in the prisons of the Inquisition; he was considered as the head of the quietists; it is said he died very repentant.

The abbé de Polignac, our ambassador in Poland, has far exceeded his powers in the offers he made, in order to secure the election of the prince de Conti. One of his offers was, to take Kamienieck at his expense, before the coronation; in default of which the election was to be void. His conduct has given great dissatisfaction here, and the King sends Ferval to that country, to endeavour to remedy, in some degree, the ambassador's errors.

25th.—The King would not bring the high players to Marly this journey, in order that Monsieur, who is at Paris, might have them there.

27th.—The King gave madame Cavoie a pension

of six thousand francs ; neither she nor her husband had asked for it.

29th.—The president de Boquemar died suddenly at Paris, and his brother, who is governor of Bergue, died the next day. They were twins, and were so alike as often to be taken for each other\*.

FEBRUARY 1st.—The King, dissatisfied with the conduct of the abbé de Lyonne, whose mode of life is said to be unbecoming an ecclesiastic, has ordered him to retire to the seminary of Saint Sulpice, where he has been for some time. The archbishop of Paris has induced the King to take this measure. The services of M. de Lyonne, his father, had for a long time caused his Majesty to forbear.

13th.—The abbé Rouillé has been sent to Saint Lazare. He is asserted to have been living in a scandalous manner with some Parisian ladies. He was dean of Saint Martin, which is a valuable benefice, and I am informed, that he had just sent in his resignation.

\* These twin brothers had so strong a sympathy, that the president, being one morning at audience, suddenly felt a sharp pain in his thigh ; he heard afterwards, that at that very instant, his brother, who was in the army, had received a severe sword wound, exactly in the same place where he himself had felt the pain.

News has arrived from London, of the death of lord Craven there, who was nearly one hundred years of age. He was very well known in France.

25th.—The King did me the honour of presenting me with a magnificent diamond sword.

MARCH 2d.—The King went to dine at Marly, and conducted the princess there, who finds her cold leave her as soon as she is to attend the King; they do not return before seven in the evening; and, although the gardens were dirty, she walked with the King till five o'clock.

9th.—The King, since he has been at war with the prince of Savoy, has enjoyed an income of one hundred thousand livres, from the estates belonging to the dowager madame Royale, both in France and Savoy; and as he is, and has always been, perfectly satisfied with her conduct, he has now given back to her all his receipts, amounting, from the year 91, in which the war commenced, to the day on which it ended in 96—to the sum of five hundred and fifty thousand livres; and for the payment of which sum, the King gives her annuities upon the Maison de Ville, at seven per cent. which will bring her in an annual income of thirty-nine thousand livres.

21st.—A few days ago, M. de Meaux presented his book to the King; as he is not of the same opinion as the archbishop of Cambray, their books,

which differ from each other, excite considerable interest; the King appears very well satisfied with M. de Meaux.

25th.—The King heard the sermon of father la Rue, which was much criticised; it is thought, that he was desirous of stating publicly, the sentiments of the society upon the new books, about which so much is said; father Gaillard has preached at Paris in the same spirit.

MAY 3d.—The chevalier de la Hilière died at Paris; he was governor of Rocroi. By his will, he restores to the King twenty thousand francs, which he fears he did not acquire justly; and, as it is doubtful, he prefers giving them back to the King, except, adds he, “His Majesty should be pleased to give that sum to my heirs.”

13th.—The King has sent back to Italy the Italian comedians; complaints have been made of them. He had already several times threatened them with being dismissed, unless they conducted themselves more prudently. His Majesty has ordered, that all arrears of salary should be paid them.

15th.—The King has given the government of Rocroi to M. de Bertillac, an old lieutenant-general. His Majesty ordered M. de Barbezieux to send the patent to the venerable M. de Bertillac, his father, adding, in the most obliging manner, “He is one of the men who has had the most to do with



my money, but who has kept back the least of it."

22d.—The abbé de Lanion, who had been in Holland with our plenipotentiaries, has made some very free remarks there upon our ministers, and upon France in general. He has requested an audience of the prince of Orange, who has refused it him.

The King, informed of all this extravagant conduct, has ordered him to return; he has thought fit to disobey these orders, which the King has repeated. He is a priest, and it is thought he may abjure; for his observations upon religion have been as bold as upon politics.

JUNE 18th.—The archbishop of Cambray had an audience of the King this morning; it is thought he refuses to submit to the opinions of the bishops, commissioned to examine his book, and he will soon return to his diocese; thus this affair, which was supposed to be settled, is very far from being so.

JULY 6th.—Count Martinits, the Emperor's ambassador at Rome, has affixed to the door, and other parts of his palace, a decree of the Emperor, ordering all the feudatories of the empire in Italy, to take new investitures, and containing several other regulations, touching the lands which he asserts to be dependent upon the empire; these placards were guarded by several armed men, in order to prevent their being torn down. The Pope, without enter-

ing into the question at large, and without discussing what is, or is not, an imperial fief, thinks that the Emperor, in causing such an ordinance to be affixed in Rome, has insulted the sovereignty of the Holy See. His Holiness has ordered an edict to be published against the decree, and against all the acts of the ambassador ; and has given instructions to his minister, to lay his complaints before the court of Vienna.

11th.—About two o'clock, there arrived here the abbé de Polignac's secretary ; he brings the intelligence that the prince of Conti was elected King of Poland, by twenty-eight palatinates, the four other palatinates, at the head of which were the bishop of Cujavie, the grand general Jablanouski, and general Potoski, have elected the Elector of Saxony. These four palatines are those of Cracovia, Cujavie, Firdia, and Minch, and among these four palatinates, there were some votes found in favour of the prince of Conti. As soon as the news reached the King, he sent a courier to Monseigneur and the prince of Conti, who met them near Roquencourt, on their return from Meudon ; the arrival of the courier was not spoken of here. The prince de Conti kept the secret also, and, upon arriving, being informed that the King was taking his walk, went to him ; the King then returned to madame de Maintenon's ; sent first for M. de Torcy, and then for the prince de Conti, to whom he expressed much friendship as

well as joy at his election; they determined to make it public, and at the same time the King took the prince of Conti by the hand, and presenting him to all the ladies who were at madame de Maintenon's, " I bring you," said he, " a King." His Majesty wished to make some alteration in his mode of addressing the prince of Conti, but the prince would not allow it, and shows the King still more respect than ever. The abbé de Polignac and the abbé de Chateauneuf, who have written a very short letter to the prince of Conti, already style him King, and the address of the letter was, "*To his Polish Majesty.*" The King sent to Saint Cloud, to inform Monsieur of the circumstance, and ordered M. de la Trémouille to carry the news to the King of England. The prince of Conti went himself in the evening to Saint Germain, to inform his Britannic Majesty of it.

12th.—Galeran, the abbé de Polignac's secretary, has related many circumstances respecting the election of the prince de Conti, not mentioned in the letters, because the King's ministers, after the election, were closetted with the cardinal Radzienski, to consult what could be done to bring round the four palatinates who are not of our party; he told us, that at night, Du Os, bishop of Cujavie, who has not the right of proclaiming, proclaimed the elector of Saxony, and caused *Te Deum* to be chanted in the plain of Warsaw, which is contrary

to all rule; and the cardinal Radzienski did not proclaim the prince of Conti, till after having seen the deliberations of the nuncios, which were brought to him by the marshal of the nobility, with the unanimous consent of the palatinates; after which, he entered Warsaw at the head of the deputies of all the palatinates, caused *Te Deum* to be chanted in the church of Saint John, and the cannon of the arsenal to be fired, which is all customary. The bishop of Cujavie has shewn the act of abjuration made by the Elector of Saxony, on the day of the Trinity, before the bishop of Javarin, and the Pope's nuncio, by name Davia, has witnessed that it was the signature of the bishop of Javarin. This nuncio, who was ordered by the Pope to support the prince of Conti, has been opposed to him throughout the whole election, finding that the prince of Conti would not make him a cardinal, and hoping that he should be raised to that dignity by any of the other candidates who might be successful.

13th.—Galeran related an action of prince Radzvil worthy of being known. After having given his vote for the prince of Conti, seeing that the palatinate of Masovia had given their vote for the Elector of Saxony, he thought he could bring them over, having many vassals in Masovia; with this hope he proceeded towards them to address them, but the most seditious among them

cried out, that if he advanced they would kill him; this did not intimidate him; he approached and addressed them, and perceiving they rather hesitated, seized the standard which was at the head of the palatinate, and cried out, "Brothers, you must now either follow or kill me." All the palatinate followed him, and ranged themselves in favour of the prince de Conti; he has constantly refused to accept a pecuniary recompense, and only desires to be placed at the head of the embassy, which the republic will depute here to the prince of Conti.

AUGUST 9th.—Santeuil\*, the best Latin poet whom France has had for a long time, died in Burgundy, whither he had followed the duke; he was particularly patronized by Monseigneur the prince, who is displeased with the manner in which the archbishop of Rheims has spoken of him to the King.

14th.—M. de la Chaise died at Bordeau de Vigny, on his return from Forges. He was captain of the guard de la Porte, and was a younger brother of father la Chaise.

His Majesty confessed himself in the evening, in order to perform his devotion on the morrow; and

\* During his dinner, a strong dose of *tabac d'Espagne* was put into his glass; he had scarcely swallowed it, when he was seized with a violent colic, which carried him off after fourteen hours of acute sufferings.—*Ed.*

father la Chaise requested the situation, vacant by the death of his brother, for his nephew. The King has granted it him.

19th.—The King has given a pension of 100,000 crowns to the son of la Chaise, to whom he has just given the captaincy of the guards de la Porte, held by his late father. His Majesty has written, with his own hand, to father la Chaise, communicating to him this agreeable intelligence, adding, that he is not accustomed to treat people thus, but that he felt pleasure in giving him so great a mark of his friendship.

SEPTEMBER 1st.—The prince de Conti\* had a grand audience of the King in his closet before mass; he left it with tears in his eyes, and the courtiers were certain, it was a taking leave; their opinion was correct, for the prince set off after dinner; upon quitting the King, he had the good-

\* The prince de Conti owed his election entirely to the ability of the abbé de Polignac. Augustus, the Elector of Saxony, was elected a few hours afterwards by a party considerably less numerous; but he was a sovereign and powerful prince, and had troops ready on the frontiers of Poland. The prince de Conti was not on the spot; he was without money, troops, or influence; he had only his name and the abbé Polignac to back him. Upon his arrival at Dantzic he was not even received, and his bills of exchange were protested. The intrigues of the Pope and the Emperor, the gold and the troops of Saxony, had already insured the crown to his rival, and France had the mortification of finding she did not possess sufficient power to make even a King of Poland.—*Voltaire, Siècle de Louis XIV. Vol. 1. 447.*

ness to relate to me the conversation he had just had with his Majesty, who judged it expedient that he should depart immediately, to place himself at the head of his party in Poland; he will take with him four hundred thousand livres, besides which, the King has presented him with one hundred thousand for his travelling expenses; he will leave Paris on Tuesday evening, and will arrive at Dunkirk on Thursday morning, in time for the tide. The King places at the prince of Conti's disposal, the five frigates which accompany him; he will keep them as long as he pleases, and they will bring him back to France should he be compelled to return; they will cruise off the coasts of Poland, if he thinks he shall have occasion for them; he intends landing near Dantzic, and will find at Oliva six thousand men, commanded by a palatine devoted to his interests; if the magistrates of Dantzic will not receive him, he will disembark at Pusko; Torval, who is well acquainted with that country, accompanies him. The King speaks to him with so much friendship, esteem, and confidence, and gives him all he desires with so much nobleness, that the prince departs penetrated with the goodness and generosity of the King, whose conduct throughout the whole of this business has been the most noble, obliging, and discreet. The prince of Conti has begged his Majesty not to give the title of



Queen to the princess de Conti, till he receives the intelligence of his title being undisputed ; telling him, that should he be obliged to return to France, he would not wish to have a rank, which might be a cause of embarrassment to his Majesty ; that he esteemed himself sufficiently honoured by the title of a prince of his blood. The prince de Conti reckons, that not more than fifty persons will embark with him. The King told him that he had always commended and approved the friendship which Monseigneur entertained for him, and that it was with pleasure he observed the excellent taste which his son possessed. The prince de Conti was desirous of speaking to him of that unfortunate period when they were not on good terms together, and the King told him that his conduct ever since that time had been so exemplary, that it had entirely erased from his recollection the cause of their misunderstanding, and that, therefore, it must be entirely forgotten by both parties. The King told the prince de Conti that he did not despair of seeing him again, and that he depended so much upon his friendship, as to expect, when he should be firmly seated on the throne, he would traverse Germany to come and see him ; in short, the King forgot nothing that a tender and amiable heart could dictate ; this has increased, if possible, the prince's attachment to his Majesty. He went to dine with Monseigneur, to take leave of him,

and Monseigneur expressed more kindness for him than ever, saying, "I confess I am quite in despair at our separation, although at the same time I am happy in thinking that your merit has been rewarded, and that you will soon be one of the greatest Kings in the world."

4th.—M. de Pontchartrain sent, a few days ago, for Samuel Bernard\*, and ordered him to raise, within twenty-four hours, seven hundred thousand francs in gold, which were wanted for the prince de Conti. Samuel Bernard returned at the end of twenty-four hours, and had procured one million in gold, and ten millions in silver. Credit never has been greater; the confidence in the King and his ministry is so great, that after nine years of expensive war, the King can procure as much money as he wants, at six per cent. while at the commencement of the war, it could not be obtained under twelve.

5th.—It has been reported, that the prince of Conti, on his road, had lost four or five thousand

\* Samuel Bernard was, in respect to fortune, the *Lucullus* of his age. He was the richest banker in Europe, and what is of rare occurrence, his wealth could only be equalled by his generosity. The applications of the distressed were seldom made to him in vain. He was said to be very superstitious, having a black hen, whose fate he considered as connected with his own. This bird is said to have died on the same day as its master. His death happened in 1739.

pistoles of the money he carries with him, which had fallen upon the high road; the extent of the loss, however, only amounts to two or three hundred at most, a part of which even has been brought back by the peasants to the hotel de Conti, at Paris.

6th.—The Polish courier, who arrived on Tuesday, says, that the abbé de Polignac has been forty-five days at Warsaw, without receiving any intelligence from France; the Queen of Poland, who is at Dantzic, and who has even lodgings at the master of the post-office, intercepted all his letters; and to have the satisfaction of braving the abbé de Polignac, she sent him the envelope of his packets. Of this conduct the abbé de Polignac has availed himself, by convincing the Poles, who complained of not hearing any intelligence of the prince of Conti, that it was not the fault of that prince, and, even that he was certain the answers were such as would be agreeable to them, since the Queen would not shew them.

7th.—While the King was at Meudon, the mayor brought him a medal, which the city of Paris causes to be struck every five years, on his birth-day; the King was much pleased with the compliment paid him.

15th.—I am informed, that the chevalier de Sillery, first écuyer to the prince of Conti, before setting off with that prince for Poland, married

mademoiselle Rigot, a great fortune ; he had lived with her a long time.

18th.—M. Pelletier, the minister, has obtained the King's permission to retire, and to resign all his offices ; he was desirous of not reserving any pension for himself, but the King has obliged him to accept one of twenty thousand francs. He thought he could live very comfortably upon his income of twelve thousand livres. He received from the King above eighty thousand francs ; his office was almost a sinecure. The King had great confidence in him, and esteemed him ; it is devotion alone which has induced him to take this resolution ; he had already mentioned it to the King a few days ago, and his Majesty desired him to take time for consideration. He had not spoken of it to any member of his family, being well aware they would oppose his design. Upon quitting the King, he spoke to him in so touching a manner, that his Majesty was very much affected ; upon quitting the council chamber, M. Pelletier got into his carriage to proceed to his residence at Ville-neuve-Saint Georges, and refuses to see any one. The King spoke of him several times during the day, and always with great commendations, regretting him very much ; the only favour he asked of the King, was, that he would be pleased to give his son, the *président à mortier*, a pension of six thousand francs, which he, M. Pelletier, had enjoyed

for above thirty years. The King granted his request.

26th.—M. de Celi arrived at five o'clock in the morning ; he saw the King in his cabinet, after the *levee*. We have learnt nothing from him, in addition to what we know of the signature of the peace with Spain ; England and Holland promise to make the Emperor sign within six weeks\*. They had proposed, at the commencement of the negociations, that the King should allow the return of the Huguenots to France ; but the King would never listen to it. They had also required, that the King should oblige the King and Queen of England to quit France ; and afterwards, contented themselves with insisting, that at least, they should not reside at St. Germain, so near the King, who is generally at Versailles. His Majesty would hearken to no proposition of the kind, always observing, that they were unfortunate persons, to whom he

\* This was the peace of Ryswick, obtained through the mediation of Sweden. The contracting parties were, France on one side ; and Spain, England, and Holland, on the other. In the conclusion of this peace, a remarkable abatement was observable in the pretensions of Louis. France was in a deplorable state of want and exhaustion, and her King made peace from the dread of being unable to continue the war. Hence his forced moderation in this treaty, by which he made ample restitutions to Spain, Germany and Lorraine, agreed to raze several strong fortresses, acknowledged William III. King of England, and engaged to give no farther assistance to his enemies.—*Ed.*

had given an asylum; that he truly considered them as his friends, and that he would not send them away from him; that they were sufficiently to be pitied, without increasing their misfortunes. Their Britannic Majesties will therefore continue to reside at St. Germain. The King gives peace to Europe, upon the conditions which Europe has imposed upon him; he was the master, and all his enemies acknowledged it, and cannot but admire and praise his moderation. The King had the delicacy to order the leader of the music at mass, not to have any thing sung in reference to the peace, out of regard to the King of England.

27th.—The King has received news from Denmark. On the 13th the prince of Conti passed before the castle of Cronenburg; the King and Queen of Denmark, with all their court, were at the windows of the chateau. Jean Bart at first hesitated if he should salute the fortress, because it is not accustomed to return the salute; he decided, however, upon saluting it with all his cannon, and the King of Denmark returned the compliment with all the artillery of the fortress, and upon some small vessels, which had come out to see the prince pass, informing them that it was the King and Queen of Denmark who were at the window, the prince ordered a second salute to be fired with all his cannon, and the King of Denmark returned it by a second discharge of his artillery.

On the 17th, the prince was before Copenhagen, where M. Guldenlen, whom we saw in France, and several other noblemen, visited him.

30th.—On Saturday, at the council of finance, the King signed the accounts for the year, and said “We must now endeavour as anxiously to suppress the edicts, as during the war we were desirous of establishing them.” His Majesty has already disbanded all the militia regiments; and has declared, that to relieve the people, he will do away with the *ustensile*, which amounts to about twelve millions. The expenses for this year past have exceeded 180,000,000.

OCTOBER 11th.—A son of the governor of Lima has arrived, who was accidentally at Carthagena, when it was taken by Pointy. He relates a story, which has given much satisfaction here, of a portrait of the princess de Conti, which the Indians in the neighbourhood of Carthagena have made their principal divinity. He has brought with him to Paris bills of exchange to a great amount; he lives expensively, and is preparing to come here with a very handsome equipage.

22d.—The letters from Dantzic, of the 9th inst. bring many pleasing circumstances relative to the state of the prince de Conti’s affairs. He sleeps on board the vessels, but often disembarks, to hold a council with the *grandees* of the kingdom. The bishop of Plosko gave him a magnificent dinner,



near the abbey of Oliva. All the Poles at table drank to the health of their King; but he still refuses the title, and drinks to the liberty of the republic. The troops, which the primate has at Lowitz, amount now to more than twelve thousand men. The nobility come in crowds to pay their homage to their King, and are charmed with his manners; there is every appearance, that he will soon be enabled to land, and put himself at their head.

14th.—The King spoke to the prince, loud enough to be heard, respecting the prince de Conti, and praised the whole of his conduct in Poland; he expatiated at length upon the subject. The King has sent M. de Foray to the princess de Conti, to tell her how much he regrets that she will not be a Queen, as he had desired; but that they would console each other, with the pleasure of soon seeing the prince de Conti again: it is supposed he will return before the end of the month.

19th.—The King has made a regulation in favour of the cavaliers, dragoons, and soldiers, who, upon reforming their conduct, shall return to their villages; the regulation is, that provided they marry, they shall only pay a tax of five sous for five years; this will induce many of these people to marry, the King being anxious to repeople his kingdom.

DECEMBER 1st.—The princess, as usual, went to

visit the King in the evening, at madame de Maintenon's, and his Majesty gave her a suite of brilliants, estimated at five or six hundred thousand francs ; these are diamonds which the King has bought, but not attached to the crown, for had they been so, the King could only have lent them.

4th.—By the peace, the Queen of England will receive forty thousand pieces per annum, being the five hundred and twenty thousand, which are paid to the Queens for their dowry ; it was supposed even that she ought still to have ten thousand pieces more, although for the future she draws her five hundred and twenty thousand from England. The King does not curtail the monthly pension of fifty thousand, which he has given their Britannic Majesties.

5th.—This morning madame de Maintenon sent the princess a beautiful little casket full of jewels, at the bottom of which, in a small box, was the miniature of the duke de Bourgogne ; the princess desired the person who brought her the present, to tell madame de Maintenon, that she would thank her in two days\*.

6th.—Nothing is thought of here but the preparations for the marriage to-morrow ; never was there greater magnificence prepared. Intelligence has arrived from London, that the new King has

\* Meaning after her marriage.

made his entry into London ; the spectacle was very grand ; but its expense is nothing when compared to that of the marriage ; the tradespeople assert that they have sold goods amounting to more than 5,000,000.

7th.—Before noon, Monseigneur the duke de Bourgogne, came to the princess's apartments. Monseigneur, Monsieur, and all the princesses, were there ; they afterwards waited upon the King, who received them in his saloon, whence they all descended to the chapel, where they were first affianced ; then the cardinal de Coaslin, who officiated, repeated some prayers in an under tone, in order that some time might elapse between the affiancing and the marriage, and the prayers being finished, the marriage was celebrated ; while proceeding to the chapel, and in returning from it, the duke de Bourgogne alone presented her his hand. M. de Tessé and I were by the side of the princess, assisting her to carry her dress, which was very heavy. During mass, the duchess de Lude, madame de Mailly, and I were behind her ; when she went to the offering, and when she sat down under the canopy, Tessé and I presented her our hands ; at the end of the mass, the registrars was signed ; the persons who signed were, the King, Monseigneur, the duke de Bourgogne, the duchess de Bourgogne, the dukes of Anjou and Berri, Monsieur, Madame, M. de Chartres, and the prince. After mass, there

was a grand entertainment given to the royal family, in the saloon of the duchess de Bourgogne; the table was in the form of a horse-shoe. The King in the middle, in his arm-chair; at his right, Monseigneur; at his left, the duke de Bourgogne; on the right, the duchess de Bourgogne; on the left, the duke d'Anjou; on the right, the duke de Berri; on the left, Monsieur; on the right, Madame; on the left, M. de Chartres; on the right, madame de Chartres; on the left, mademoiselle; and then, according to their rank, all the princes and princesses of the blood; madame de Verneuil was there, but the duchess d'Angoulême was not; not having the rank of princess of the blood. The King and Queen of England arrived a little before seven o'clock; the King conducted them to a party at *portique*, and at eight o'clock they returned to the saloon, at the bottom of the gallery near the apartment of the duchess de Bourgogne, whence they witnessed superb fire-works, which were played off at the end of the Square des Suisses; the weather was very unfavourable, but this did not prevent its being a most magnificent sight. After the fire-works, they sat down to supper, in the same saloon where they had dined, and in the same order, except that the party was increased by the King and Queen of England, the Queen being seated between the two Kings. After the supper, which was most superb, they

entered the apartment of the duchess de Bourgogne, and the King shortly after desired all the gentlemen to retire. The duke de Bourgogne undressed himself in the anti-chamber, and the King of England presented him his shirt; the duchess de Bourgogne undressed herself before all the ladies who were in her chamber, and the Queen of England presented her her chemise. As soon as the duchess de Bourgogne was in bed, it was announced to the duke de Bourgogne, who got into bed upon the right side. The King and Queen of England retired. The King went to bed. The duke de Bourgogne rose at the expiration of a quarter of an hour, dressed himself, and returned home through the saloon of the guards. Monseigneur was the only one of the royal family who remained in his daughter-in-law's chamber; the duchess de Lude, and all the ladies of the duchess de Bourgogne, remained round the bed, the curtains of which were undrawn all round; all the other ladies retired at the same time as his Majesty. The duke de Beauvilliers, as governor of the duke de Bourgogne, remained by the bed-side while he was with the duchess de Bourgogne\*; the duchess de Bourgogne, to be more at liberty, had passed the afternoon in madame de Maintenon's apartment, where she had undressed.

\* Because the princess was only twelve years of age.

8th.—The duchess de Bourgogne, who is simply styled the Princess, since she has been in France, will in no way change her manner of living previous to her marriage\*.

11th.—About six o'clock the King came to the duchess de Bourgogne's apartments, where all the princesses had already assembled. The King and Queen of England arrived there half an hour afterwards. Immediately upon their arrival, they all entered the gallery which had been prepared for the ball. The ball commenced as soon as their Majesties had taken their seats, and we never recollect to have seen a more magnificent one. All the ladies were most magnificently dressed; above forty of them danced.

About nine o'clock, a superb collation was served up; there were eleven or twelve newly-invented tables, which were placed before the ladies, with an immense quantity of sweetmeats, fruit, ices, &c. &c. After the collation, dancing re-commenced and continued till half-past ten o'clock, when they proceeded to supper. The Queen was again seated between the two Kings; all the royal family were present, with the exception of the princes of the blood, who did not sup there. After the marriage, care was taken that all the ambassadors and foreigners who were present, should have good

\* She was under the superintendence of madame de Maintenon, who completed her education.

seats; the only desideratum was, that there had not been so great a crowd. The King even gave himself much trouble to remedy the inconvenience, and to place the ladies still more at their ease.

12th.—The duchess de Bourgogne goes every evening to visit the King at madame de Maintenon's, as she did before her marriage; and the duke de Bourgogne comes to see her every day. They are even allowed to speak together, but there are always ladies in the room.

13th.—At Versailles the prince de Conti paid his respects to the King here this morning, and his Majesty received him with great marks of esteem; in the evening he presented the King his shirt, as is customary with all the princes of the blood\*.

There was a *levee* at the duchess de Bourgogne's; the mayor made her a very neat speech, as he delivered her the presents made her by the city. She rose to receive his address, and remained standing during the time he spoke.

\* The honour of presenting the shirt to the King, is a right belonging to the prince of the highest rank at the *levee*. When the dauphin is present, he gives it; and so on in a regular gradation, from him down to the grand-chamberlain, and the officers of the King's wardrobe. This honour is also a duty. The duchess de Berri, daughter of the duke d'Orléans, the regent, having made some objection about giving the chemise to the duchess de Bourgogne, her sister-in-law, was expressly commanded by the King to present it to her.—*Ed.*



14th.—At seven o'clock, all the princes and princesses, all the ladies and dancers, came to the duchess de Bourgogne's, and entered the gallery where the ball was held, as on the Wednesday. The King waited a long time at the duchess de Bourgogne's, for the King and Queen of England; they were to have arrived before eight o'clock, but did not before half-past eight, the frost having made it difficult for the horses to step. As soon as they had arrived, they proceeded to their seats, and the ball commenced. It was still more splendid than on the Wednesday, being better arranged; the ladies and the dancers had almost all different dresses from what they wore on the first night, and full as magnificent. At ten o'clock, a superb collation was served up in beautiful baskets. Dancing recommenced and continued till midnight, and then *media noche* was kept in the place where the King is accustomed to sup.

The prince de Conti was at the ball, but declined dancing.

22d.—A decree was issued a few days ago to enforce the payment of the capitation-tax, the three first months of the ensuing year, after which it will entirely cease, agreeably to the King's promise in his declaration of the month of January, 1695.

26th.—The King allows his ambassadors in England four thousand francs a month, and only

gives his ambassadors in Spain a thousand crowns ; but being anxious to shew his esteem for the marquis d'Harcourt, whom he sends thither, he allows him twelve thousand francs more per annum ; besides which, the *entrées* at Madrid are at least worth ten thousand francs per annum.

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END OF THE YEAR 1697.

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1698.

JANUARY 1st.—The royal treasury gives annually, on this day, three hundred purses of silver counters to the great officers of the prince's household. The marshals of France used formerly to receive some ; marshal d'Estrées was the last of these ; the seven marshals since him have not received any. Besides the silver, the treasury gives nine purses of gold counters ; one to the King, one to Monseigneur, one to the duke de Bourgogne, one to the duchess de Bourgogne, one to the duke d'Anjou, one to the duke de Berri, one to Monsieur, one to the chancellor and one to M. de Pontchartrain, as comptroller-general.

2d.—Of the money which the prince de Conti has brought back from Poland, his Majesty has retained seven hundred thousand francs, to meet the engagements he had entered into at the commencement of that affair, and which his Majesty had promised to discharge when peace should be concluded; those who advanced the money, have their interest paid up to the last penny. The King did this without any application on the subject from the prince de Conti.

5th.—The ambassador of Savoy had an audience of the duchess de Bourgogne. Some days since, M. de Saintot, whose office it is to introduce the ambassadors, maintained that the duchess du Lude, as lady of honour, ought to go to receive him in the anti-chamber, and even wished the ladies of the bed-chamber to do the same, which, however, they declined; the duchess du Lude went alone, and the ambassador paid his compliments to her. The King disapproved highly of what M. de Saintot had said, it being altogether unprecedented, and reprimanded him severely, for advising the duchess du Lude to act in this manner; the other ambassadors will not now attend an audience, unless the duchess du Lude go to receive them, which the King has forbidden her to do.

6th.—The King would not keep twelfth-night at Versailles, as he has sometimes done in preceding years, on account of the great number of ladies

whom he considered himself obliged to invite; he took the trouble to make a list of those who might reasonably claim the honour of eating with him, which amounted to four hundred and seven, and there are still some omitted; he told us, that in this number of ladies, there were more than two hundred whom he could by no means dispense with inviting.

9th.—The Jesuits made a reply to the mandate of the archbishop of Rheims, which they had not signed. The bookseller has been imprisoned; and the archbishop has petitioned the parliament, to summon before it, certain Jesuits who have resolved to defend the book. This affair begins to make much noise.

12th.—I was informed, that, during the whole of last year, the King, in disposing of benefices, had charged those to whom he gave bishoprics and abbeys, to pay over, for the use of the new converts, a certain portion of the revenues that fell in while they were vacant.

13th.—In the course of last year, the King, who has always much at heart the conversion of the Huguenots, issued an immense number of warrants for pensions, especially for young women who have taken the veil.

21st.—The King has given the appointment of farmers of the post to MM. Pageot and Roulier, who had it before, Several companies offered for

it, to the amount of three millions two hundred thousand livres; the King preferred giving it to the former farmers at four hundred thousand livres less. This is, nevertheless, an increase of three hundred thousand livres, for it was let before at two millions five hundred thousand. It was thought, that the farm would diminish in value, on account of the places which the King gives up in consequence of the peace, and from our no longer having any army on the frontiers. But the farmers have reckoned, that with the re-establishment of trade in the neighbouring states, there will be so great an interchange of letters, that it will become more valuable than before.

23d.—We hear from London, that the palace of White-Hall has been almost entirely destroyed by fire. The Kings of England resided there. It was one of the largest and dirtiest houses in the world, and with the greatest number of inmates.

28th.—The nuncio had an audience of the duchess de Bourgogne, and the ambassador will have one on Friday; they desired M. de Torcy to give them a note, stating, that the honour which the duchess du Lude had done the ambassador of Savoy, by going to receive him in the anti-chamber, was a mistake into which she had been led by M. de Saintot.

29th.—Monsieur presented the marquis de Bédemar to the King; he was a long time in the

King's closet ; all the doors were open. The King paid him many civilities, with which he was much gratified ; he is not a grandee of Spain. The grandees who come here do not see the King, because they claim to be covered in his presence.

FEBRUARY 6th.—The King has made a decree highly favourable to the officers who have served by land or sea, during the late war ; it even extends to their widows and their children under age ; it is to prevent the sale of their land, under a compulsory decree, during three years ; provided, however, that they pay the interest of their debt during that time.

14th.—Lord Portland has not yet spoken on business, either to the King or the ministers ; but he has remarked, to several of his friends, that the King, his master, observed, with regret, that his Majesty still permitted King James to remain at St. Germain ; he could have wished him to be at a greater distance.

17th.—This morning, the King gave a private audience to lord Portland, and as there were many of the English from St. Germain here, the King sent word to lord Middleton, who is at the head of King James's council, that he begged he would once more avoid meeting the English ambassador.

26th.—The abbé de Châteauneuf has returned, within these few days, to Paris, but will not come here to pay his respects to the King. The abbé de Polignac has not yet returned to France ; on his

arrival, he will find an order to retire to his abbey.

MARCH 1st.—The president, Talon, died at Paris. The beautiful seat, at Issy, belonged to him. The prince de Conti has expressed a wish to have it, and the King has mentioned it publicly, approving of his making the purchase. The King wishes the members of the royal family to have country seats.

3d.—The bishop of Meaux, accompanied by the archbishop of Paris, has presented his new book to the King, which is still more violent against the archbishop of Cambray, than any of his former productions: this affair has not yet been determined at Rome, but the decision is expected by the end of next month.

6th.—Play runs very high here; every day there are four or five thousand pistoles lost.

8th.—We heard of the death of madame de Sil-lery, aunt of M. de Rochefaucault; she died at Liancourt, to which place she had long since retired: she was a woman of considerable talent and virtue, but living so privately, that we never saw her at court.

The King appointed the duke d'Aumont, first gentleman of the bed-chamber for the year, to pay his respects to lord Portland, the English ambassador, who makes his entry into Paris to-morrow; and the duchess de Bourgogne has named Villacerf, the younger, her first *maître d'hôtel*.



9th.—Lord Portland made his entry into Paris, which, although magnificent, was not so much so as was expected: the marshal de Boufflers accompanied him; it is always a marshal of France who accompanies the ambassadors on their entry into Paris, and a prince of the houses of Lorraine or Savoy, if there be one, who introduces them at their first audience of the King.

12th.—The duchess de Bourgogne dined with madame de Maintenon; she went there in the morning, immediately after dressing, and remained all the afternoon, to receive those who came to pay their compliments to madame de Maintenon on the marriage of her niece. Madame de Maintenon took her place on the bed\* to receive their compliments.

The King gives mademoiselle d'Aubigné 800,000 livres, including 500,000 livres in jewels; madame de Maintenon secures to her 200,000 crowns out of her property at her decease; besides this, the King gives to the count d'Ayen the reversion of the government of Roussillon, held by the duke de Noailles, and that of Berri, held by M. d'Aubigné. The government of Roussillon is estimated at 38,000 livres a year; that of Berri, at 30,000. The countess d'Ayen will be a lady of the bed-chamber.

17th.—The marquis de Novion, a brigadier of

\* Not to have to wait on them to the door when they retired.

infantry, has absented himself from Paris, and is believed to have quitted the kingdom ; he is accused of having, a month ago, caused the nose of a knight of Malta, named Saint Génie, to be cut off. It is said that they were both in love with madame du Belloy, and that this lady was insulted by the knight, which was the cause of this cruel act of vengeance. Madame du Belloy has appeared before the judges ; it is thought, however, that she is innocent, and will therefore be acquitted.

21st.—Madame d'Anfreville, daughter of the late marshal de Bellefons, died a few days ago at Vincennes, after a long illness ; she had lived like a saint, and died like one.

APRIL 1st.—The marriage of the count d'Ayen, and mademoiselle d'Aubigné, was celebrated this morning, at the parish church ; the archbishop of Paris performed the ceremony. On their return from church, all the relations went to dine with M. de Noailles, to whom the count de Toulouse had lent his apartments ; after dinner, every one went to visit madame de Maintenon, who was in bed, and the bride, who was also on a bed, in another chamber. Monsieur came from Paris to see them ; there was an immense assembly : the duchess de Bourgogne was there the whole time, and undertook to receive them. In the evening, they supped with madame de Maintenon ; there were, at table, the duchess de Bourgogne, madame de Maintenon, the bride,

madame d'Aubigné, her mother, madame d'Hendicourt, the duchess de Noailles, her three married daughters, the marchioness de Noailles, the duchess du Lude, madame de Mailly, and madame Nogaret. After supper, the married people were put to bed; the King presented the chemise to the count d'Ayen, the duchess de Bourgogne performed the same ceremony for the countess d'Ayen; the King, in drawing the curtain upon them, said that he gave to each of them a pension of 8,000 livres; this is independent of all he has already given them, so that they now enjoy an income of upwards of 80,000 livres.

6th.—By the memorials, which the abbé de Polignac and the abbé de Châteauneuf have presented, relative to the money which the cardinal-primate, or his friends, had advanced, to secure the election of the prince de Conti, in Poland, it appears there is due to them, more than 200,000 crowns, and though the affair has not succeeded, the King will have them fully reimbursed.

9th.—M. Groin, keeper of the treasury, came to complain to the King, of an officer of *gendarmes*, named Cezarge, who had come to his house, and addressed him in very insulting language; his Majesty has promised, that he shall have justice done him, and has referred the matter to the marshals of France.

10th.—The chevalier de Montchevreuil has been

sent to the Bastille by desire of his family. The King ordered him to be arrested at la Rochelle, where, it was feared, he was about to enter into a marriage beneath his rank.

12th.—M. de Chameraut has lately had an affair with the commissioners of the duty on tobacco, who had stopped his carriage between the two barriers, on the ground of its being full of tobacco, which was the fact. M. de Chameraut passed through in spite of them. This came to the King's knowledge, who would have sent M. de Chameraut to the Bastille; but M. de Pontchartrain interceded so strongly with the King for him, that his Majesty has relented. Chameraut has begged pardon of the King, and the matter is ended.

17th.—The officer of *gendarmes*, who insulted M. Groin, has been sent to the Conciergerie, and his friends importune M. Groin, to solicit that the time of his imprisonment may be shortened.

18th.—Father la Chaise brought to the King, for his signature, the list of benefices which his Majesty gave at Easter; he had been ill, and was unable to prepare it for signature earlier. The King struck out the name of the abbé de Coadelet, whom he had appointed to the bishopric of Poitiers, and chose, in his stead, the abbé Girard.

It is not known what has caused this misfortune of the abbé de Coadelet, but it is certain that the King has had good reasons; a similar instance never occurred before during his reign.

19th.—The archbishop of Cambray has published some letters, of which the archbishop of Paris, and the bishop of Meaux, loudly complain; they are both engaged in answering them. These new publications will still further procrastinate the business at Rome, so that it will scarcely be terminated during the present pontificate. While this is going on at Rome, the university of Louvain has declared in favour of M. de Cambray.

20th.—The abbé de Froulay\*, uncle to the count de Tessé, died at Paris; he was very old.

24th.—The King took the diversion of hawking in the plain of Vesiné; the King of England and the prince of Wales were there, but the Queen of England was not present; she has been indisposed for some days past: madame and madame la duchesse were on horseback. A black kite was taken, and the King issued an order for six hundred

\* This abbé de Froulay was a priest, and count de Lyon, a good kind of man, not deficient in talent or learning, but quite an original, and one of the greatest *gourmands* in France, even to the time of his death. He always walked from preference, and had chambers and linen in every part of Paris, that he might change when he felt occasion, for he perspired exceedingly, and was large and corpulent. In the summer time, he went without small-clothes in his cassock. One of the chorister boys, who discovered this circumstance in a church where he frequently said mass, was mischievous enough, while robing him in the sacristy, to pin the lower part of his shirt to the bottom of the alb, which at the ceremony of raising the host, produced a most ridiculous effect.

francs for the head falconer; he gives this sum every year for the first black kite that is taken in his presence; formerly he gave the horse on which he rode, and his morning gown. Last year he gave the same sum for a kite taken in the presence of the duke de Bourgogne, but he caused to be inserted in the order, that it was not to be taken as a precedent, it being necessary that the King should be present.

The prince de la Roche-sur-Yon died at Paris, after a long illness; he was not four years of age; the King will, however, go into mourning. Formerly it was not worn for children under seven years of age.

29th.—The King gave a grand audience to lord Portland; after dinner all the fountains were exhibited to him. He was present at the King's *coucher*, and his Majesty ordered the taper to be presented to him.

MAY 2d.—The King lately dismissed six of the musicians of his band; one of them, who is a gentleman, having justified himself, has been reinstated.

Three pages of the duchess de Bourgogne's have been sent to Saint Lazare by a *lettre de cachet*, for some youthful misconduct.

7th.—The marshals of France sentenced a captain of dragoons, named Aubri, to fifteen years imprisonment, for having whipped, with rods, one

of his fellow captains, with whom he had a quarrel, and whom he thus assaulted in the morning while in bed: this was considered as a species of assassination.

20th.—The archbishop of Paris and M. de Meaux have both written answers to the last letters of M. de Cambray. These answers are said to be very well and forcibly written; they will be published.

22d.—The count de Grammont, two years ago, gave information to the King against some persons who were engaged in the commissariat in Alsace. The greater part of these persons had retired either to the other side of the Rhine or into Switzerland. One of them had been sentenced to pay a fine of 12,000 crowns, and was willing to return and pay it. The count de Grammont has begged the King, by way of indemnity for the expense he had been at in this business during two years, and as a reward for his trouble, to turn this man over to him. His Majesty has consented, and the count will obtain 40 or 50,000 livres from him.

27th.—The King went after dinner to Marly. Lord Portland came in the morning to complain to the King of the grand-prior; he said, that if his Majesty had allowed M. de Vendôme the rank of the princes of the blood, he should not have disputed it with them: but that not being the case, he considered that the grand-prior ought to pay



him attentions which he had not done. The King replied, that he did not give M. de Vendôme the rank of a prince of the blood, and that he should desire Monseigneur, who is still at Meudon, to tell the grand-prior that this must not occur again. Lord Portland is charmed with the reception he has received from the King, and his Majesty seems well satisfied with him.

JUNE 2d.—We heard that his Majesty had sent from court the abbés de Langeron and de Beaumont, and Messrs. Dupuy and de l'Echelle, the first being lecturer, the second sub-tutor, and the two latter gentlemen-attendants on the duke de Bourgogne. These gentlemen are accused of being strongly attached to the new opinions. The abbé de Beaumont is nephew to the archbishop of Cambray. The King has, at the same time, cashiered Fénélon, an exempt in his guards, and brother to M. de Cambray.

6th.—I hear that madame de Guyon has been sent to the Bastille; it is thought she will remain there for life: she is allowed two women to wait on her.

8th.—The King of Spain was much gratified by the offer the King made him of his ships and galleys to drive the Moors from before Ceuta and Oran. He, and the greater part of his council, were inclined to accept this offer, but the Queen strongly opposed it, being afraid lest our vessels should enter

the ports of Spain. Though refused, the offer may still produce a good effect.

9th.—The grand-duke has informed Monsieur, that Caret has gained his suit at Florence, by which he is put in possession of several estates in those territories, amounting together to the annual value of fifty thousand francs ; that he is acknowledged as heir to the house of Scévoli ; and that in consequence of the judgment given at Florence, he was entitled to demand an income of upwards of one hundred thousand francs out of the states of the church, and which he expects the Pope will put him in possession of. Thus, this person, whom we have seen here practising medicine, and whom we considered as a visionary on the subject of his birth and his possessions, actually turns out to be a man of good family and immense property.

12th.—Play has run extremely high. The King, hearing that the marker had paid a mis-reckoning which occurred in the counters, sent for him, and after some commendations, ordered the money to be returned to him.

21st.—At four o'clock in the afternoon, the ceremony of betrothing mademoiselle de Château-Thierry with M. de Montbazon, was performed in the King's closet, where the ceremony never takes place but for the daughters of princes. Mademoiselle de Bouillon bore the train of the bride's robe, though her senior. The King and all the

household signed the contract, but the secretary of state did not; formerly the secretaries of state signed them, and M. de Pomponne, in that capacity, had signed that of madame de Cadaval; M de Seignelay is the first who has not signed them; it was also the custom to insert in the contract, that the King gave a hundred thousand francs to the bride, though they were rarely given; nevertheless, it was so worded. M. de Bouillon wished this article to be inserted in the present instance; but the King intends to abolish the custom.

23d.—Lord Portland has spent three days at Chantilly, where monsieur le prince received and entertained him magnificently; he left that place on Saturday, and will visit several of our fortresses in Flanders, where the King has given orders to pay him great honours; the cannon will be fired, and a captain's guard appointed for him. Engineers are directed to shew him all the fortifications; towards the end of the week he will embark at Calais, to return to England. The King has sent him his portrait set in diamonds, worth four thousand pistoles.

25th.—News has arrived from Turin, that the duke of Savoy has caused a merchant-ship from Nantes to be detained by the vessel which he fitted out at Villa Franca, and has confiscated it; the merchandize on board has been sold for fifty thousand francs. The duke of Savoy<sup>ty</sup> pretends, that the

French merchant-vessels are not only liable to anchorage and moorage dues, when they enter the port of Villa Franca, but moreover, that they are subject to a duty of one-fiftieth of their cargo when they pass the latitude of this port within a hundred miles of it; and that this vessel, not having consented to pay this duty, has been justly confiscated.

26th.—The bishop of Meaux, who is here with the court, presented this morning to the King a book, in which he explains his conduct towards the archbishop of Cambray, and gives a statement of the opinions of Mad. de Guyon: this work strongly condemns the whole proceeding of the archbishop of Cambray, relative to this affair. After dinner, M. de Meaux gave this work to several of the courtiers here; the King mentioned it when walking, and said there was not a word in it but what was true.

28th.—The King has notified to the duke of Savoy, by M. de Briord, his ambassador at Turin, that he considers his pretensions, with respect to the port of Villa Franca, perfectly unfounded, and has therefore forbidden his merchant-vessels to pay the duty of one-fiftieth of their cargo.

Nothing is talked of here but the bishop of Meaux's last publication, against the archbishop of Cambray, in which the whole doctrine of Mad. de Guyon is exposed; this lady is still in the Bastille,

where M. de la Renie has already interrogated her several times, by order of the King; they talk of confronting her with father la Combe, who, in his examination, has been less reserved than she; she is said to defend herself with much ability and firmness.

29th.—Lord Portland constantly persisted in stating here, that the Queen's dower would not be paid in England, so long as she remained at Saint Germain; and that it would certainly be paid if their Britannic Majesties would choose another residence less calculated to excite jealousy.

JULY 12th.—The King, at the request of Monsieur, gave a few days ago, sixty thousand francs to the chevalier de Lorraine, towards the payment of his debts; these sixty thousand francs will not be paid till after three years; namely, twenty thousand francs a-year; but his creditors accede to this; when the chevalier came to thank his Majesty for it, the King said to him; "This present, Sir, is unworthy both of you and me; but the state of affairs does not permit me to do more at present."

18th.—There was a grand lottery for the ladies at madame de Maintenon's; each lady received an Indian box, in which were a hundred tickets, and among them six black ones; that of the duchess de Bourgogne, contained two-and-twenty. The duke de Bourgogne had his box also, but he would have the ladies play among themselves for

all he won. The lottery was composed of very pretty trinkets.

20th.—The duke of Savoy has ordered the Nantes' vessel, which he had confiscated, to be restored with all her cargo. He has ordered all the French refugees, who were in the valleys, to quit them ; moreover, he has directed the four thousand five hundred francs, composing the yearly value of the domain of Pignerol, to be paid to M. d'Erleville, who was governor of Piedmont, and which the King had given to M. d'Erleville, but which the duke of Savoy had hitherto refused to pay. His royal highness has done these things to conciliate the King.

28th.—Versailles. In the evening, after Monseigneur had retired to bed at Meudon, an altercation arose between the prince de Conti and the grand-prior, respecting the game they were playing, Monseigneur rose, and commanded the marquis de Gesvres to go to Versailles, to inform the King of this affair. The marquis de Gesvres found that the King was in bed, and waited till the next day to execute his commission. The grand-prior demanded reparation of the prince de Conti for the sharp language he alleged to have been used by him at play. The prince de Conti replied, that the grand-prior had drawn it upon himself by failing in respect to him ; that moreover, he was easily to be found, as he frequently walked out.



29th.—Versailles. The King at his *levee* having learned from the marquis de Gesvres, whom Monseigneur had sent the preceding night, what had passed between the prince de Conti and the grand-prior, ordered Monseigneur to send the grand-prior to the Bastille, and to cause him to be taken there by the officer of his guards. The grand-prior, who was not aware of the order the King had given, had come to obtain an audience of his Majesty, which he solicited through L'Avienne. The King replied to L'Avienne, that he forbade the grand-prior to appear before him; and that he had commanded M. de Pontchartrain to issue the order for receiving him at the Bastille, where he now is.

30th.—Versailles. M. de Vendôme arrived here from Anet, where he has been for a long time past. He is come about his brother's affair; he has had an audience of the King, and has seen the prince de Conti; indeed they were together in the gallery, before mass, at Monseigneur's, and it is thought that an accommodation will be effected.

AUGUST 6th.—Marly. Monseigneur intreated the King, this morning, to pardon the grand-prior, and told him, that he, on his part, had already done so, as the prince de Conti did also; he therefore hoped the King would allow him to quit the Bastille. His Majesty sent for M. de Vendôme, and, after several compliments to him personally, told him, that he should give directions for his release



from the Bastille, and that he might take him the next day to Marly, where he desired that he would first ask pardon of the prince de Conti, and then of Monseigneur, after which his Majesty would see him; that he should then return to Paris, and that when the King went again to Versailles, he would be permitted to appear there as before.

7th.—Marly. The grand-prior came here. He went first to ask pardon of the prince de Conti; he then went to thank Monseigneur, for having solicited his release; and did not see his Majesty, until he had complied with all that he had been commanded to do. M. de Vendôme has conducted himself in this affair with much ability, and with so much discretion, that he has appeased the princes of the blood, who were highly incensed.

8th.—Marly. The king has given two thousand pistoles to Monsieur, for the construction of a cascade at Saint Cloud, on condition that it be finished this year, otherwise Monsieur is to return the money; and the King has given a note to that effect to Monsieur.

17th.—Versailles. The King has given five hundred pistoles to the subscription, which is on foot for the poor Irish. Monseigneur gives one hundred, the duke and duchess de Bourgogne the same sum.

20th.—Marly. The parliament of Dijon has condemned to the stake a curate of Seurre, accused

of the errors of Molinos, and of having fallen into great abominations. This curate was very intimate with madame de Guyon and father la Combe.

22d.—Marly. The countess de Clermont died at Paris, with the same piety in which she had lived. She was mother of the count de Tonnerre ; but she never appeared at court.

SEPTEMBER 18th.—Compiègne. We hear from Rome, that the count d'Altamire, ambassador from Spain, died there, and that count Martinits, ambassador from the Emperor, in an audience he had of the Pope, addressed him so haughtily, that his Holiness was obliged to ring his bell for his attendants to come in, and compel the minister to retire.

23d.—I hear that the chevalier de la Ferté, has received a *lettre de cachet*, not to approach within forty leagues of Paris. It is said, that he was about to commit great outrages in the house of the duchess de la Ferté, his sister-in-law, and that he had threatened her life.

24th.—Versailles. The council of state condemned to death a man named Brossart, an accomplice of the person who cut off the nose of the chevalier de Saint Génie. Before he was hanged, he was put to the torture ; and it appears, from what he stated, that it was the marquis de Novion who caused the crime to be committed, in order to avenge a lady. The marquis, fortunately for him,

is out of the kingdom, but his family are apprehensive of his being condemned to be executed in effigy.

27th.—At Versailles. The marquis de Gesvres and M. de Lamoignon spoke to the King on the unfortunate affair of the marquis de Novion; the King told them, that for the public weal and the peace of his subjects, he was obliged to punish; that he regretted it would fall on persons whose family he esteemed. These gentlemen said, that they did not wish to prevent his trial taking place, but only intreated his Majesty, in case M. de Novion were condemned to death, that as the sentence could not be executed on his person, he being out of the kingdom, his family might be spared the disgrace of his being executed in effigy; his Majesty has granted them this favour.

OCTOBER 10th.—At Fontainebleau. Madame la duchesse and the princess de Conti would not leave off mourning for the marriage of mademoiselle, pretending that family mourning ought not to be left off for a ceremony. Monsieur considered they ought to do so out of respect to him and mademoiselle; he even complained to the King, and his Majesty has commanded these princesses to send to Paris or Versailles for dresses, as they made a pretext of not having brought any thing here but mourning.

12th.—Fontainebleau. After dinner, madame

Hemskirk, lady of the ambassador from Holland, had an audience of the duchess de Bourgogne, to whom she was presented by the duchess du Lude.

After the King had left the duchess de Bourgogne, he went to visit mademoiselle, who burst into tears, and the King was much affected at quitting her\*. The duchess de Bourgogne went there immediately after, and tears were renewed on both sides, so that they could scarcely address each other; the duchess de Bourgogne then retired without sitting down, and went to madame de Maintenon's still weeping. The King told her not to restrain her grief, for that he also had shed tears on leaving mademoiselle.

13th.—Fontainebleau. At noon, the duke d'Elbeuf, as proxy for M. de Lorraine, was married to mademoiselle at the chapel. On retiring from mass, the King stopped at the door of the chapel, and bade adieu to the duchess de Lorraine, whom he embraced very tenderly; abundance of tears were shed.

17th.—Fontainebleau. The duke and duchess de Bourgogne are each learning a character in the comedy of *Les Plaideurs*. There are eight cha-

\* Mademoiselle was Elizabeth Charlotte d'Orléans, daughter of Monsieur and of madame Palatine, of Bavaria, and niece to the King. She was now about to leave France, to be married to Leopold Charles VI. duke of Lorraine.—*Ed.*

racters in the piece; and they have chosen the duchess de Guiche, mademoiselle d'Hendicourt, the countess d'Ayen, mademoiselle d'O., mademoiselle de Mongon, and mademoiselle de Normandie, to play with them.

25th.—This evening was played *Melicerte*, a piece originally written by Molière; several fragments of his may still be found in it.

30th.—This evening was performed the comedy of *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme*, with the music and the dances. The duke de Bourgogne, his brothers, and the duchess de Bourgogne, were there for the first time.

NOVEMBER 2d. — Fontainebleau. The King gave the bishopric of Arles to a grand-vicar of the archbishop of Sens, whom he only knows by reputation, and who was not recommended by any one. His Majesty ordered father la Chaise, this morning, to enquire of the archbishop, if the good character he had heard of the grand-vicar were true. The archbishop assured the King that it was; but solicited the appointment in favour of another man, a friend of his. The grand-vicar is from the town of Sens; his name is Tafoureau; he never dreamt of being made a bishop.

7th.—The duchess de Choiseul died at Paris, after a long and severe illness. Her husband persisted to the last in refusing to see her. She was only four-and-thirty.

9th.—The King has ordered four or five hundred pistoles to be given to the duke de Croy, to enable him to return to his own country; he had commanded the army of the Emperor, and came here without money, or the means of getting any.

11th.—Fontainebleau. It is determined, upon the urgent and reiterated requests of the republic of Venice, to allow their ambassadors to be introduced to audience by a prince; they have alleged several strong instances of their attachment to France; among the rest, that when after the death of the Emperor, Charles V., Philip II., his son, King of Spain, wished to dispute with France the precedence she has always had of Spain, they had been the first to acknowledge her right, and to cause the King's ambassador to take precedence of his catholic Majesty's: moreover, they have recalled to mind, that they were the first to acknowledge Henry IV.; the King has felt pleasure in doing honour and affording satisfaction to the republic.

17th.—This evening there was a play. The duke de Bourgogne and his brother were present; the piece was *Britannicus*. This is the first serious drama they have seen.

DECEMBER 1st.—The King took medicine; he takes it every month, on the last day of the moon.

6th.—This evening, when the King came to madame de Maintenon's, the duke de Bourgogne, and madame la duchesse with the ladies, presented

him with a little *divertissement*, which the King had ordered him to get up at Meudon, that he might find it ready on his return here. The duke de Bourgogne was Apollo; the duchess and the ladies were the nine Muses. It was the evening of the duchess de Bourgogne's birth-day: she is entering her fourteenth year.

21st.—Versailles. The clergy of Notre-Dame at Paris, came to thank the King for the handsome present he has made their church; the King has given them fifty thousand francs, to furnish the high altar. The late King had made a vow to give 100,000 crowns for that purpose.

22d.—There was a play in the evening. The three children of Monseigneur were there with him. They now frequently visit the theatre; but do not go on Sundays, or holidays.

31st.—At Versailles, the marquis de Pluvaux the younger, who had surrendered himself to prison on the accusation of having fought a duel, has been tried and fully acquitted by his judges; he is at liberty, and Monsieur has had the goodness to present him to the King; he was colonel of M. de Chartres's regiment, and was dismissed in consequence of that affair.



## 1699.

JANUARY 8th.—Marly. The King this morning gave to M. Mansard the commission of superintendant of buildings, of which M. de Villacerf sent in his resignation a few days since; this office is worth above fifty thousand livres a-year, besides the free disposal of several minor situations; it affords much intercourse with the King, and many opportunities of obliging the courtiers in all the royal households. Mansard had spoken to the King about it yesterday, who gave him no positive answer, and his Majesty, in presenting him with it to-day, said to him: “I must apologize for the bad night’s rest I have caused you.” The King moreover had the kindness to say to the courtiers, that he hoped that all those who knew Mansard, would be pleased at the favour he conferred on him\*.

10th.—Versailles. Madame de Nemours came

\* Mansard established his reputation as an architect, by the Gallery of the Palais Royal, the *Place de Louis Le Grand*, and that des Victoires, but the *Dôme des Invalides* is his greatest eulogy. His character as an artist, was, however, disgraced by his vile flattery of Louis XIV., to whom he would sometimes present plans with such glaring defects, that the most inexperienced eye could scarcely fail to observe them, and upon the

while the King was at supper, which, being ended, he took her into his closet, where he had a long conversation with her; she refused all the offers of the prince de Conti, except that of carrying on the suit at Neufchâtel; she has promised the King not to exercise any acts of violence in that country, and will go herself to maintain her interests, and prosecute her suit. The prince de Conti prepares to set out thither next week, and is engaged upon a well-written memorial, proving that Neufchâtel is alienable; this is what the whole question is now reduced to.

12th.—Versailles. The duke de Bourgogne and his brothers went rabbit shooting, and as the duke de Berri shot rather incautiously, and even wounded one of the men who was beating for them, M. de Rasily, his under-governor, gave him a reprimand, to which he paid no attention, but continued shooting with the same carelessness. M. de Rasily took his gun from him: he was very violent, and told M. de Rasily that if the King did justice, he would have him hanged. M. de Rasily gave an account of it to the King, who took the matter up very seriously, though the duke de Berri is very young; his Majesty has ordered him to keep his room for a week, and to see nobody.

King's pointing them out, he would exclaim in a transport of admiration—"Ah! Sire, nothing escapes your Majesty; you correct even architects themselves."—*Ed.*

There was a play in the evening; the duchess de Bourgogne was there, and the chair that had been placed for the duke de Berri was removed.

15th.—Versailles. A book has lately been burnt at Paris, by the hands of the executioner; it was extremely severe upon the archbishop of Paris; the first president, not satisfied at its being suppressed by the police alone, has procured a decree of parliament to the same effect, to render the condemnation more authentic.

18th.—Versailles. This morning the King sent for the duke de Berri, to come to him in his closet; his penance is at an end; but the King addressed him with so much force and reasoning, that the prince appeared affected and sorry for the violence he had given way to a week ago.

By the treaty of Ryswick, the catholic religion was to be re-established in the states of the prince de Montbelliard; the King caused the prince to be applied to on the subject, who was not disposed to execute this article of the treaty, and the King, with whom religion is the first object, has sent some troops accompanied by priests; the officer who commands these troops has orders to declare to the prince de Montbelliard and the magistrates, that he would commit no disorder, but that the King desired that the priests might have a church to perform mass in, and permission to administer the sacraments; the troops will remain there till this be carried into effect.

24th.—Versailles. This evening, after supper, the duchess de Bourgogne, finding that none of the princesses were here, that Monseigneur was at Meudon, and Monsieur at Paris, and that the King would consequently be alone in his closet with the duke du Maine and the count de Toulouse, went through the gallery and *scraped*\* at the door of the King's closet, which was opened to her; she remained with his Majesty till bed-time; she had three or four of her ladies with her, whom the King admitted also.

FEBRUARY 3d.—Versailles. Information has been given from several quarters, that there were eighteen millions buried in the court of the late chancellor le Tellier at Paris; the King treated this as an idle story, but the archbishop of Rheims, to whom the house now belongs, has intreated his Majesty, in order to put an end to the foolish reports, to appoint M. Chamillard, the comptroller of the exchequer, that in his presence all the places may be dug up in which this pretended treasure is said to be; it is the decided opinion that nothing whatever will be found.

5th.—Marly. The King was out the whole day in the gardens; the duke and duchess de Bourgogne arrived here about six o'clock; they supped,

\* This is the correct word. No person knocked at the door of the King, or of the princes of the royal family; they always *scraped*.

and there was a ball as on the day before, and likewise a masquerade. The King ordered a great number of dresses to be brought here, and all are permitted to mask who wish it; they are allowed to choose their dresses. They danced country-dances and waltzes, in which the princess de Conti surpassed her usual excellence; the King seemed to be much entertained with these balls, and stayed till half-past one.

7th.—Versailles. During the King's stay at Marly, they have been digging in the court of the archbishop of Rheims, in the house belonging formerly to the chancellor le Tellier, his father, for the pretended treasure, about which so much has been said. M. Chamillard was present, and the woman, who gave the information, has been put in prison; for all the places that were indicated, have been searched, but nothing at all has been found. The King only consented to it out of courtesy to the archbishop of Rheims, and to put an end to the foolish rumours in Paris.

15th.—Versailles. The marquis de Villars has lately sent a courier to the King, to complain of a species of insult, which was offered him in the anti-chamber of the archduke, by prince Lichtenstein, grand-master of his household, in as much as the envoy from France, as well as the other envoys, never see the archduke in his apartments, owing to etiquette; M. de Villars was passing through this

anti-chamber, to go to a dramatic representation to which he was invited by the Emperor.

16th.—Versailles. The courier has been sent back to the marquis de Villars, with an order to that minister, no longer to perform the functions of envoy, till reparation has been made for what took place in the archduke's anti-chamber.

17th.—Versailles. All the poor in Paris are to be immediately confined; there will be different manufactories for those to be set to work who have sufficient strength, and subsistence will be provided for all who are unable; at the same time, those who beg in the streets will be severely punished.

27th.—After dinner, the duke and duchess de Bourgogne came to madame de Maintenon's, to attend the representation of *Athalie*. The demoiselles de Saint-Cyr were sent for that purpose; they played extremely well. The spectacle was highly interesting and agreeable. The performance was strictly private.

MARCH 2d.—The King had invited the King and Queen of England to the ball; but they sent excuses, saying, that in their present unhappy situation, they had seen enough of balls this carnival, having been present at those at Marly.

6th.—The pay of the Swiss has been increased, since the number of men in each company has been diminished, in order thereby to indemnify the captains for their loss. Some cantons, however, have

refused to sign this new treaty, and the King, dissatisfied with this proceeding, has replaced the pay on the same footing as during the war.

8th.—Versailles. The King has permitted the count d'Auvergne to marry mademoiselle de Staremberg-Wasenaer without changing her religion, and she may reside in France, like other foreigners, who are protestants; the King, however, will not have this considered as a precedent, and it is hoped, that when the marriage has taken place, the countess d'Auvergne will shortly become a catholic. The count d'Auvergne will set out in a fortnight, to conclude this affair in Holland.

13th. Versailles.—The marquis de Villars has demanded reparation at Vienna, for the affront he received from prince Lichtenstein, in the archduke's antichamber. The Emperor's council was assembled on the business; but it is not yet known whether they will propose such amends as ought to be considered satisfactory here. Count Kinski, the Emperor's prime minister, is dead.

15th.—Versailles. Racine is at the point of death; hopes are no longer entertained for him; he is deeply regretted by the courtiers, and the King himself seems much grieved at the state he is in; he enquires after him with much kindness.

18th.—Marly. The King was walking the whole day in the gardens at Marly.

His Majesty has given to the corporation of



Paris the Place de Vendôme, in its present state; they are going to build on it; they will enclose it in the form of an octagon; engaging at the same time to build in the faubourg Saint-Antoine, an hotel for the company of *mousquetaires noirs*, similar to that of the *mousquetaires blancs* at the foot of the Pont Royal.

22d.—Versailles. The courier from Rome, who was expected, arrived this morning; he brings the condemnation of the archbishop of Cambray's book, twenty-three propositions of which are declared dangerous, inconsiderate and erroneous. The Pope excommunicates those who shall read or keep it in their houses. The King informed Monsieur of this news at dinner; and M. de la Rochefaucault, to whom the King mentioned it, as he went to chapel, spoke in the most favourable terms of the archbishop of Cambray, assuring his Majesty that he would submit without hesitation. It is even said, that his pastoral letter on this subject is already composed, as he anticipated this sentence some time ago.

28th.—The King continues the works at New Brisac. It is a place that will cost at least five millions. There is no habitation within it; it is made in the open country.

29th.—The count de Grammont has already received 40,000 livres from the gift the King made him relative to the contractors in Alsace, besides

the 40,000 livres that he had before ; the King also allows him to draw 40,000 more. So that this affair will have produced him 40,000 crowns.

31st.—Versailles. M. de Vendôme has within these few days intimated, through Chameraut, to the abbé de Chaulieu, that he now wished to regulate his affairs himself, and ascertain the true state of his property and his debts ; and that, therefore, the abbé de Chaulieu should prepare to give an account of the way in which his income has been disposed of. The abbé will give him a full statement ; and M. de Vendôme has appointed M. Croisat, to be at the head of his affairs ; he is collector of the King's revenues, and his Majesty informed him, through M. de Pontchartrain, that he should feel gratified by his undertaking the management of M. de Vendôme's affairs.

APRIL 8th.—Some placards of a very insolent nature, and particularly abusive of M. d'Argenson, *lieutenant de police*, have been posted in Paris. They contain many ridiculous articles. They may be only the work of some silly person ; and therefore little attention has been paid to them. It was M. d'Argenson himself who brought them to M. de Pontchartrain.

9th.—At Versailles. A counsellor of parliament, named Tiquet, was assassinated a few days ago at Paris. He came to Fontainebleau last year, to complain to the King of the conduct of his wife,

pretending that she had a connexion with a captain in the guards. The King forbade this captain to see her again. The husband, who is not yet dead of his wounds, throws out suspicions against his wife. The captain whom he named, is very respectable, and is not believed to be an accomplice in this wicked act.

15th.—Versailles. After *Tenebræ*, the King went to walk in the gardens ; he said that he did not desire us to be covered, on account of the great number of foreigners who were in the gardens. He has the condescension always to order the courtiers who attend him in the walks at Marly, to be covered, even when the duchess de Bourgogne is with him ; he says, “ Put on your hats, gentlemen ; the duchess de Bourgogne wishes it.”

16th.—Versailles. In the morning the King heard the sermon on absolution ; the brother of father Gaillard preached : he afterwards washed the feet of the poor ; neither foreign princes nor officers of the crown assist at this ceremony. The King has forbidden both the one and the other to be present, for some years past, to avoid the contests that arose among them respecting precedence. After dinner, his Majesty and all the royal household, heard *Tenebræ* ; the King afterwards went to walk in the gardens. During his walk, the conversation turned on the day on which he encamped at the farm of Urtebise, near Valenciennes ; he told

us, in an under tone, that it was that day of his life in which the greatest faults had been committed; that he never thought of it but with extreme grief; that he sometimes dreamed of it at night, and always woke in anger, having lost an opportunity of defeating his enemy to a certainty; he threw the principal blame on a person whom he named to us, and who, he added, was insufferable on those occasions, as on all others.

20th.—Versailles. Poor Racine died at Paris; he was a man of great merit, and highly celebrated for his works. He was engaged on a History of the King, and was a member of the French Academy. I never knew a man of so much genius.

21st.—Madame Tiquet, accused of having caused the assassination of her husband, was apprehended a week ago at Paris. There are strong circumstances against her, and it is expected she will be sentenced to death; but fortunately there appears nothing against the captain in the guards, whom it was endeavoured to implicate in this affair.

The King said, yesterday, at his *coucher*, that the duke de la Force was at the point of death at his house, at la Boulaye; he added, that he was dying a good catholic. His wife, who is an obstinate Huguenot, was removed from him a fortnight since.

24th.—Meudon. The King had ordered the figure of Fame to be placed in the middle of the

colonnade ; but in endeavouring to raise it from the place it occupied, the crane broke, and it fell ; so that it will require many repairs.

25th.—Versailles. M. de Montchevreuil solicited lately of the King the liberty of the chevalier de Montchevreuil, his son, and that he might return to the situation he had in the navy ; he was only a lieutenant ; it was M. de Montchevreuil himself, who, dissatisfied with his conduct, had requested the King to put him into the Bastille. His Majesty is willing to let him be released ; he will be restored to the service and to his rank. M. de Maurepas, who had particular reason to complain of him, has treated him extremely well ; he and his father have contributed greatly to his re-establishment.

MAY 1st.—M. de Valincourt, who is attached to the count de Toulouse, has been chosen to assist M. Despréaux, upon whom, by the death of Racine, the care of composing the History of the King exclusively devolved. Despréaux alone will write it ; but M. de Valincourt will assist him ; Despréaux besought the King to give him that assistance.

3d.—Versailles. The King gave an order lately to M. de Pontchartrain, to pay all the debts of the dauphin, which amount to more than five hundred thousand francs ; the King, moreover, considerably increases the sum allowed for his private expenses. Monseigneur had but fifteen hundred pistoles a

month; the King will now give him fifty thousand livres a month, besides paying the whole expense of his buildings at Meudon.

7th.—Versailles. The King, this morning, gave a pension of two thousand francs to the widow and children of Racine.

8th.—The King was informed, that M. Savari had been assassinated at his house, in Paris. There were a valet and a female servant also killed, and the crime has apparently been committed in the day time, for they were found dressed, and in different parts of the house. It seems, by some writings, which have been found, to have been an act of revenge; nothing has been stolen in the house. M. Savari was brother to the late bishop of Séz. He was a virtuoso, and a man of pleasure, and had many friends\*.

11th.—Versailles. On Friday a courier arrived from M. de Villars, to inform the King that the Emperor had given him all the satisfaction he could

\* This Savari was a man in easy circumstances, and kept a well-furnished house, with scarcely any servants. He lived like an epicure, and the small but select parties of pleasure he formed at his house, exhibited all the intemperance of high life. Under the engagement of secrecy, they were on the footing of unrestrained licence, from which politics were not banished. The cause of this assassination has never been known, but a little man of the first quality, who went there frequently, was strongly suspected; so much so, that they durst not investigate further, lest their suspicions should be verified.

desire, and that prince Lichtenstein had called on him, to apologize for what had passed; this was the satisfaction which his Majesty had ordered M. de Villars to demand, and not to be content with less. The Emperor declined for a long time making prince Lichtenstein take this step, and pointed out the etiquette of the house of Austria, which is always exactly followed, and by which the governors of the King of the Romans, and of the archdukes, never quit the palace to make any visit. M. de Villars had the horses put to his travelling carriage, to leave Vienna that very day, and the Emperor's council was of opinion, that the satisfaction demanded should be refused; but in spite of their advice, and without regard to etiquette, the Emperor has ordered what the King desired; counts Darrach and Cannis alone gave their opinion in favour of making the reparation demanded by M. de Villars: all the other ministers opposed it.

15th.—The man who assassinated M. Savari has been discovered in Paris. He is a horse-dealer, named Poitié, and committed this atrocious act alone, and from motives of revenge. He has confessed all\*.

18th.—Marly. The King has forbidden the lighting the lamps which burned all night round his statue in the Place des Victoires; he considers

\* This assassin of Savari did his work completely. But the motives of his revenge have been carefully concealed.



that this sort of lamp should only be placed in churches. The late marshal la Feuillade had a fund secured on the Hotel de Ville for that purpose, that they might burn for ever before the King's statue; and his Majesty, to whom this gave uneasiness, has suppressed it, and has ordered to be returned to the duke de la Feuillade, the sum which the marshal, his father, had left to be so employed.

24th.—Father de la Ferté, a Jesuit, brother to the duke de la Ferté, has been accused of preaching a very imprudent sermon in the church of Saint-Roch. He is removed from Paris, and is sent to Nantes.

25th.—Versailles. M. de Valincourt was proposed at the Academy on Saturday, to fill the place of Racine; the King has approved the choice.

29th.—Versailles. The assembly of the clergy of Cambray is concluded; the bishops have given their opinions with more severity than the archbishop, who has been obliged to submit to the plurality of votes. The book, *Les Maximes des Saints*, and all those which the archbishop had written subsequently in defence of it, have been condemned. We are informed, that the bishop of St. Omer's addressed the archbishop in very strong language; the latter has written to the Pope since the brief of his holiness, and in the letter, in which he entirely submits, he does not refrain from speak-

ing of his innocence, and of the ill-treatment he has suffered in the course of this proceeding; it could have been wished here that he had mentioned nothing but his submission.

30th.—Versailles. Prince Emmanuel, of Lorraine, was in his place at the review, but not on horse-back, saying, that his brother the duke d'Elbeuf, did not allow him wherewith to keep one. The King told him, that the duke d'Elbeuf was only strict with him, because he was not satisfied with his conduct, and that he led a dissolute life; upon this, prince Emmanuel made some singular confessions to his Majesty, and the King, always full of goodness, has promised him to order M. Felix to attend to the re-establishment of his health. Prince Emmanuel related these particulars himself, and we admire the kindness and humanity of the King.

JUNE 3d.—Marly. Madame Tiquet was condemned at the Châtelet to be beheaded.

4th.—Versailles. Last night the King's harness room at Versailles was robbed of all the housings and caparisons; these had cost more than 50,000 crowns, but will be of little value to the thieves. The King has offered his pardon and a reward of two hundred pistoles, to the person who shall divulge the particulars of the robbery; this theft could not have been committed without several persons being implicated in it.

9th.—Versailles. The King sends 14,000,000

livres into the provinces of the kingdom, to reimburse the increase of salary of the officers of justice and finance, to whom new privileges were granted at the same time; they are also repaid what they had given to the farmers of the revenue. This measure will have two good effects; one, that more persons will be enabled to pay the *taille* and the duties levied for the King; and the other, that it will replace money in the provinces which have been pretty much drained last year: this makes 50,000,000 of livres which the King has already reimbursed since the peace.

14th.—Versailles. News has arrived from Rome, that there has been a difference between M. de Bouillon, as cardinal, and count Martinitz, ambassador from the Emperor, as to the rank of their carriages at the entry of some ambassador. The cardinal de Bouillon, who asserts that count Martinitz wished to establish, as a precedent, the courtesy he had shewn him on a similar occasion, has taken this opportunity of mortifying him extremely. The Pope, having since learnt, that to avenge himself for this affront, the count de Martinitz had already armed six hundred men, and the cardinal de Bouillon at least the same number: has ordered the ambassador from the grand-duke, who was about to make his entry, to defer it, or to make it without any retinue. The whole conduct of M. de Bouillon in this affair has been very noble; he has resolutely maintained the dignity of cardi-

nal, and has been highly applauded for it both at Rome and in this country.

17th.—Versailles. The marquis de Novion was tried by the great council, and sentenced to lose his head, for cutting off the nose of the chevalier de Saint Génie; the marquis is out of the kingdom: he was colonel of the regiment de Bretagne; the King will give the regiment to some other person.

Madame Tiquet also was sentenced by the parliament, as she had been at the Châtelet, to be beheaded; her husband came again to solicit her pardon, but the King ordered him not to appear in his presence.

The King gives the marquis de Novion's property to his children.

19th.—Madame Tiquet was beheaded at the Place de Grève, in Paris, after being first put to the torture, where she made a full confession. The King gives her property to her husband and children.

24th.—Some disorder has occurred at la Trappe. Father Agathe-Ange (Gervaise,) who was abbot since the famous M. de la Trappe resigned, has been accused of misconduct. His course of life has been investigated. The former abbot, who had been his best friend, thought he had reason to complain of him. It is said, that he has convicted him of many improprieties. He is removed from the house, and is to be sent to Septfons.

20th.—Marly. The abbé de Montigny, uncle

to the duke de Beauvilliers, is dead ; he had given his whole property to the poor and to religious houses, and lived only on a small pension, which the King allowed him for some years past.

22d.—Marly. The duchess de Bourgogne, besides the walks she takes with the King till night-fall, walks also after supper ; she frequently amuses herself with playing in a small mall, constructed within the duchess's arbour, and the King has ordered a similar one to be made for the ladies at Trianon, which will be ready against the first journey they make thither.

AUGUST 1st.—Versailles. The marquis d'Uxelles is marching to Wissemburg, with fifteen or twenty battalions, and twenty-five squadrons, and from thence will enter the territories of the Elector Palatine, in case he does not pay Monsieur the two hundred thousand livres, which he is bound to pay by the treaty of Ryswick, preparatory to the complete adjustment of the claims of Madame. The Elector Palatine, has already levied this sum upon his people ; but his highness has disposed of it in other expenses, and has not paid Monsieur. It is provided by the treaty of Ryswick, that in case the Elector Palatine should refuse to pay, the King might compel him to it by military execution, without its being considered as an infraction of the peace.

11th.—The marquis d'Uxelles has orders to take possession of Guermersheim, and seize the revenues of the Elector Palatine, till Madame be paid.

13th.—After dinner, the equestrian statue of the King, made by Girardon, and erected in the Place Vendôme, was uncovered. This was done with much ceremony, the duke de Gesvres, governor of Paris, on horseback, preceding the mayor and sheriffs.

19th.—At Versailles, this evening, intelligence was received, that the subjects of the Elector Palatine, on this side the Rhine, had sent to the marquis d'Uxelles the half of what their master owes Madame, and had given hostages for the remainder. The marquis d'Uxelles was still encamped before Landau; they were not willing that he should enter their country. It is M. de Saint Pouanges who laid before the King the letters from the marquis d'Uxelles, M. de Barbezieux having gone a few days ago to Louvois.

25th. — Versailles. The prizes for prose and verse, which are given every two years, were this day delivered at the Academy; that for verse had formerly no funds appropriated for it; the bishop de Noyon founded it some time since; the prize is a very handsome gold medal.

26th.—Marly. Our ambassador at Lisbon has reported the death of the Queen of Portugal. She died in consequence of having her ears pierced. Our court will put on mourning, which will last all the time it is at Fontainebleau.

30th. — Versailles. Count Zinzendorf, envoy from the Emperor, was to have an audience of the

King, on his return from Marly ; but he will not have it so soon, not having received orders from his master to see the dukes d'Anjou and de Berry, and Monsieur ; and the King desires that he should see them on the same day that he has the audience of one his Majesty, as has been the invariable custom, and one which no ambassador or envoy has omitted. Count Zinzendorf intended not to do so, because M. de Villars, our envoy at Vienna, has not seen the archduke ; but the *children of France*\* are entitled to a degree of respect beyond the children of the Emperor, who is an elective prince.

SEPTEMBER 4th.—The chevalier de Courcelle, who was confined in the Conciergerie, for an alleged duel, was tried on Wednesday, and acquitted. After his trial, he returned to prison, which he would by no means quit, without the King's permission. The King sent an order, and he had the honour, in the evening, of paying his respects to his Majesty at Versailles.

9th.—The chancellor caused the commission of comptroller-general of the finances to be prepared and sealed for M. de Chamillart, having the oath attached to it. He had the politeness not to have it administered to him, telling him that he had already taken the oath of fidelity to the King

\* The legitimate children of the King, and the issue of the eldest son.—*Ed.*



so frequently, that in this case it would be superfluous.

23d.—Fontainebleau. The King sent M. de Saint-Olon, one of his gentlemen in ordinary, to M. de Pomponne, who found himself unwell at mass this morning. His Majesty desired him not to attend the council, and to think of nothing but his health, in which he took a very lively interest. The minister was better in the afternoon, and walked out on the Terrace du Tibre.

The King, who dislikes the large head-dresses that have been worn of late years, has mentioned it. The princesses and all the ladies have changed them, and the Queen of England, wishing to set an example to the more elderly, has considerably lowered her's.

26th.—Fontainebleau. M. de Pomponne\* died in the evening, alike regretted by Frenchmen and by foreigners.

27th.—The King, gave this morning, a pension of twelve thousand francs to madame de Pomponne, who, without this gift from his Majesty, would not have had the means of living comfortably; this circumstance may be added to the en-

\* He was brother to the celebrated Arnauld du Port Royal, and had been employed in Italy, as a negociator, at the early age of twenty-three. In 1671, he was appointed secretary of state, from which situation he was dismissed in 1679, having been found by the King inadequate to its duties.—*Ed.*

comiums due to so virtuous a man as M. de Pomponne, who had so long filled a place in the administration.

OCTOBER 5th.—Fontainebleau. The King told us, at dinner, that he had received memorials from Vauban, who has just visited all the fortifications of the kingdom. He calls these his testament; and notes in them alterations necessary, in order to give these places the highest degree of perfection, and points out what is most essential to be done and what may be deferred; all the works that he proposes, and which will be executed by degrees, will amount, according to his Majesty's statement, to sixty millions.

6th.—All the great players went to Montargis yesterday, to play with Monseigneur and Monsieur. In the absence of Monseigneur there will be neither evening party nor play; but he will return to-morrow.

11th.—The King, who is well satisfied with marshal Villeroi, has granted him a gift of 300,000 livres, to be taken at 50,000 livres annually, for six years, out of the tolls of the city of Lyons, and the city consents to pay them, without its in any way diminishing the King's dues.

12th.—The King has appointed *lieutenants de police* in all the towns, as in Paris. The mayors will purchase these situations, which will be connected with their office. If any of them be unwilling, or unable to purchase them, they will be indemnified for the money they expended in buying

their mayoralities, and plenty of purchasers will be found. This arrangement will produce the King at least 4,000,000 livres.

13th.—Fontainebleau. The King has increased the allowance of the dukes d'Anjou and de Berry for their private expenses; they had each but five hundred livres a month. The duke d'Anjou will now have two thousand livres a month, and the duke de Berry twelve thousand livres a year. The duke de Bourgogne has thirty-six thousand livres, and the King offered to encrease it. He told his Majesty he had sufficient; but, should he eventually stand in need of more, he would take the liberty of mentioning it to him. These three princes have also a pension of three thousand livres, as Knights of the order of the Holy Ghost.

14th.—Fontainebleau. The first president had an audience of the King a few days ago, in which he spoke very freely of his regret at not being made chancellor; the King answered him with so much kindness, that the first president said, when he retired: "I shall serve your Majesty with more zeal and cheerfulness than ever." The King has appointed him to arrange the diminution of the price of wheat in the vicinity. The mayor, and M. d'Argenson, *lieutenant de police*, who have undertaken it hitherto in the city of Paris, have orders not to interfere in it but by the direction of the first president.

22d.—Versailles. The duke de Bourgogne slept

for the first time with the duchess ; at first he will only sleep with her every other night.

The King, after supper, determined to go and see the duke and duchess de Bourgogne in bed ; but he went rather late, and finding the doors closed, had the delicacy not to have them opened.

23d.—Versailles. The King appoints three courtiers to attend the duke de Bourgogne ; he will have one of the three continually with him ; it is known that the marquis d'O. is appointed one of them by the King, and he commenced his attendance on the duke to-day ; the other two are not yet known. M. d'O. will not on this account cease to reside with the count de Toulouse, as at present. There is no name given to these offices, nor will there be any salary attached to them ; but it is so great a mark of his Majesty's esteem, that it is one of the highest rewards for attachment and good conduct.

Neither the duke de Beauvilliers nor any sub-governor will sleep in future in the duke de Bourgogne's chamber, nor attend him in any way.

25th.—Versailles. The King told the duke de Bourgogne this evening, that he intended to admit him to the *council of despatches* ; that he deemed it right that he should not vote at first, but that it was necessary he should be initiated in public affairs, and that he should begin with those re-

lating to the interior of the kingdom. The duke de Bourgogne seemed much affected by the favour the King conferred on him.

Poor madame de Montchevreuil\* died here this morning, much regretted by her friends. She died, as she had lived, a saint.

\* Madame de Montchevreuil was at court, what M. de la Reynie, the *lieutenant de police*, was at Paris; but weak and a dupe to the last degree. She was a tall, thin figure, a harsh, ill-tempered devotee; a nose of enormous length, long yellow teeth, exhibited by a laugh of imbecility, intended for a smile of good-will, and even of protection; a complexion of yellow wax; in a word, an automaton, set in motion, by springs, from head to foot, who, with all her virtue and vigilance, did not prevent the irregularities of one of her daughters in the midst of the court, nor hinder her daughter-in-law from continually passing her nights at play, to her loss, and without her knowledge. Hers was the tribunal for both young and old, by whose report they were admitted or rejected, distinguished or neglected, dismissed or recalled. Whoever wished to advance or introduce themselves at court, without making their first addresses to her, might think themselves fortunate, if they did not suffer for it. She was the heart, the soul, the entire oracle, without question or appeal, of madame de Maintenon, who shewed in that her usual discernment, and in which she induced the King to coincide. She was supreme in every thing, the dread of the King's daughters, and of the duchess de Bourgogne herself, and one with whom Monseigneur and Monsieur did not fail to keep on good terms by great submission. She was a good woman in other respects, and by no means proud; her husband was the best tempered and the silliest of men. It may be conceived how the ministers cringed to her.

This morning the King gave a private audience to the Spanish ambassador ; it is the first he has had. He was extremely urgent with the King, to cause the Sorbonne to revoke the condemnation of the books of Maria d'Agreda ; he also pressed his Majesty very strongly, to establish, throughout the kingdom, the doctrine of the immaculate conception of the Virgin. In fact, this audience was spent in matters of religion, and not at all in politics.

The King has given, to young mademoiselle de Charolois, the apartment in the *chateau*, in which Racine resided.

26th.—Versailles. This morning, at the council, the King conversed with the duke de Bourgogne, on matters relating to the interior of the kingdom ; the instructions he gave him, were the wisest and the most replete with affection, that could proceed from a father and a King. The duke de Bourgogne appeared much affected by them ; during the council, he was very attentive, like one desirous of profiting by what the King said to him, and by what he could learn in the council.

31st.—After the council, the King saw, in his closet, the worthy Montchevreuil, and his Majesty spoke to him in the most obliging manner in the world, in order to allay his grief for the loss of his wife ; he ended the conversation by saying to him, “ Do not consider me as your benefactor and your master, but as your friend, and conse-

quently speak to me with full confidence, respecting all that relates to you and your family."

NOVEMBER 3d.—Marly. The King, who wishes the courtiers to be entirely at their ease here, has ordered *liqueurs* of all sorts to be brought into the saloon, when called for, that they may not be under the necessity of going out of the *chateau*; he has, moreover, given orders, that those who sit behind the screens, though their heads are visible, are not to rise on account of any of the princes or princesses of the blood who may enter; not even for Monseigneur.

9th.—I have heard that the marquis T———\*, colonel of the duke du Maine's regiment of infantry, had obtained the King's permission to sell.

10th.—Marly. The duke de Bourgogne hunted the wolf with Monseigneur; this sort of chace appears rather violent for him, and the King had the kindness to speak to Monseigneur on the subject, who will not take him out to it so frequently, his opinion coinciding with that of the King.

11th.—Marly. The duke de Bourgogne is de-

\* This T—— was very avaricious, unmarried, and much courted for his wealth. He was called Black T——, because he was one of the darkest, and one of the most malicious men in the world, provided it did not come to drawing of swords. The prince d'Elbeuf struck him with a shoulder of mutton on the cheek at supper; the affair made a great noise at the time, but there it ended.



terminated to sleep every night in the duchess's chamber; he will have a separate bed no longer.

12th.—Marly. To-day they had the *marionettes* in the apartment of Madame, who is not at Marly; the King entered at six o'clock, and when all the ladies were seated, he permitted the courtiers to come in.

13th.—Marly. In the evening the princess de Conti went to madame de Maintenon's, and while some of the ladies of the bed-chamber sang with the King, she accompanied them on the harpsichord.

15th.—Old M. d'Aroni died in the Bastille, where he had been a long time. The sole cause of his ruin, and the misfortune into which he had fallen, was his too great desire to confer obligations while he was treasurer-general of the states of Bretagne.

16th.—Versailles. The small-pox has begun to shew itself on madame de Torcy, who returned from Marly two days before the King, feeling herself indisposed there; M. de Torcy will refrain from seeing her, that he may be able to attend his Majesty's council as usual. The abbé de Pomponne has shut himself up with her.

17th.—Versailles. The King told monsieur le duc at dinner, that he wished to speak to him in his closet; as soon as he entered, the King spoke to him concerning the duke d'Anguyen; that he was now seven years of age, and that he wished

early to bestow favours on him; that he began by giving him a pension of one hundred thousand livres a year, and that it should be paid him in advance. The pensions of the princes of the blood are not usually so large at this early age. M. le duc himself has but ninety thousand livres, but the King considers the duke d'Anguyen as his grandson. M. le prince, M. le duc, and madame la duchesse, each returned thanks to his Majesty, separately the same evening.

20th.—The King held a council this morning with the ministers, which he is not accustomed to do on a Friday. It is the only day in the week in which he does not transact business with them.

25th.—Versailles. After dinner, about three o'clock, Monsieur and the duke of Lorraine arrived at Versailles. The duke of Lorraine, on entering, made three low bows, and knelt down on the cushion prepared for him. The King took his two hands between his, and he swore fealty and did homage to his Majesty for the duchy de Bar and other fiefs dependent on the crown; among the rest for the road from Lorraine into Alsace, conformably to the stipulations in the treaty of Ryswick, and the homage rendered by his great-uncle duke Charles, in 1661. The chancellor read the oath aloud; M. de Torcy and M. de Pontchartrain, both secretaries of state, were witnesses. M. de Lorraine then signed the oath and promised to observe it.

DECEMBER 1st.—Versailles. Monsieur, aware that the King would make the duke of Lorraine a considerable present, besought his Majesty to give him a suit of tapestry rather than diamonds. The King has sent him a magnificent one, valued at twenty-five thousand crowns; the subject is the history of Alexander.

The marquis de Coigny, the younger, died here on Sunday morning, after a long illness. He had no employment; the King gave him a pension; and during his indisposition, which was of long duration, his Majesty had also the charity to send him money in private.

2d.—Versailles. I learned that among the charities distributed regularly every year by the King, and which are very numerous, there are 80,000 livres given to the several parishes in Paris; it is M. de Clairembault, formerly chief clerk to M. Colbert, who is charged with this distribution; besides this sum, the King gives a great deal in other charities.

3d.—Versailles. The King, who desires to diminish the expenses of the state, for the relief of his people, is making a reform in the army. The arrangement of it is not yet determined on; but he wishes it to cost ten millions less; so that the reduction will be considerable. The King also diminishes the expense of the navy by four millions; three millions on the large vessels, and one on the

galleys. Besides the fourteen millions the King saves by these means, his Majesty is making other retrenchments; he reduces a little the fund for the fortifications, and in future will only take 1,600,000 livres a year for buildings. There have been years in which the King has expended as much as twelve millions for the latter purpose; this year, it has only amounted to 2,600,000 livres.

5th.—This evening, the King was present at a sacred drama, entitled *Jonathas*, at madame de Maintenon's; it was performed by the duchess de Bourgogne and the family de Noailles. It was well played and appeared to affect the King and Monsieur very much. There were no other spectators except the captain of the guard on duty for the quarter, and the ladies of the bed-chamber.

6th.—Versailles. The King went hunting again, and in the evening saw *Athalie* performed for the second time. Monseigneur was there, and the princess de Conti, with her lady of honour; the other spectators were M. du Maine and M. de Chamillart, who was afterwards to transact business with the King, as he does every Sunday evening. I was permitted to be present, and the indulgence was even extended to my son. The count and countess d'Ayen supported their characters surprisingly well; and the piece afforded more pleasure to the King and Monsieur, than on the former occasion.

15th.—Versailles. The King transacted business this evening, as usual, with M. de Pontchartrain, and regulated a promotion in the galleys; there were twenty appointments disposed of. There was but one vacant galley; the command is given to Sérignan, brother of Sérignan, adjutant of the body-guard; he was *capitaine lieutenant* of one of the first galleys. M. de Pontchartrain, in pointing out the officers to the King, who were eligible to fill this station, spoke strongly in favour of the chevalier de Froulé, who is not of the longest standing, and the King said to him, “I see clearly the support you give to the chevalier de Froulé, who is worthy of it; but he has seniors, who are also deserving of esteem; they have no patron; it is just that I should supply that want;” and he appointed the senior to the situation.

18th.—M. de Harlay de Boneuil, counsellor of state, caused mass to be celebrated in a magnificent manner, last week, in Paris, for the late chancellor Boucherat, his father-in-law. It is said, that the expense exceeded 100,000 livres.

20th.—Versailles. Some days since, the King ordered M. de Pontchartrain to write, in his name, to the superiors of the Benedictines and the Jesuits, to forbid their writing any thing against each other, with reference to the dispute, which made a great noise some time ago, concerning the new edition of the *Œuvres de Saint-Augustin*, brought out under

the direction of the Benedictines, in which the Jesuits pretended there were many things favourable to the Jansenists. They had published many very sharp libels against each other; but the prudence of the King has put an end to the affair, by imposing silence on them.

26th.—Versailles. The King of Morocco has written to the King to demand the princess de Conti in marriage; it is difficult to comprehend how the ambassador, who was here six months ago, and who passed for a man of sense, can ever have proposed to him to make so ridiculous an application; the King, in relating the circumstance to us in the evening at his *petit coucher*, told us that the princess de Conti had refused some illustrious European monarchs, whom he would not name to us. The demand of the King of Morocco appeared so ridiculous, that no one knew how to give credit to it.

28th.—Versailles. This morning in the council, the King gave judgment against himself in a suit he had with the prince de Carignan; this question involved upwards of two hundred thousand livres; it was concerning property which the King, during the war, had confiscated in the Tarentaise; it belonged to the late princess de Carignan, whose heirs were mademoiselles de Soissons, subjects of the King, and who, subsequently, left the enjoyment of the property to the prince de Carignan,

their uncle, who is in Savoy; the affair was not without difficulty, but, in all doubtful matters, the King almost invariably pronounces against himself.

31st.—Versailles. The duke de Bourgogne went to the princess de Conti's, to rehearse the opera of *Alceste*, which will be sung at the princess's house in town; the singers will be, the duke de Bourgogne, M. de Chartres, the count de Toulouse, the duke de Monfort-Biron, the two la Vallière's, the count d'Ayen, the princess de Conti, mesdames de Villequières and de Châtillon, and mademoiselle de Sansei.

This evening, at madame de Maintenon's, all the duchess de Bourgogne's ladies ordered to be brought in a large basket, the presents they made to this princess, as a new year's gift. The King took the trouble to open and look at them, and considered the presents very well chosen.

END OF THE YEAR 1699.



## 1700.

JANUARY 1st.—Some days since, a servant of the duke d'Elbeuf was killed in Paris by the chevalier de Maillé, with whom was the young chevalier de Nogent, and the chevalier de Simiane, an officer in the King's regiment; the duke d'Elbeuf was in his coach at the time his servant was killed; he has complained of it to the King; excusing, however, in some measure, the chevaliers de Nogent and de Simiane. The magistrates have already issued an order for the arrest of the three chevaliers, and the chevalier de Maillé, who alone is really guilty, has taken flight; it is said that he is gone to Holland.

2d.—Versailles. The duke de Bourgogne went to the princess de Conti, at her house in town, where they rehearsed the opera of *Alceste*, which they are to perform on Tuesday. The princess de Conti only does this for the diversion of the duke de Bourgogne, and to induce him to erect in the gallery a theatre with good scenery, which will even admit of changes; it will cost him two or three hundred pistoles for the theatre alone.

5th.—Marly. Money has been so plentiful in

Paris for the last month, that people in business can obtain as much as they want at four per cent.

8th.—The duchess de Nemours, having done something that displeased the King, his Majesty sent her an order, by M. de Torcy, to retire to her estate of Coulommiers en Brie. She was desired to change the governor whom she had placed in Neuchâtel, and who is only looked upon here as a meddling busy-body. She has persisted in her intention of retaining him, and has also written letters on the subject, which have given dissatisfaction.

9th.—The courtiers have permission now to fit up the apartments they have here at their own expense, in such manner as shall be most agreeable to them, on giving notice to the superintendant of buildings, of the alterations they wish to make. Heretofore, every thing was done in the apartments at the King's expense, and since his stay at Fontainebleau, it had cost his Majesty above 60,000 livres.

12th.—His Majesty was informed, that the duchess de Noailles had died in Paris. This was found not to be true, but there is no probability that she can recover from the state in which she is\*.

\* Madame de Noailles led a very devout life for many years, having retired to the house of her son, the cardinal, whom she followed every where, and to whom she confessed every evening.

14th.—Versailles. The duke and duchess de Bourgogne went this evening after supper to the King, masked, and afterwards to madame de Noailles, where there was a ball which lasted till three o'clock in the morning; there were only men in the train of the duke de Bourgogne, and women in that of the duchess; they went also to the duchess du Maine's.

15th.—Versailles. Seven thousand men have now been received into the Invalides; there are three thousand actually in the hospital; fifteen hundred have leave of absence, and the remainder are in garrisons, where they are maintained. The King has given orders, that every trooper, dragoon, or infantry-soldier, who has served thirty years, shall be received there, and since the last reduction there have been already six hundred admitted; there are still many applications which there has not been time to examine.

16th.—Versailles. The duke de Bourgogne went to the princess de Conti's, in town, where they again performed the opera of *Alceste*. The duchess de Bourgogne in the evening, after supper, went masked to the King, and afterwards to the duchess du Maine's, where there was a ball. Madame du Maine, who is pregnant, and of whose receiving any injury they are very apprehensive, kept her bed; all the dancers were in her room.

The lady of marshal Luxembourg has suddenly

become blind, without having experienced any pain.

20th.—Marly. The dancers have all been brought here ; this evening there was neither music nor ball, it being the anniversary of the death of the Queen-mother.

It is thought, that the cardinal-nuncio will quit France, without having an audience of leave of the King, because they do not choose at Rome that he should see the princes of the blood ; and the King will not give him an audience unless he see all the princes of his family\*.

21st.—Marly. The duchess de Bourgogne supped at madame de Maintenon's, with the ladies who were to mask with them ; these ladies were the duchesses de Sully and de Villeroi, the countess d'Ayen, and mademoiselles de Melun and de Bournonville ; they were dressed as companions of Flora, and the representation was very magnificent. Mademoiselle de Saint Génie, who understands these things perfectly, had arranged the whole of the duchess de Bourgogne's attire, and dressed her head herself. As soon as the King had left supper, he came into the saloon ; the duchess de Bourgogne entered with her train ; on the other hand,

\* No offence to the author, who durst not state the whole ; the dispute was not about cardinal Delfini's visiting the princes of the blood, but the bastards ; that was what made him quit without taking leave.

the duchess de Chartres, and madame la duchesse, were in masks with several ladies, and the princess de Conti, with madames de Villequier and de Châtillon; the ladies with the duchess de Chartres and madame la duchesse, were the duchesses de Saint Simon and de Lauzun, mademoiselle d'Armagnac, madame de Souvray, and mademoiselle de Fourbes. When all the companies of maskers had taken their seats, the King told little Bontems to introduce a masque, which he had prepared; it was the Queen of the Amazons, with instruments of war; with this were intermixed *entrées* of ropedancers and fencers, and a ballet in which Balan and Dumoulin danced, the whole interspersed with songs, by the young women of the King's band, and the best musicians. The performers in this last masque, were then ordered to withdraw, and the ball commenced, which lasted till two o'clock, the King being present the whole time.

22d.—Marly. The King, after supper, entered the saloon with the duchess de Bourgogne, who was not masked; after them, the duchess de Chartres, and madame la duchesse, and mademoiselle d'Armagnac; the duchesses de Villeroy, de Saint Simon-Lauzun, mademoiselle de Louvray, mademoiselles de Melun and de Fourbes, came prettily dressed as peasants, preceded by prince Camille, the duke and the chevalier de Sully, the duke de Saint-Simon-la-Chastre, the dukes de Guiche, the

count d'Ayen, and the duke de Villeroi. They danced a little *entrée* of peasants ; then prince Camille, who personated the bridegroom, danced with mademoiselle d'Armagnac, who was the bride ; the duchess, as the bride's mother, wore a hood, covered with jewels, which became her exceedingly ; M. d'Antin was the father of the bride. When this company of maskers was seated, the King ordered little Bontems to produce the divertissement he had prepared ; it was a masque of Savoyards, with harlequins and punchinellos, who performed some very good dances ; this was accompanied with singing, and very excellent music, and this entertainment succeeded still better than that on Thursday ; afterwards, Monseigneur told the King that he was about to retire to bed, being fatigued with hunting, and he went out and masked, as did also the princess de Conti ; they put on rich fantastic dresses ; the count de Brionne led in the princess de Conti ; Monseigneur, madame de Vilquier, and the marquis de la Vallière de Châtillon, the count de Brionne, and the princess de Conti, performed a very pretty dance ; all this, as well as the ball, was over by one o'clock, when the King retired.

24th.—Versailles, There will be a masked ball here on Wednesday, in the great rooms, at which all the masqueraders from Paris will be received.

The King has ordered the purchase of all the

lands which are between Cavoye's house and the river, and has made a gift of them to Cavoye, who earnestly desired this increase to his estate, which he would not have been able to accomplish, but for the bounty of the King, as these lands belonged to many individuals, who every day put fresh obstacles in his way. This present is more valuable from the King's desire to gratify Cavoye, than from the money it may cost his Majesty; the gardens of Lucienne will, in consequence, become perfectly delightful.

27th.—Versailles. The duchess de Bourgogne supped at madame de Maintenon's, where she dressed for the ball; she wore the same dress she did before, at a ball at Marly, in the character of Flora. The ball commenced at eleven o'clock, in the King's grand apartments; all the princesses were masked; all the masks from Paris were admitted; and to diffuse the pleasure of the entertainment as widely as possible, there were three rooms for dancing; the duchess de Bourgogne sustained several different characters.

The duke de Bourgogne and his brothers also changed their dresses several times; Monseigneur was masked during the whole ball; Monsieur wore no mask. The King stayed till one o'clock, and commanded M. de la Trémouille, gentleman of the bed-chamber for the year, not to follow him, and to remain at the ball as long as the duchess de



Bourgogne was there. About three o'clock they awoke the King, the *chateau* being on fire. His Majesty was up for half an hour; the ball continued, and the duchess de Bourgogne did not retire till four o'clock.

28th. — Versailles. The duke de Bourgogne dined yesterday at madame de Dangeau's with some ladies, and stayed till seven in the evening.

FEBRUARY 1st.—Versailles. The louis-d'or are diminished in value, and are now only worth thirteen livres ten sous, and the crowns, three livres ten sous.

4th.—Marly. There was a ball; the duchess de Bourgogne commenced with a Spanish dance, which was very pleasing; the ladies who accompanied her in this dance, were the countess d'Ayen and mademoiselle de Bournonville; the gentlemen were, the count de Brionne, the duke de Guiche, and the chevalier de Sully. After this, Monseigneur entered, dressed as a child, and led by the princess de Conti, who was his nurse; the ladies in this mask were, madames d'Expinoix, de Villequier and de Châtillon; the courtiers dressed as children, like Monseigneur, were the count de Brionne, and the dukes de Villeroi and d'Antin. When Monseigneur had taken his seat, Bontems introduced a masque of a village-wedding, in which Balon, Pecour, and the best dancers from the Opera performed some very agreeable dances. The duke de

Bourgogne and his brothers who came here, were also masked. The duchess de Chartres and madame la duchesse were dressed very magnificently as Americans; the ball lasted till supper. The King made the duchess de Bourgogne repeat her Spanish dance, as Monseigneur had not seen it. After supper, the King and Queen of England returned to Saint-Germain; the dukes d'Anjou and de Berri, to Versailles.

5th.—Versailles. About eight o'clock the ball commenced in the saloon; the duchess de Bourgogne was superbly dressed as an enchantress; she had with her the same ladies who had taken part in the masque of Flora. Bontems produced a little *divertissement* which he had prepared, and which was a continuation of the Village-wedding of Thursday. There was afterwards a very pleasant masque of Don Quixote, in which Monseigneur represented Sancho Panza; the duke de Bourgogne took part in this masque, which diverted the King extremely; the dukes d'Anjou and de Berri were also in it, and supped with the King.

While his Majesty was walking after dinner, M. Mansard arrived from Nancy; he has given the duke of Lorraine some very magnificent designs for his buildings and gardens, which will not cost him more than five hundred thousand francs. M. de Lorraine wished to make Mansard a handsome present, who would not accept it; but

it is thought the King will command him to do so.

6th.—Versailles. The King has permitted, and even commanded, M. Mansard to accept the present that the duke of Lorraine desires to make him; it consists of a diamond worth one thousand pistoles, and a handsome carriage with eight horses, which M. de Lorraine will send immediately. The other persons who had given M. de Lorraine designs for his edifices and his gardens, required two millions to carry them into execution. M. Mansard has made much finer designs, which will cost less by three-fourths.

8th.—At Versailles. The chancellor's lady gave a grand ball to the duchess de Bourgogne; there was a *petite comédie*, and shops prettily arranged, furnished with all sorts of confectionary and *liqueurs*, and very fine music; the entertainment was extremely tasteful and magnificent, but the crowd of masks from Paris rather disturbed the pleasure of it. Monseigneur was there *en masque*, as were his children also, and the duchess de Bourgogne magnificently dressed; she did not retire till three in the morning. The chancellor received Monseigneur, his children, and the duchess de Bourgogne, at the bottom of the staircase, and then retired, leaving his lady to do the honours of the entertainment.

10th.—Versailles. The duchess de Bourgogne rehearses every day, at madame de Maintenon's, a

dance she is to perform on the first journey to Marly, which will be composed of the four kings, the four queens, and the four knaves, of a pack of cards.

13th.—Versailles. The duchess de Bourgogne danced in a *ballet* of a village wedding. The King was pleased with this dance, and wishes it to be repeated on his return from Marly.

15th.—Versailles. After supper, the duchess de Bourgogne went into the town, masked, to madame d'Antin's, who has lately purchased the hôtel Soissons. The house is large; there was dancing in several parts of it, and a magnificent collation was prepared.

16th.—Versailles. This evening there was a play; the duke de Bourgogne went there with Monseigneur. After supper, the duchess de Bourgogne went masked to the King, and from thence to the ball at the duchess du Maine's, who was again in bed.

18th—Marly. The King and Queen of England came here about seven o'clock. They were closetted for some time with the King, and then entered the saloon together. Dancing was continued till supper. There was a masque by Monseigneur and the princess de Conti, that was extremely pretty. The subject of it was the grand Signior with the animals of his menagerie; some verses were sung which the grand-prior had been de-

sired to compose. After this, Bontems introduced a masque by the best dancers of the Opera, who descended from a ship, and performed some very agreeable dances.

19th.—Marly. The ball commenced, as on the day before, by the dance of the twelve figures of the pack of cards, which succeeded wonderfully; and the King was so much pleased with it, that he had it repeated. There was a masque of the invention of little Bontems; it was the game of chess, in which there were very fine dances by Balon and young Dufour. There was besides on this excursion to Marly, a magnificent and charming masque by the duchess de Chartres and madame la duchesse de Bourbon, with several ladies and courtiers, who all represented characters in the Italian comedy; this was interspersed with several agreeable dances, and the whole was executed to perfection. There was a ball afterwards, but they only danced till supper-time.

21st.—Versailles. This evening, about seven o'clock, the duke and duchess de Bourgogne danced, at madame de Maintenon's, the village-wedding which they had performed there a week ago. The King, Monseigneur, Monsieur, Madame, and all the princesses, were there.

22d.—Versailles. In the evening, after supper, there was a masked ball in the King's great rooms, which lasted till three in the morning. The King

retired at one o'clock ; the duchess de Bourgogne performed a dance, which she had before appeared in at Marly.

Madame de Montespan purchases the estate of Ovaron. She pays 50,000 crowns down, and the remainder annually, out of the pension of 1000 pistoles a-month, allowed her by the King.

23d.—Versailles. In the evening, there was a grand ball at the King's, to which none were admitted but in masks and by giving their names ; it lasted till one o'clock ; the duke and duchess de Bourgogne then went to madame du Maine's, and afterwards to M. le Grand's, at the King's stables, where the ball did not finish till five o'clock. The duchess de Bourgogne, before going to bed, went to perform the devotions of the day, breakfasted with the ladies who had taken part in the masquerade, and then called on madame de Maintenon, whose health is much better ; she saw her set out for Saint Cyr. It was past seven o'clock when she retired to rest.

25th.—Versailles. Towards the end of the carnival, the duke d'Estrées, who is scarcely eighteen, gave a ball in Paris, at the house of a merchant, where there was much disorder, and several swords drawn. The King has caused the duke's family to reprimand him, and has done so himself ; and in all this he has testified much kindness and esteem for the cardinal, and for the house of Estrées.

28th.—Versailles. There is an edict under con-

sideration, which will shortly appear, relative to a reform in stuffs of gold and silver, the excessive costliness of which will be diminished. It prohibits the use of gilding in houses and carriages, and of gold and silver in liveries. It is said that the annual consumption of specie in this way amounted to four or five millions.

MARCH 2d.—Versailles. The King, appearing dissatisfied with the court of Rome, which would not allow cardinal Delfini to have an audience of the princes of the blood on taking leave, it was doubted whether his Majesty would receive a nuncio in France at present. However, his Majesty, who always entertains a high respect for the Holy Father, thinks proper that a nuncio should come here. The court of Rome has named five prelates for this office, that the King may choose the one most agreeable to his Majesty. He has caused it to be notified to the Pope by M. de Monaco, our ambassador, that of the five prelates named, he whom he would prefer to fill the office of nuncio, is M. Gualterio, at present vice-legat at Avignon.

11th.—The King has given the marquis de Rivaux, the elder, a pension of 4000 livres, out of pure charity, he being a man of quality and very poor.

13th.—Versailles. The duchess de Bourgogne makes a lottery of 20,000 pistoles ; all the money



will be received in her large drawing-room, where there will be four offices. Two thousand pistoles will be taken out of it for the poor of Versailles; and the King will take the trouble to see it drawn at the duchess de Bourgogne's.

14th.—Versailles. The King has granted a patent to a gentleman of Provence of the family of Boyers-Bandolles, who pretends to have discovered the perpetual motion; he is at present superintending the construction of a clock, which he will make a present of to his Majesty, and which will never require to be wound up. The King saw in the evening, at madame de Maintenon's, a young Italian who draws teeth with wonderful address, giving scarcely any pain. The King has granted him a licence to exercise his profession in Paris, and has ordered him a present of fifty pistoles.

17th.—Marly. The bishop of Metz presented to the King the list of preachers, that his Majesty might appoint those who are to preach at Advent and the Lent following. The King has chosen for Advent, father Maure, who has never preached here, but who is in great repute; and for Lent, father Massillon, who preached here last Advent. Both these preachers are *pères de l'Oratoire*. They are always appointed at this time, that they may have leisure to attend to the composition of their sermons.

21st.—The King has made another grant to the

count de Grammont, which it is said will produce him 80,000 livres. An unpleasant affair has happened to the count de la Bourlie, a colonel of Normandy. An atrocious piece of cruelty has been committed at his country-house, while he was there, on a servant falsely accused of theft. It is said to have been done by his order. The chancellor has reported the matter to the King. It is hoped that la Bourlie will be able to exculpate himself: in the mean time he is obliged to remain concealed.

26th.—Versailles. The duchess de Bourgogne has been to visit madame de Nogaret in her chamber, on the death of M. de Biron, her father. She does not generally visit ladies under such circumstances, but chose to do this honour to one of her ladies of the bed-chamber.

27th.—Versailles. So much money has been subscribed to the lottery, that the twenty thousand pistoles are already completed, and so many persons are still applying, that the King has permitted it to remain open till Tuesday evening; it will apparently exceed forty thousand pistoles.

30th.—Versailles. They have discovered the thief who, some months since, took away the diamond buckle belonging to Monseigneur from his wardrobe, at Meudon, one day on his return from the Opera; it was a comptroller of buildings, named Lhuillier, for whom Monseigneur had a

great friendship; he allowed him a pension of 2,500 livres, and his apartments. The King was unwilling to have him hanged; he was dismissed, after confessing every thing.

31st.—Marly. Yesterday, at Versailles, after the King's supper, the countess de Furstemberg spoke to his Majesty at the door of his cabinet; she complained of the accusation against her, by which the cardinal Furstemberg, and madame de Soubise, were aggrieved.

The King answered her in the most obliging manner, telling her, that the calumny would rebound upon those who were the authors of it; the conversation was in a loud tone, that all might hear it; and the King, on re-entering his cabinet, continued to speak on the subject in the same tone to the princesses.

APRIL 2d.—Marly. The duchess de Bourgogne's lottery amounts to forty-six thousand pistoles; forty-six thousand livres will be taken for the poor of Versailles, six thousand livres for the poor of Saint Germain, and twenty thousand which the Queen of England will distribute as she thinks fit, among the Irish, who have been discharged.

14th.—Almost all the great towns, in imitation of Paris and Lyons, solicit permission of the King to form lotteries, always putting aside a tenth-part for the hospitals; and his Majesty has already granted it to several.

15th.—Meudon. The King went out in the morning and after dinner, but the bad weather made his promenade very short. Monseigneur accompanied the King the whole time, and then returned to play. In the evening, at madame de Maintenon's, they repeated a *motet*, composed by the count d'Ayen; it was sung by the duke de Bourgogne, M. de Chartres, the count de Toulouse, the princess de Conti, and madame de Villequier.

18th.—They wished to write the prize tickets for the duchess de Bourgogne's lottery; but the King would not allow them to do any work on a Sunday, of however trifling a nature.

19th.—Versailles. After dinner, the King caused the prize tickets for the lottery, to be written, which the duchess de Bourgogne then locked up, and his Majesty, on his return from the *promenade* after dinner, took the trouble himself of mixing the prize tickets with the blanks, one by one. I requested his Majesty, who had appointed me with M. de Beauvilliers and M. de Noailles, to draw the lottery, that I might neither see the tickets written, nor mixed together; I have staked no money in it.

20th.—Versailles. The King, on quitting the council, came to assist in the duchess de Bourgogne's lottery, which commenced drawing at nine in the morning, in the saloon, which is between

the duchess de Bourgogne's apartments and the gallery. Monseigneur was hunting the wolf, and came there after the chase ; he took the trouble to seal the boxes himself. His children, the duchess de Bourgogne, the duke, madame la duchesse, the princess de Conti, and the duke du Maine, also sealed them. I was in waiting in the saloon during dinner, that I might not lose sight of the tickets. After dinner, they were still occupied in it, till ten o'clock in the evening ; and then the duchess de Bourgogne ordered what remained of the tickets and of boxes to be filled, to be carried into her closet, and put the key of the closet in her pocket.

21st.—Versailles. The King took medicine ; the duchess de Bourgogne saw him take it, and heard mass in the King's chamber ; she then went into the saloon to continue the drawing of the lottery. After dinner, the King held a council, as he usually does in the morning. Monseigneur was all the morning at the lottery, which finished drawing at seven o'clock. The King had ordered that his box should be drawn last, that, if any tickets were wanting, no individual might suffer, but that the loss might fall on him ; there was no mistake, though there were forty thousand tickets to draw, and twenty-four thousand boxes to fill.

All these boxes are carried below into the apartments of the cardinal de Bouillon, where they are arranged in thousands, hundreds, and tens ; they

will be distributed at four windows, which look into the garden, and at each window there will be a label affixed outside, indicating which thousands are to be delivered from it.

25th.—Versailles. The duchess de Bourgogne amused herself again after dinner with her lottery, and would not permit the boxes to be distributed in the morning, on account of its being Sunday, lest it should cause any one to omit attending mass.

MAY 2d.—Marly. They rehearsed, at the princess de Conti's, a *motet*, composed by the duke de Chartres; it will be sung by the same persons as performed that which the count d'Ayen composed at Meudon. A taste for music is becoming more prevalent than ever.

3d.—This evening, the *motet*, composed by the duke de Chartres, was sung at madame de Maintenon's. The princess de Conti, who took a part in it, observing a courtier who had entered, requested the King to order him to withdraw, saying that she did not choose to sing before those to whom she was unaccustomed; the courtier retired.

6th.—The King was near being overturned in a little chariot, which he guides in front by a sort of helm, and which the porters push behind. These men had not sufficient strength to keep the chariot in its place on a small elevation which the King had ascended by the side of the steps, and his Majesty was for a moment thrown off his balance.

But with his usual presence of mind, he extricated himself from this difficulty, not without great apprehensions on the part of the courtiers who followed him.

15th.—Versailles. A few days ago, the duke de Bourgogne requested money of the King, who gave him more than he asked for, and at the same time said, that he was extremely pleased with him for applying to him directly, without getting any person to speak for him ; that he must always take the same course without hesitation ; that he need not mind losing at play, as he should never want for money, and that losses were of no importance to persons like them.

19th.—Versailles. The duchess de Bourgogne had play-debts amounting to ten or twelve thousand pistoles, which she found herself not in a situation to pay at present ; she wrote a few days since to madame de Maintenon, to tell her the difficulty in which she was placed ; madame de Maintenon shewed the letter to the King, and his Majesty at the same time determined to pay all the play-debts of madame la duchesse ; to that end he has given orders to Langlé, whom madame la duchesse honours with her entire confidence, and who is a man of integrity and great regularity, to make an exact statement of all her play-debts ; he is engaged in this business, and has already received money towards paying a part ; and will re-



ceive more at the beginning of the month. The King did not choose that the duchess should return thanks for it; but he has caused it to be recommended to her not to contract any more debts, which she has promised not to do. Monsieur le duc knew nothing either of the debts or of the means the King took to discharge them.

JUNE 2d.—The courier who had been sent to the cardinal Bouillon, returned yesterday. He was at Frascati when the prince de Monaco brought him the unwelcome news of his banishment. He almost fainted upon hearing it, and when he recovered from his surprise, said he should set about obeying the King's orders.

Monseigneur, on his return from hunting, being on the bridge of the château de Livry, where there is no balustrade, his horse was startled at the noise made by a boy letting fall some earthen-ware he was carrying; the horse was within two inches of the moat; Monseigneur was not alarmed; he pulled up his horse, and then set off at speed; had he fallen into the moat, he would certainly have been killed or dangerously wounded.

11th.—The King has lately given 1,000 pistoles to the duke de la Force, on his return from his estate, where he has effected many conversions. The duke hopes that this gift will become a pension.

15th.—In the evening, the princess de Conti

went to Meudon, disguised, in company with mesdames d'Epinay, de Villequiers, and du Rouvroi. Monseigneur was informed, as he sat at table, that some ladies from Paris requested him to permit them to enter to see his apartments. Monseigneur refused at first; but at length consented. He did not at first recognize the princess de Conti, nor the ladies, though they were without masks. Those with fair complexions had bands of dark hair, and the brunettes wore light hair. But when Monseigneur recognized them, he was highly diverted, and made them sit down to table.

17th.—Mademoiselle de Condé is at the last extremity. Madame la princesse, who is extremely attached to her, does not now go into her chamber. They are at Asnières, near Paris, whither she was removed on account of the salubrity of the air.

JULY 2d.—Versailles. The King has distributed fifty Swiss here in the château, to take up beggars, and send them to the *Hôpital-Général*, in Paris.

11th.—After dinner the King saw a dance by the drummers of his regiment, which they performed sword in hand, and also recited verses while they danced. The King ordered thirty pistoles to be given them.

16th.—The King has commanded M. de la Rochefaucault to have some stag-hounds, much less swift than those of which the pack is composed at present, that he may have the pleasure

of following the chace in his calash. This will not, however, prevent his keeping the ordinary pack in its present state.

31st.—This morning, at mass, the duchess de Bourgogne and Monseigneur were to stand sponsors for the child of the *Conciergerie*; but the curate did not consider that she was properly dressed, because she had on a hunting habit, with a jacket and a peruke. The baptism was deferred, and the curate's conduct commended.

AUGUST 3d.—There has been a dispute in the assembly of the clergy, between the first and second orders, that is to say, between the prelates and the abbés. It has been decided that the second order should only have the privilege of giving their opinion on points of religion.

4th.—The King has granted letters-patent to the Jesuits, like those the *Filles de Sainte-Marie* and the Carmelites have to pay nothing, as a body, towards what is levied on the clergy.

SEPTEMBER 4th.—The affair of the marquis de Gêvres and the count de Grammont, relative to the island Louviers, in Paris, was decided in the council. The count d'Évreux interposed a claim in this matter. They have all three lost it, and the King gives it to the city of Paris, which will indemnify M. M. de Gêvres and de Grammont, for the expenses they have been at.

10th.—Marly. The King has paid off seventy-five millions within a year, and has only borrowed

sixteen; and with these sixteen millions, he has increased his annual revenue by more than 1,800,000 livres, though many of the new taxes have been remitted; among others, those on armorial bearings, and on the lamps in the great towns.

13th.—Marly. Poor le Nostre died at Paris, at the age of eighty-eight, having retained his intellect and his good taste in gardens to the end of his life: he was a celebrated man in his profession. He laid out the fine gardens at Versailles, and the greater part of those that are in Paris and the vicinity. The King liked to see him, and to enter into conversation with him. About a month since he came here; the King had him placed in a chair, with wheels, like his own, and accompanied him all over the gardens, and M. le Nostre said, “Ah! my poor father! if you were still alive, and could see a poor gardener like your son, taking an airing in a chair beside the greatest monarch in the world, my happiness would be complete.” He was surveyor of the buildings, and had the charge of the garden and palace of the Tuileries, where he had handsome apartments\*.

14th.—Marly. The King was informed that the duke d'Estrées had gone through the streets of

\* He was ennobled by the King, and took for his armorial bearings, a cabbage, with a spade and a rake for supporters; saying, that he was so much indebted to gardening, that he did not choose his descendants to forget that profession.

Paris by night with wisps of lighted straw, setting fire to the signs in the streets through which he passed; that the watch had taken him, and were about to convey him to prison; but that having given his name to the commissary Renaux, before whom the watch had taken him in the first instance, he had conducted him to the hôtel d'Estrées. The King related these particulars to monsieur le duc, and added, that the duke d'Estrées had committed these follies when alone with his servants, and had not been drinking: at the same time, his Majesty said that he had already pardoned many of his youthful frolics, on the promise he had made to alter his conduct: but that not having kept his word, he would find means to punish him. This duke has the government of the isle of France only for three years, and has even neglected, to the present time, to take the oath for it.

27th.—Fontainebleau. The King has lately made an alteration in the coin; the old remains as it was; but that which is working at present, and which is of the same value as the old, has on the reverse two L s, back to back with a sceptre and a hand of justice. All the old coin that is not weight will be melted down by degrees, for the convenience of trade.

28th.—Fontainebleau. The duchess of Albemarle, who was married six weeks ago, having taken the *tabouret* at the duchess de Bourgogne's,

the *valets-de-chambre* called on her for the hundred pistoles, which it is customary for ladies to give on such occasions; the duchess of Albemarle replied, that duchesses ought to pay it, but that the daughters-in-law of a King did not. This distinction on her part has not been approved of; nevertheless, the King, from respect to their Britannic Majesties, has told the duchess du Lude, lady of honour, to forbid the *valets-de-chambre* to demand any thing of her.

29th.—Fontainebleau. The King this evening gave the duchess de Bourgogne a necklace, of magnificent pearls, valued at fifty thousand crowns; there are but twenty-one pearls in it. The King repurchased this necklace of madame de Montespan, and has added to it since.

OCTOBER 8th.—Fontainebleau. The ambassador from England had an audience of the King this morning, to inform him of the death of the duke of Gloucester. His Majesty will put on mourning when the King and Queen of England have left this place, and they will set out on Tuesday to return to Saint Germain.

9th.—Fontainebleau. At the King's *levee*, we were informed that the King of Spain is at the point of death; when the last courier from Blécourt left Madrid, he had received all the sacraments; the physicians had quitted him, and even the Queen had left his chamber.

22d.—Fontainebleau. In the evening, there was a little musical performance at madame de Maintenon's; the King amused himself with singing with the ladies of the bed-chamber; he was afterwards closetted with the marquis d'Harcourt, who received his final orders, and took leave of his Majesty.

23d.—M. de Pontchartrain, having informed the King that mademoiselle de la Force, who was a boarder in the house established in Paris, by madame de Miramion, meditated her escape, to go over to England, whither the duchess, her mother, had retired on the score of religion; his Majesty ordered that she should be removed to the *Filles-Sainte Marie de la Rue Saint Antoine*, where she will be kept more closely.

NOVEMBER 6th.—The count de Toulouse was requested by M. d'Antin to acquaint the King that he renounced gaming for the remainder of his life. The King replied that he might do so, but that he did not know why he was to be informed of it. Madame de Montespan wished M. d'Antin to leave off play, and gives him 12,000 livres a year more to do so. M. d'Antin acknowledges that he has won 6 or 700,000 livres at play, and it is even thought that he has won a great deal more.

9th.—Fontainebleau. The King of Spain died on All-Saints day, at three in the afternoon. His will has been opened and a copy of it sent here.



In this will he declares the duke d'Anjou his legitimate heir, and appoints him his successor\*.

\* Charles II. was one of the weakest and most ignorant of Spanish Kings. M. de Torcy declares, that he neither knew where Flanders was, nor what he possessed in that country. Having been long in a dying state, the succession to his dominions had been an object of the greatest solicitude to all the states of Europe. His legal heirs were, Louis XIV. and the Emperor Leopold, both descendants of Philip III. by his daughters, but Louis by the elder daughter. His claims had, however, been solemnly renounced.

Charles II. had nominated in his will, the young prince of Bavaria, Joseph Ferdinand Leopold, grand-son of the Emperor Leopold, as his successor: He was induced by his Queen to destroy this will, and to promise to leave his dominions to a son of the Emperor. A treaty of partition was then secretly made between England and France, by which the territories of the Spanish crown in Spain, Italy, and America, were to be divided between the young prince of Bavaria, the Dauphin, and the arch-duke Charles, Leopold's second son.

The dying King, informed of this treaty, was indignant at the conduct of Louis, and made another will, again declaring the young prince of Bavaria his heir. But this prince dying, the intrigues of Austria and France re-commenced. Louis XIV. not only endeavoured to get a will made in favour of the house of Bourbon, but at the same time entered into a fresh treaty of partition with King William and the states-general, assigning to the arch-duke Charles, what the young prince of Bavaria was to have had, and to the Dauphin, Naples, Sicily, and all that had formerly been agreed on. The Spanish King was, however, prevailed upon to make the will in favour of the duke d'Anjou; and, upon the death of the monarch, and the declaration of the resolution of France to accept and support the bequest, England, Holland, and Sweden, entered into the *grand alliance* to oppose

11th. — Fontainebleau. The King, between his *levee* and mass, gave an audience to the Spanish ambassador, who brought him an authentic copy of the King of Spain's will, by order of the Queen and the regents, who dispatched the courier the same evening the King of Spain died. Monseigneur was at this audience, and there were none of the ministers present but M. de Torcy. After the audience, the King took the duke de Bourgogne into his closet: he is very circumspect; it is thought that he knows what resolutions the King has adopted.

13th.—Fontainebleau. It is not yet made known what measures have been determined on with respect to Spain. On Thursday evening the princesses, being in the King's closet after supper, the King asked them, in jest, what measures they would take relative to the affairs of Spain. Madame la duchesse and the princess de Conti answered that they would send the duke d'Anjou thither immediately, and that from the conversations they heard upon it in public, it was the course that would be most approved of. The King replied, "I am sure that whatever steps I take, many people will condemn me."

14th.—At Fontainebleau. The King's horses the aggrandizement of France, and, combined with the Emperor, began the war of the succession, which effectually humbled Louis XIV.—*Ed.*

reared up, and became so refractory, that the King was obliged to quit his calash, and get into the second coach, in which were M. de Noailles and the prime-minister. He made them remain with him. It is long since the King has been in a carriage with any of the courtiers, a thing which was very usual with him formerly.

It was known that on Friday morning the King had conversed for a long time with the duke d'Anjou in his closet, in the presence of Monseigneur and the duke de Bourgogne; it was considered here, that in that conversation, the King had informed him that he was King of Spain; however, the duke d'Anjou has neither said nor done any thing that could give the courtiers to understand that he was informed of his destiny, and when they took the liberty of speaking to him of the King of Spain's will, he merely replied, that after the honour he had done him in appointing him his successor, his memory would be always very dear to him.

15th.—At Versailles. The Spanish ambassador, after he had set out from Fontainebleau, received a courier from Madrid; the Queen and the regents have renewed their importunities in demanding the duke d'Anjou.

16th.—Versailles. The King, after his *levee*, sent for the Spanish ambassador into his closet; he then called the duke d'Anjou, who was in the inner closet, and said to the ambassador, “ You may sa-

lute him as your King." The ambassador fell on both his knees, and kissed his hand according to the Spanish custom ; he then addressed rather a long compliment to him in Spanish, which, when he had concluded, the King said to him : " He does not yet understand Spanish ; I must reply for him." The courtiers were at the door of the King's closet. His Majesty ordered the usher to open the folding-doors, and admit every one, and said, " Gentlemen, you see the King of Spain ; called to that crown by birth ; the whole nation desires him and demands him of me, which I have acceded to with pleasure ; it is the will of heaven." Then, turning to the King of Spain, he said to him : " Be a good Spaniard ; that is now your first duty ; but remember you are by birth a Frenchman, that you may maintain union between the two nations ; it is the way to render them happy, and to preserve the peace of Europe." He then addressed the ambassador, and pointing to the King, his master, said : " If he follows my advice, you will be raised to the highest dignity, and that shortly ; at present, he cannot do better than be guided by your counsels." The duke de Bourgogne, and the duke de Berri, embraced the King of Spain, and they all three shed tears. In the mean time, count Zinzendorf, envoy from the Emperor, was waiting for the audience he had requested of the King, and ignorant of the scene that was taking

place ; the King caused the King of Spain and the ambassador to retire into the inner closet, and then sent for count Zinzendorf, to whom he gave audience, which the latter would not have solicited could he have foreseen how ill-timed it was. The audience ended, the King prepared to go to chapel ; he made the King of Spain walk by his side, and on his right ; they heard mass in the gallery, and the King, seeing that the King of Spain had no cushion, rose and wished to give him his ; the King of Spain would by no means accept it, and the King put it aside ; neither of them used any. At mass, he took the right of the King, and the same in returning, and will always do so in public while he remains here ; but when they are in private, they will live without ceremony. On their return from mass, upon passing into the state apartments, his Majesty told the King of Spain, that he had had them prepared for him, and that he should leave him, to allow the courtiers time to come to pay their respects to him. The King of Spain will set out from hence the 1st of December ; the duke de Bourgogne and the duke de Berri will conduct him as far as the frontiers of Spain ; the dukes de Beauvilliers and de Noailles will accompany them, and the King allows all the young courtiers who wish it to undertake the journey ; some, indeed, will follow him to Madrid ; the Spanish ambassador said, very apropos, that the journey was become easy, and

that the snows of the Pyrenees were now melted. When the dukes de Bourgogne and de Berri have left the King, their brother, on the frontiers, in the hands of the Spaniards, they will visit Languedoc and Provence ; they will then go on to Lyons, and return here at the end of March. The King sends a hundred and twenty of the body-guard to attend them, under the command of Vandeuil and Montesson ; of these, sixty will be for his Catholic Majesty, and sixty for our princes. As soon as the King had acknowledged the King of Spain, he sent the prime-minister to carry the news to the King and Queen of England, at St. Germain.

Monsieur informed all who were at his *levee* in Paris, as soon as the clock had struck nine, what was at that moment taking place ; the King having communicated it to him in confidence at Fontainebleau, and permitted him to mention it this morning. Monseigneur, also, at the same hour, made it known to the courtiers, who had the honour of being with him at Meudon. The King of Spain has known his Majesty's determination ever since Friday ; the Spanish ambassador knew it also, but kept the secret strictly. The King is perfectly satisfied with his conduct throughout.

After dinner, the King rode out to Marly, and the King of Spain went to Meudon to see Monseigneur, his father ; he had, in his carriage, M. de Beauvilliers and Sommeri, his sub-tutor. Mon-

seigneur came to receive the King of Spain at his carriage, testifying a lively and unaffected joy which gratified every one. He said, that he believed no man was ever in the situation he was in, or able to say: *The King, my father; and the King, my son.* On his return from Meudon, his Catholic Majesty again went to the state apartments, where he received the visits of the princesses and the ladies. The duchess de Bourgogne went more than once. In the evening, he supped with the King, having an arm-chair, and taking the right-hand. The dukes de Bourgogne and de Berri were on the folding-seats, at the end of the table, on the right; the duchess de Bourgogne on the left, and the gentlemen in waiting opposite their Majesties, to serve at the command: "Wine for the King of Spain." It was a joyful sight for the spectators. The King, leaning towards the Spanish ambassador, who was present, said: "I still fancy all this is a dream."

As soon as his Majesty had declared the King of Spain, the nuncio, and the ambassador from Venice, pressed through the crowd, and came to pay their respects to the King of Spain, testifying great joy at the King's determination. All this time, count Zinzendorf remained in the saloon, waiting for his audience. In the evening, at his *coucher*, the King of Spain gave the taper to the Spanish ambassador: and after dinner, when he went to



Meudon, the French and Swiss guards beat *au champ*.

The King will see him frequently in private till his departure, and M. de Torcy will often converse with him on public affairs, to make him acquainted with them; he will go every evening to madame de Maintenon's, while the King is there, and will be taken to Marly the first excursion that is made thither.

The first thing the duke de Bourgogne did when he knew that the King had resolved to accept the will, was to get M. de Beauvilliers to solicit his Majesty to consent to his attending his brother to the frontiers; the King replied to M. de Beauvilliers, that the duke de Bourgogne had given him pleasure in thinking of it; that he not only consented to it, but that he would send the duke de Berri with him; they will take no tutor with them on the journey, which greatly increases the duke de Berri's joy at travelling.

17th.—Versailles. Monseigneur came hither from Meudon at the close of the King's *levee*; he then went to the King of Spain, and they were alone for some time; afterwards the King went to mass, making the King of Spain walk before him, except in the apartments of the latter, where the King took the right.

During the conversation, Monsieur said to the Spanish ambassador, that it was requisite that the

King of Spain should learn Spanish immediately ; the ambassador replied, that it was the Spaniards' duty to learn French.

Yesterday news arrived from Rome ; some *sbirri*, intending to insult prince Vainy, even in his own house, to which the arms of France are affixed, M. de Monaco hastened thither himself, and said to the leader of the *sbirri*, " This is no longer prince Vainy's house ; it is that of the French ambassador, since I am here." The officer was about to retire ; some of the *sbirri* did not obey quickly enough ; the ambassador's attendants drew their swords to force them out, with orders, however, from the ambassador, to hurt no one. The *sbirri*, who were in the street, seeing their comrades in the house driven out at the point of the sword, fired, and mortally wounded a gentleman on whom the ambassador was leaning ; he fell immediately, and the ambassador upon him : others, also, of M. de Monaco's servants were wounded by this discharge.

It is a long time since three Kings have been seen together in the same palace in France.

In the evening, his Catholic Majesty went to madame de Maintenon's, and after being for some time closetted with the King, he went to take part in the pastimes of running, dancing, and singing, with the duchess de Bourgogne and her ladies, laying aside a little of the gravity he has already assumed in public, as if he had been born in Madrid.

18th.—Versailles. The King of Spain went out rabbit-shooting, and on his return gave six of them to the ambassador, whom he ordered to enter his closet alone, and who thanked him on his knees. The King of Spain had made him a better present in the morning, for he sent him 40,000 livres, of which he stood greatly in need, as he receives nothing from Spain at present.

The King gives M. M. de Beauvilliers and de Noailles each 50,000 livres for their journey; they are both preparing to perform it with great magnificence; it will cost the King three millions; his Majesty gives the duke d'Harcourt, who goes as ambassador to Spain, 60,000 livres for his equipage, and it is said he will allow him 8,000 livres a month for the expenses of his household.

19th.—Versailles. The King of Spain put on deep mourning, but it was black; it is only the King of France who wears violet coloured; and the King of England only wears it of the latter colour because he still takes the title of King of France\*.

20th.—Versailles. The King told us that in the will it was declared that Kings were of age at fourteen. The present one will be seventeen next month.

21st.—Versailles. The three officiating cardinals

\* It is singular that this dethroned monarch, the object of such liberal hospitality, always asserted such pretensions at Versailles.

for the day in the conclave, have written to the King, to beg pardon for what occurred at Rome with reference to prince Vainy, and to intreat the King would order what judicial proceedings he wishes to have instituted. The King, who is well aware there is no malevolence on the part of the sacred college, has replied that he should forget the affair; that they might punish the guilty as they thought fit; and at the same time he wrote to the cardinal d'Estrées, that in case any of the *sbirri* should be condemned to death, to solicit a pardon on the part of his Majesty. The greater and more powerful his Majesty is, the stronger desire does he feel to perform acts of clemency and generosity.

I heard, that on Thursday, which was the day the King accepted, at Fontainebleau, the crown of Spain for the duke d'Anjou, his Majesty ordered that all the subjects of the Spanish government, confined on board the galleys, should be set at liberty. There were about three hundred of them. The ambassador had solicited that favour of his Majesty, several times in the commencement of his embassy: he had now ceased to mention it.

22d.—Versailles. After dinner, the parliament came in a body, in their red robes without fur, and without caps, to compliment the King of Spain. The first president made the oration. The duke de Gesvres, as governor of Paris, accompanied them. Next came the court of exchequer: the

president Nicolai spoke. His address was merely complimentary, but he was very eloquent, as usual: the King's law officers did not speak at all; the court of aids, the officers of the mint, the corporation of Paris, and the university, each made an address.

Monsieur said, in conversation with the Spanish ambassador, that the King, his master, already had the gravity of a Spaniard: "What makes me still more pleased with him," replied the ambassador, "is, that, with the gravity of Spain, he preserves all the politeness and suavity of France."

During all these audiences, the King of Spain neither rose, nor uncovered.

23d.—Versailles. After dinner, the grand council, and the Academy, addressed the King of Spain. The first president of the grand council, and La Chapelle, director of the Academy, spoke. Their harangues were much praised, and the replies of the King of Spain, which were proper and concise, still more so.

24th.—Marly. Monsieur, Madame, and M. de Chartres, went in the morning to Paris, and after dinner the King of Spain went to the Palais-Royal to see them; there was a great crowd in the streets to see him pass. While he was at the Palais-Royal, he showed himself at some balconies which look towards the streets, and the people shouted heartily, "Long live the King of Spain!" His

Catholic Majesty arrived here about seven o'clock ; he went first to madame de Maintenon's, where the King was, who said to him, " Monsieur, during this excursion, consider only what you like best to do ; put no restraint upon yourself ; hunt, walk, play, in a word, choose what will divert you most."

26th.—Marly. The marquis de Bedmar is charmed with the King and his manners, and delighted at seeing the joy of all the courtiers. The Spaniards saw with much pleasure the King at dinner, and the familiarity of our master with the courtiers, which only tends to increase our respect. After dinner, the King went out walking ; they followed him, and the King immediately ordered the courtiers to put on their hats, a condescension he habitually manifests : the Spaniards were a little surprised at it, and the King said to them, " Gentlemen, no person ever appears covered in my presence ; but in my walks I wish those who follow me not to take cold." The marquis de Bedmar said to him, " Ah ! Sire, I wish the King, my master, heard that." The King of Spain was out with the King, but was not near him at that moment.

Notwithstanding the bad weather, the King of Spain, on passing near the place where the swing is, wished to get into it, but the King, apprehensive that the rain might have rotted some of the cords, expressly forbade him to do so, and turning round

to the marquis de Bedmar, said: "This is the only case in which I desire to make use of my authority; in others, I shall give my advice."

27th.—Versailles. During the chace, M. de la Rochefaucault told the King of Spain that he could not but pity him in not being able to have a pack of hounds in Madrid. His Majesty replied, "They have them in Africa, which is a hotter climate, why should I not have them in Spain? They say that the King of Morocco has a good kennel; the first tribute I will impose on him, shall be to send me annually some dogs."

In the evening, at madame de Maintenon's, the King of Spain gave the duchess de Bourgogne some very handsome pearl and diamond drops, for the ear-rings which the Queen had given to the dauphiness, and which had fallen to the share of the duke d'Anjou, when Monseigneur gave his three sons the jewels that had belonged to the dauphiness. Before the King of Spain made this present, he consulted madame de Maintenon, to know if it were not too small; and then begged her to assist him in making it agreeable to the duchess de Bourgogne.

The King told us, at his *coucher*, that it was impossible to be better satisfied than he was with the King of Spain; that in conversing with him on business, he found him possessed of much sense, great facility of comprehension, and the best intentions.



29th.—Versailles. The King of Spain will take with him letters-patent, enrolled in parliament, by which it will be declared, that though he becomes a foreigner, by ascending the throne of Spain, his rights to the crown of France for himself and his descendants shall be preserved. Henry III., being duke d'Anjou, and quitting France, to become King of Poland, would not set out without similar letters-patent, and the King promised the prince de Conti, when he went to Poland, that the like should be forwarded to him as soon as he was crowned.

30th.—Versailles. The King of Spain was closetted for some time with father Martineau, a Jesuit. Father d'Aubenton has been appointed to attend him as confessor, till he arrives at Madrid. It is not known whether he will remain in Spain, for the Kings of that country are accustomed to have Dominicans for their confessors, and never Jesuits.

DECEMBER 3d.—Versailles. After dinner, the King took a walk at Marly; before he went, he called on the King of Spain, whom he told not to go to pay any farewell-visits. All the royal family and all the courtiers came to take leave of his Majesty after dinner. In the evening, at madame de Maintenon's, the King was closetted with him for some time.

Many tears have already been shed. He has besought the King to give him his portrait; his approaching departure renders him very dull; he will be much regretted here, having acquired the

love and esteem of every one; he gains much by being known.

*Departure of the King of Spain.*

4th.—Versailles. The King of Spain went this morning to the King, whom he saw alone, before the courtiers entered; he then called on Monseigneur, with whom he was closetted a considerable time. About ten o'clock, the two Kings, followed by all the royal family, and by an immense concourse of courtiers, heard mass in the gallery; then descended the great staircase, and got into the carriage; the two Kings at the back, and the duchess de Bourgogne between them; Monseigneur in front, with the dukes de Bourgogne and de Berri; Monsieur and Madame at the doors: the *gendarmes* and the light horse followed; and there were a hundred body-guards in attendance, above the usual number. On reaching Sceaux, they found the two companies of *mousquetaires*, which each formed two squadrons. On the road from Versailles to Sceaux, there was an immense number of carriages and people come from Paris to see their Majesties pass; they arrived at Sceaux a little after noon, where they found a multitude of courtiers and ladies. The King took the King of Spain first into the innermost room of the apartments; he made us remain in the saloon, and forbade any one to enter; he was with the King of Spain alone, for a quarter of an hour, and then called Monseigneur,

who had stayed in the saloon with the royal family and some of the courtiers ; the two Kings, and Monseigneur, remained together for some time. His Majesty then sent for the Spanish ambassador, who took leave of the King, his master. Immediately afterwards, the King sent for the duke and duchess de Bourgogne, the duke de Berri, Monsieur, and Madame, and then the princes and princesses of the blood ; the doors of the room they were in stood open ; we did not hear what they said, but we saw the two Kings shedding tears abundantly ; Monseigneur, leaning against the wall, and concealing his face ; the duke and duchess de Bourgogne, the duke de Berri, and all the royal family, weeping, and even uttering cries of grief ; it is impossible to conceive a more grand, or more affecting spectacle : at length they were obliged to part ; the King waited on the King of Spain, to the end of the apartment, covering his face to conceal his tears. The King of Spain got into the carriage with his brothers, to go to Châtre to sleep. The King returned in-doors again for a long time, to compose himself, and then went out into the park in his calash, in which were the duchess de Bourgogne next to him, and Monsieur and Madame behind.

Monseigneur, having seen the King to his carriage, could not follow him to the *promenade* in the gardens, as he had determined ; he was so much affected, that he would not see any one ; he got

into his carriage to go to Meudon, where he will remain some days. A more tender and more sorrowful parting than that we saw to-day was never beheld; it seemed as if the French and Spaniards present had all forgotten the reason they have to rejoice.

The Spanish ambassador said, more than once, that his nation ought never to forget the obligation they were under to his Majesty, in sending them for their sovereign a son for whom he showed so much regard, and whom he regretted so tenderly. When the King had sent for the princes of the blood into the room where he and the King of Spain were, he said to the latter, "These are the princes of my blood, and of yours; the two nations should now consider themselves but as one; they should have the same interests; I therefore wish these princes to be attached to you, as they are to me; you cannot have more faithful and firm friends." It is a pity we do not also know all that his Majesty said in private to the King of Spain!

It seemed to us that the King never did any thing with more dignity and grace, than all he did to-day; he never showed so much tenderness, nor did he ever appear so great and so amiable.

The duchess de Bourgogne, after the *promenade*, gave a grand collation. M. du Maine sent provisions and wine in abundance to the body-guards, the *gendarmes*, the light horse, and the *mousque-*

*taires* ; there were refreshments in several different rooms, both for the courtiers and their attendants, and nothing could be more magnificently arranged.

The King, in bidding the last farewell to the King of Spain, whom he accompanied to the extremity of the apartment, held him a long time in his arms ; the tears which they both shed interrupted their speech. Monseigneur then embraced the King his son, and afterwards the King embraced him again, still betraying the extreme pain he felt at parting with him.

8th.—Marly. The deceased King of Spain, some months before his death, consulted the late Pope upon the course he should pursue, with respect to the succession, with the desire to do that which was the most equitable, and which might best secure the repose of Europe. The Pope told him, that justice required he should leave all his kingdoms to the children of the dauphin, and that, by this measure, he would preserve the monarchy entire, and maintain the general peace. The Pope took no credit to himself here, for having given such prudent advice, and with which we had so much reason to be satisfied.

10th.—Marly. Letters were received from the King of Spain, and from the princes, sent from Saint-Laurent-des-Eaux. The King of Spain writes to the King, and signs Philip ; he will not sign, *yo el Rey*, until his arrival in Spain ; he puts

above the letter to the King, *my brother and my grandfather (aieul)*. He will change the name of *aieul* for that of *grand-père\**, and will always write in that manner. The duke de Berri wrote to the King for the first time; he answered him immediately.

11th.—Marly. On Tuesday morning, at Versailles, the King, after his *levee*, gave audience to the magistrates of Dantzick. They spoke with all suitable submission, not attempting to justify themselves, and only asking pardon. He who spoke for them, told the King, that the more they considered him as a divinity, the more they ought to hope that a sincere and heart-felt repentance would obtain pardon for them. The King seemed touched by their discourse; but it is believed, that before he pardoned them, he ordered them to indemnify the bankers, in the interest of the prince de Conti, whose houses were pillaged after the prince had left their roads, on his return to France.

12th.—Marly. We hear from Berlin, that the elector of Brandenburg declared himself King while at table, and that he suddenly assumed that title, by drinking to the health of Frederick I. King of Prussia; that he proposed this toast to the grand-master of his household, and that all the guests drank it, and addressed him with the title of Majesty. He is to set out immediately for Königs-

\* Grand-père is more familiar.—*Ed.*

bourg, the capital of Prussia, in order to be crowned there.

14th.—Marly. Mr. Spenheim, envoy from Brandenburg, spoke with M. de Torcy, relative to the title of King, which his master has assumed. He tries to justify this proceeding. We have good information from that country, that the electress used her endeavours to prevent her husband's taking the title of King ; and the most prudent of his ministers likewise opposed this measure.



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FROM THE YEAR 1684 TO 1700.

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